ALIGARH:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME VI

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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ALLAHABAD:

Printed by F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

1909.

Price Rs. 3 (4*s*. 6*d*.).

GAZETTEER OF ALIGARH.

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PREFACE.

THE first Gazetteer of the Aligarh district was that of Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, produced in 1856. The next was written in 1874 under the editorship of Mr. E. A. Atkinson, and was taken mainly from the Settlement Report of Mr. W. H. Smith. This volume soon became almost obsolete, owing to the rapid advance of the district, especially in the matter of industrial and commercial progress, while the recent settlement has effected a considerable alteration in the economic condition of the tract. The present work has been compiled from many sources, but I must express my thanks to Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt, who conducted the settlement, and also to Mr. F. J. Pert for the assistance they have rendered me in providing much new material.

ALLAHABAD :
March, 1909.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF ALIGARH.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

C. A. S. R.—Cunningham's Archæological Survey Reports.

E. H. I.—The History of India as told by its own Historians, by Sir H. M. Elliot; London, 1877.



oto.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Litho, September, 1905—No. 103

CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Aligarh comprises the southernmost portion of the Meerut division and lies in the upper Doab of the Ganges and Jumna. It is bounded by these two rivers for short distances only, the former separating the district from Budaun for a few miles in the extreme north-east, just as it takes its great bend to the east, while the latter constitutes the dividing line for a similar distance in the north-west between Aligarh and the Gurgaon district of the Punjab. To the north the boundary is purely conventional and is formed by the Anupshahr and Khurja tahsils of the Bulandshahr district. On the west and south-west the district marches with the Mat, Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils of Muttra; while to the south-east and east lie the Jalesar, Etah and Kasganj tahsils of the Etah district. The extreme parallels of latitude are 27° 29′ and 28° 11′ N., and of longitude 77° 29′ and 78° 38′ E.: the greatest breadth is some 70 miles from the Jumna to the Ganges near the northern border, and the maximum length from north to south is about 45 miles. The total area is apt to vary slightly from year to year owing to the changes in the courses of the great rivers, though such alterations are seldom extensive. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 1,245,505 acres or 1,946·1 square miles. Boundaries and area.

Viewed as a whole, the district is a plain of remarkable fertility, sloping gently from the north to the south or south-east. Longitudinally the level surface is varied by several depressions, formed by the river valleys and natural drainage lines, while the elevations consist merely of slight ridges of sand, which initially appear to have been due to fluvial action, though in their present state the conformation of the ground results in large measure from the action of the strong westerly winds. The most prominent of these ridges are to be found in the Khair tahsil to the north-west, where are three irregular lines running from north General appearance.

to south. The first follows the boundary between the Tappal and Chandaus parganas, the second is traceable along the right bank of the Karwan and the third, more interrupted and less clearly defined than the others, lies some miles to the east. These lines are continued through the upper portion of the Iglas tahsil, and two of them extend into the Mursan pargana. In places they throw off transverse spurs which melt gradually into the level surface of the plain. In other parts of the district similar ridges occur in places, as in the Aligarh and Hathras tahsils, where two parallel lines of high sandy ground run north and south, to the west of Aligurh; but elsewhere none is of any length or extent, the most noticeable perhaps being those running southwards from Hasayan into the Jalesar tahsil.

Natural subdivisions.

The conformation of the ground is very similar to that of the Doab as a whole. From the low *khadir* or valley of the Ganges the level rises sharply to the high sandy uplands which crown the old flood bank of the river, and then descends inland gradually to a depression, drained by the Nim and Chhoiya, beyond which it rises again to the bank of the Kali Nadi. The latter cuts off the Atrauli tahsil from the rest of the district, and this subdivision may be fairly considered as a miniature example of the entire Doab. A cross section of the rest of the district presents much the same features. Along the right bank of the Kali Nadi is another sandy belt, rising from the low aad narrow *khadir* of that stream; and this is followed by a fertile belt of loam soil, which sinks gradually into the broad central depression. The latter traverses the entire district in a south-easterly direction, roughly parallel to the course of the Ganges. Entering the north of the Aligarh tahsil, it passes through that subdivision into Sikandra Rao, occupying practically all but the south-western corner of the tahsil, and eventually passing into Etah. This tract is characterised by a clay soil, imperfect natural drainage, and numerous *jhils* in which the surface water collects without finding an adequate outlet. In consequence of the resultant saturation the fertility of the country is marred by frequent stretches of barren *usar* and the exudation of salts in the form of *reh*. Beyond this depression the surface rises once more into a level plain of lighter but richer soil, assuming a

sandy character in the west of the district. In the north-west the general characteristics of the Doab are maintained, loam alternating with clay in the depressions and with lighter ground on the banks of the few drainage channels, till finally there comes the high cliff of the Jumna, from which the level drops to the *khadir* of that river, a tract of most indifferent quality with a peculiarly unfortunate history. The south-west of the district presents somewhat remarkable features, for the Iglas tahsil and the Mursan pargana, as well as a portion of Hathras, are a light soiled and distinctly sandy tract of a very homogeneous type, in which there are practically no depressions, while the only variations in the general level of the country are those formed by the minute valley of the Karwan and the lines of sandhills already mentioned. It is unnecessary to enlarge further on the nature of the different natural subdivisions of the district, since a more detailed account will be found in the articles on the several tahsils.

The general slope of the district is extremely regular. The greatest height of the ground surface is about 640 feet above the level of the sea at Chandaus and Tappal in the north-west, dropping to 622 at Somna in the central depression. The height where the Ganges canal enters the district is 634 feet, and from this there is a gradual slope eastwards in the direction of the Ganges, the height being 613 feet at Atrauli and 593 at Dadon, while in the *khadir* the heights at the points of entry and exit of the Lower Ganges canal are 584 and 580 feet respectively. Further south the level drops to 621 feet on the bank of the Karwan near Khair, to 608 at Aligarh and to 602 at Jalali, all these places lying in much the same latitude. South of this line again we find recorded heights of 591 feet at Gorai, 581 at Iglas in the Karwan valley, 591 at Sasni and 580 at Sikandra Rao; while on the southern border the typical heights are 580 at Hathras, 576 at Hasayan and 574 where the Ganges canal leaves the district. The grand trunk road follows the general line of the slope pretty closely, and in a length of roughly fifty miles the level drops from 625 to 570 feet, giving an average gradient of a little more than one foot to the mile. There are principal stations of the great trigonometrical survey at Chandaus, Sankra on the Ganges, Aligarh and Hathras. Levels.

Ganges river.

The Ganges merely touches the district and its immediate effect is small, since it receives no tributaries and directly drains only the narrow belt of *khadir* and a small portion of the uplands, from which the surface water is carried down by a few ravines of little magnitude. The deep stream forms the boundary between this district and Budaun, and is constantly changing from side to side within the limits of its bed; but these changes have been greatly reduced since the construction of the canal works at Narora in the Bulandshahr district, while the protective works thrown across the *khadir* from the canal towards the river have tended to restrain the once erratic action of the stream. From Sankra a subsidiary and almost abandoned channel, known as the Burhganga, flows through the *khadir* between the present stream and the high bank; but it is of no importance save for the injury apt to be caused by its changes to the lands in its vicinity in season of floods, since the bed is practically dry except in the rains.

Kali Nadi.

The Kali Nadi is practically the only tributary of the Ganges which traverses the district. Its name is properly the Kalindri, the form Kali Nadi being apparently due to incorrect transliteration of the old name into Persian. Rising in Muzaffarnagar, it passes through Meerut and Bulandshahr before entering this district on the northern border, close to the Atrauli Road Railway station. Thence it takes a devious but generally south-easterly course along the western and southern borders of the Atrauli tahsil, passing into Etah near the village of Barhari. The river is not navigable, but is of a perennial nature and its volume is increased by the surplus water from the Ganges canal. Occasionally it rises in flood, doing much damage to the *khadir* lands along its course, which after a series of wet seasons become saturated and take many years to recover. The water is used to some extent for irrigation, but only in the *khadir* or *tarai*, the sandy uplands of the high bank on either side being of a precarious nature and apt to suffer from drought. The width of the river where it enters the district shrinks to some 30 feet and the depth to three feet in the hot weather, but during the rains it becomes a stream of considerable magnitude, and at Hidramai on the Kasganj road it is about 250 feet wide in high flood, the

normal width in summer being here about 60 feet. The only tributary of the Kali Nadi received in this district is a drainage channel called the Kothia, which has its origin in the depression to the south-east of Atrauli and falls into the river just above Hidramai.

Nim river. Of much more importance, however, is the Nim, which joins the Kali Nadi a short distance beyond Barhari, effecting its junction just within the borders of Etah. This stream rises in the Bulandshahr district, where its bed has been deepened and straightened by the canal authorities, in order to improve the drainage, and after entering the Atrauli tahsil at Chakhathal flows in a southerly or south-easterly direction through the east of that subdivision, past the villages of Bijauli, Bhikampur and Gangiri. At Ramamai it is joined on its right bank by a small drainage channel called by the generic name of Chhoiya, which has its source to the north of Atrauli, close to the district border, and during the rains carries off a good deal of flood water from the low ground in its vicinity. It is dry during the hot weather, but the Nim almost invariably carries some water, and is utilised for irrigation purposes. It has a sandy bed with sloping banks, and on either side is a small strip of *tarai*, especially in its southern reaches as it approaches the Kali Nadi. Here the stream attains a considerable size during the rains, with a depth of eight feet and a maximum breadth of some 200 feet.

Isan river. The Isan is also a tributary of the Ganges, but only by courtesy can it be styled a river of this district. It has its origin in several shallow depressions to the east of Sikandra Rao, in the villages of Ikbalpur, Kheria and Bargawan, whence it flows in a south-easterly direction into Etah, between the grand trunk road and the Cawnpore branch canal. In its natural state it was merely an escape for the surplus water from the *jhils* during the rains; but it has been converted into a drainage channel of some importance by means of two large cuts, one of which starts near Akrabad and follows the course of the canal, passing to the north of Sikandra Rao and afterwards draining the east of that town, while the other leads from the south of the latter place to unite with the former at Kheria.

Rind river. Another natural channel which has been similarly canalised is the Rind, which becomes a large river and joins the Jumna in

the Fatehpur district. This has its source in the low lands between the two branches of the Ganges canal, its principal feeder being a depression at Sahaoli, a short distance south from Nanau. There are several other contributary depressions, notably that of Ladhawa, between Akrabad and Gopi, which discharge their overflow into the Rind or the Ratwa, as it is called in this part of its course. The stream, though artificially deepened, has a shallow bed, and, owing to its influence and to that of the canals on either side, has at times caused much injury to the lands in its vicinity, which have in many places shown signs of saturation, hardly a village near the river being free from *reh*. The Rind throughout its course in this district flows almost midway between the two lines of canal, and passes into Etah at the village of Ismailpur.

Sengar river.

Of a very similar nature is the Sengar, another tributary of the Jumna. This too has its source in the broad central depression, and like most of the rivers of the Doab, is at first a mere disconnected chain of mud holes, gradually becoming more frequent till they form a continuous channel. Originally it took its rise in the great Adhawan *jhil* to the south of Panehti on the grand trunk road, but it derives a considerable supply from a large drain excavated in the lowlying tract. This is called the Lehtoi drainage cut and starts near the village of Barauli in the north of the district, thence running southwards and collecting all the drainage from the numerous *jhils* and depressions to the west and south of Harduaganj. From Adhawan the Sengar flows almost due south through the south-east corner of the Aligarh tahsil, and then after traversing the west of Akrabad for a few miles, leaves that pargana at Barhad and enters Hathras, continuing in the same direction till it quits the district at Nurpur. Unless utilised as a canal escape, the Sengar is practically dry in the hot weather; but in the rains it performs a very useful function and attains respectable dimensions. Its banks are sloping, and in most places the bed is of soft clay. It seems clear that in former days the Sengar received the overflow from the Sahaoli depression, but the construction of the Etawah branch entirely shut off that source of supply.

Ganda Nala.

The central portion of the Aligarh and Hathras tahsils is drained by a channel which may be regarded as wholly artificial

and goes by the name of the Ganda Nala or the Aligarh drainage cut. It starts near Khurja in the Bulandshahr district and flows southwards through the Koil pargana to the west of Aligarh, subsequently continuing past Sasni and Hathras into the Muttra district, where it discharges into the Karwan. In the upper part of its course it follows a natural line of drainage as far as possible, but south of Aligarh it is merely an excavated drain.

The Karwan or Karon is a natural watercourse which rises in the north of the Bulandshahr district, and flows in a southerly direction through the parganas of Chandaus, Khair, Hasangarh, Gorai and Mursan, subsequently passing through the Sadabad tahsil of Muttra to join the Jumna at Shahdara, close to the city of Agra. In its upper reaches the channel has been widened, rectified and improved by the canal authorities, so that it now forms the arterial drainage line for the west of the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts. In the Khair tahsil it has a broad basin with a good deal of low ground on either side of the stream, but further south, in the sandy country of the Iglas tahsil, the channel is narrow though well defined, and the river flows at a small depth below the country on either side. It runs dry in the hot weather, but during the rains attains a width of some 170 feet and a mean depth of about eight feet. Karwan river.

Between the Karwan and the Jumna there is a small drainage channel in tahsil Khair known as the Patwaya or Patwaha. This begins in the Meerut district, but at first is a mere series of depressions and swamps, its progress being interrupted in places by undulations in the surface as also by canals and artificial drains. Before leaving Bulandshahr, however, it has assumed a definite channel, which has been artificially deepened, and thereafter it increases in size till it joins the Jumna at Nohjhil in the Muttra district. In the Khair tahsil its course runs almost direct from Moron the north to Salpur on the southern border of pargana Tappal, and it is reinforced by one or two minor drainage channels, both natural and artificial. Patwaha.

The Jumna, like the Ganges, affects only the strip of *khadir* lying below the old high bank. Its variations are very much less extensive than those of the Ganges, for the actual stream has a well-defined bank, which is topped only in years of Jumna river.

unusually heavy floods. The *khadir* is consequently of an almost permanent nature, but it is a tract of inferior fertility, at the present time largely uncultivated and always of more use for grazing than for agricultural purposes. There is very little traffic on or across the Jumna, and the river is of very slight importance to this district.

Ganges canal.

The Ganges canal was commenced in 1842 and was opened twelve years later. Many alterations were made in the original scheme, but the plan of a main irrigation channel, with subsidiary provision for navigation, leading from Hardwar to Nanau, where it bifurcated to form the Cawnpore and Etawah terminals, was adhered to throughout. The canal enters this district at Danpur in pargana Barauli and thence maintains a south-easterly course for 25½ miles to Nanau, where is the regulator for the two branches. The mean slope of the bed in this distance is 1·4 foot to the mile, but is materially reduced by the existence of falls and locks at Somera and Machua. From Nanau the Cawnpore branch runs in a south-easterly direction past Sikandra Rao into the Etah district, a distance of 19½ miles through a tract of low and ill-drained country, and there is no fall or lock below Nanau, the slope being 1·15 foot per mile. The Etawah branch runs at first due south, but at Bijaigarh it curves to the south-east and continues parallel to the Cawnpore branch till it leaves the district after a course of 20 miles. This branch is no longer used for irrigation but serves merely as an escape, having been abandoned since the construction of the Lower Ganges canal. Irrigation is derived from a number of distributaries, of which the most important may be mentioned: they have been realigned and corrected on several occasions, and in some instances the names have been changed. The country between the Karwan and the railway is watered by the Birpura distributary, which enters this district from Bulandshahr; but apart from this all irrigation from the main canal lies to the east of the East Indian Railway. The chief source of supply is the Koil distributary, which leaves the right bank at mile 144 and runs southwards between the Aligarh and Lohtai drainage lines

Palra distributary leaves the canal on the left bank, and this, with the Teor minor, waters most of pargana Morthal. At Somera, close to milestone 162, two large distributaries leave the canal, known as the Harduaganj on the right and the Somera on the left. The former runs for a long distance as far as the Etah boundary, running almost parallel to the canal and following the eastern watershed of the Sengar: it gives off a number of minors, for the most part on the left bank. The Somera follows the left bank of the canal as far as Machua and then bends to the east, traversing the Akrabad pargana and the north-east of Sikandra Rao before entering Etah. In its eighth mile it gives off the Kauriaganj distributary, which follows the high bank of the Kali Nadi and waters the north of Akrabad. At Machua is the head of the Sikandra Rao distributary, which keeps almost parallel to the canal and the Cawnpore branch, terminating below Sikandra Rao in the Kachaura and Jansoi minors. Just above Nanau a large supplementary channel leaves the canal on the right bank and follows the course of the now disused Etawah branch, giving off the Bijaigarh and Jao minors and supplying the Lodhipur and Sitapur distributaries. The country between the Etawah and Cawnpore branches is irrigated from the latter by means of the Sahaoli and Haidarnagar distributaries and their branch channels. Both take out in mile 181, close to Nanau, the Sahaoli following the left bank of the Etawah branch, while the Haidarnagar keeps close to the right bank of the Cawnpore branch.

Works on the canal.

Mention has been made of the falls and locks on the main line, but of much more importance is the great Nanau regulator. Here are two regulating bridges, each with a waterway of 100 feet, divided into five bays of 20 feet each and connected by a line of curved revetment, resting on a redan-shaped platform, which projects its acute angle towards the point of bifurcation; the original object being to give each branch an equal supply, to be adjusted according to circumstances by the regulators. The grand trunk road crosses the canal at this point, and close by is an inspection house with extensive quarters for subordi-

… worked by water power

nine road bridges in addition to that carrying the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; while there are eight on the Etawah and seven on the Cawnpore branch, one in either case being a railway bridge for the metre-gauge line. Inspection houses are maintained at Barauli, Somera, Qasimpur and Machua on the main canal, at Songra and Aligarh on the Koil distributary, at Kalyanpur on the Pahasu distributary, at Aterni on the Harduaganj distributary, at Jao on the Etawah branch, at Sikandra Rao on the Cawnpore branch, and at Jirauli and Karampur on the Somera distributary. Two others are on the Birpura distributary, at Birpura and Kinauhan, both in pargana Khair.

Drainage. The introduction of a vast amount of canal water could not fail to have a marked effect on the tracts touched by the canals in which the natural drainage was already defective. This effect was first noticeable in the neighbourhood of Sikandra Rao, where much damage was done by the inundations of the *jhils* to the east of the town and complaints were made as early as 1862. Various projects were drawn up, but it was not till 1875 that the natural bed of the Isan was utilised for the purpose, as already mentioned. The work was completed in 1885, by which date nearly 20 miles of channel had been excavated. It soon became recognised that the remedy was but partial, and in 1878 the northern continuation, known as the Akrabad drain, was commenced, relieving the lands east of the canal, the drainage of which had been cut off from its natural outlet towards the Rind. The new channel and its branches were 24½ miles long, but the Isan proved unable to take all the additional water poured into it, so that a diversion, completed in 1895, was made with the object of turning the flood water down the abandoned Kalyanpur distributary and the disused Ginauli escape into the Kali Nadi, the drain being 12¼ miles long. Other drains in the Sikandra Rao tahsil are the Agsauli, made in 1895, with the object of draining the depressions in the east, from Tikri Buzurg to the Etah border, a distance of 6⅝ miles; the Nagaria drain, 16⅜ miles, which practically forms a northern extension of the Rind and serves the country along the left bank of the Etawah branch; and the Kanakpur drain, 3½ miles, which also drains a part of the tract between the two canals and was probably excavated

like the other about 1870. In the Aligarh tahsil several important works have been undertaken. The oldest is the Palra drain made to improve the drainage between the canal and the Kali Nadi: it starts in the Bulandshahr district and traverses pargana Morthal for a distance of 8½ miles before reaching the Kali Nadi. Further south, between the canal and the Kali Nadi, into which they discharge, are the Jalali, Karahla and Barotha drains, with an aggregate length of 8½ miles. The low country on the right bank of the canal is well served. In 1864 Major Jeffreys constructed a cut, still known by his name, from the Aligarh fort to the Adhawan *jhil*, a distance of 11½ miles. This has been since supplemented by the Aligarh drainage cut, to which reference has been made already under the name of the Ganda Nala. It is a channel which runs almost from Khurja to Sadabad and is 77 miles in length; it was completed by 1879, but many small branches, aggregating 17½ miles, have been subsequently added. It was originally connected with the Jeffreys cut, but the latter was shut off when the northern extension of the Aligarh cut was excavated. This action enabled the authorities to carry out a large and long contemplated scheme of drainage in the shape of the Lehtoi cut. In 1875 the distributaries on the right bank were remodelled with the object of opening out the natural drainage obstructed by the canal, and this cut was excavated along the main depression for a distance of 29½ miles above the Adhawan *jhil*, so as to connect the long chain of swamps from the borders of Bulandshahr southwards. The channel is small, for it was feared that the Sengar could not hold the extra water passed into it; but it has since been proposed to deepen and widen the cut and also to improve the bed of the river. Further down the latter receives the Bijaigarh drain, 11½ miles long, which was finished in 1878 and starts near mile 179 of the canal, passing southwards through the once waterlogged country round Bijaigarh. The drainage of the extreme north of the district is carried into the Karwan by several cuts, but several projects yet remain to be carried out. The chief is the Somna drain, with its two large branches, the Nahraula and Chandana, their total length in this district being 31 miles. This originally tailed into the Karwan at Arjunpur, but had been

greatly extended, so as to drain all the country to the north-west of Aligarh, and now falls into the river some miles below Iglas. Others are the Arnia, Dharon and Chandera cuts, 18 miles in length; and in order to enable the river to carry the additional discharge, the bed has been greatly improved from Khair to Iglas, a work which was carried out gradually between 1884 and 1891.

Mat branch.

Sir Proby Cautley's original project for the Ganges canal included a branch from Bulandshahr, 90 miles in length, to irrigate the country between the Karwan and the Patwaya. It was then to cross the former river and below Hathras to join the Koil branch, a line of canal 50 miles in length, which was to take out of the main canal at mile 152, the head works being actually constructed. These combined channels were to be continued for 160 miles to Bhognipur, so as to irrigate the land between the Sengar and the Jumna. The only part of this design put into execution was a portion of the Bulandshahr branch, subsequently called the Mat branch, which was constructed for a distance of 41 miles, stopping close to the southern border of the Khair tahsil. The upper portion of the Koil branch was omitted, but the lower portion was subsequently replaced by the Bhognipur branch of the Lower Ganges canal. As originally completed the Mat branch watered the centre of the Khair tahsil between the Karwan and the Patwaya, both directly and by means of the Barauda and Shadipur distributaries. In 1903 and subsequent years this branch was largely extended so as to command the eastern portion of the Muttra district, and this extension also benefited the dry tracts of the Iglas tahsil and pargana Mursan. The main line has been carried along the western borders of the district, and at mile 54 gives off the Gorai distributary, which passes down the western side of the pargana of that name; while the Sadabad distributary, taking off in mile 60, supplies the extreme south of Iglas and traverses pargana Mursan before passing into Muttra. This scheme is as yet incomplete, for it is proposed to construct the Mursan distributary, which will run from mile 50 through the centre of Iglas to Mursan, eventually tailing into the Karwan near the latter place. The benefits derived from the Mat branch extension have not been confined

to Iglas, for the Jewar distributary has been carried through the driest portion of Tappal, along the high bank of the Jumna, and the other channels have been lengthened materially. There are numerous bridges over this canal and its branches, and inspection bungalows are maintained at Balanpur and Sujanpur on the main line, and at Kurana near Tappal on the Jewar distributary.

A further important extension has for some time been projected and will be carried out as soon as funds permit. This is the proposed Hathras branch, for which a detailed project was drawn up in 1906. This is a somewhat ambitious scheme, contemplating the diversion of 300 cubic feet of water per second from the Mat branch at mile 46, a channel is to lead whence eastwards to cross the Karwan near Gonda. Thence the line is to run in a south-easterly direction to Mendu, there turning south into the Muttra district. The country between the railway to Agra and the Karwan will be watered from two distributaries running southwards, one of which is to take off near Tochigarh and the other at Phopia, where the canal crosses the main road to Aligarh. The south-east corner of pargana Hathras, east of the railway, will be supplied by the Sikandarpur minor, six miles in length. Altogether there will be 38 miles of main canal in this district and 32 miles of distributaries. Hathras branch.

The only portion of the Atrauli tahsil which has the advantage of canal irrigation is that to the east of the Nim Nadi. This is supplied from the lower reaches of the Anupshahr branch, which was extended for some fifty miles in 1879, when the construction of the Lower Ganges canal set free more water for the upper divisions. The main line of the Anupshahr, branch enters this district in mile 101 and traverses the Atrauli and Gangiri parganas, passing into Etah at mile 119. It gives off a number of small distributaries, including the Hardohi, Dadon and Ninamai on the right, and the Bazidpur, Ahaiwa and Bhuria on the left bank. There are eighteen bridges over the canal in this district and inspection houses are to be found at Sihani and Salgawan. Anupshahr branch.

The Lower Ganges canal is very little used for irrigation purposes in this district, as its course lies almost entirely through the *khadir* of the Ganges and it does not enter the uplands till it Lower Ganges canal.

reaches Sikandarpur, close to the Etah border It has a total length of 13 miles through the Atrauli tahsil, and within this distance it is bridged at Piaoli and at Sankra, the Kheria inspection house being close to the former place. The canal took up a large area of the best sugarcane land in the *khadir*: more, indeed, than was actually necessary, for a considerable amount is let on annual leases by the department and a fair sum is thus realised. On the other hand, the protective works thrown across the *khadir* have more than compensated the dispossessed landholders, since they have saved a large area from the effects of fluvial action and the systematic accumulation of silt removed from the canal increases the extent of arable land year by year. The project for supplementing the original Ganges canal by a second intake from the river first assumed a definite form in 1866, though the scheme was not finally accepted till 1869. The construction of the head works and upper reaches was commenced in 1872 and the canal was opened in 1879.

Revenue.

The Ganges canal in this district belongs to the Aligarh division and is in the charge of an Executive Engineer stationed at Aligarh. The Anupshahr branch and the Lower Ganges canal form a second division, also with headquarters at Aligarh; while the Mat branch is administered from Muttra. Financially the canals have proved an unqualified success, although it is not possible to estimate the exact profit made in each district. The revenue derived from the sale of water to cultivators and proprietors in the shape of the occupiers and owners' rates has constantly increased with the steady extension of the supply channels. For the five years ending with 1871-72 the average collections were Rs. 2,22,474 annually, while for the similar period terminating with 1896-97 the annual total was Rs. 3,90,193, the owners' rate contributing Rs. 17,332 and the occupiers' rate Rs. 3,72,861. Latterly there has been a further increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being Rs. 6,334 for owners' and Rs. 5,29,048 for occupiers' rate, making a total of Rs. 5,35,382.

Lakes and jhils.

While the various drainage works were undertaken with the object of rectifying obstructions and obviating saturation caused by the canal, they also serve a very useful purpose in correcting

the defects in the natural drainage, especially in the broad tract of lowlying land which traverses the Aligarh and Sikandra Rao tahsils. It is in this part of the district that natural depressions are most numerous, but even here there are no permanent lakes. The *jhils* increase in number and extent from the northern border of the district southwards, the chief in the Aligarh tahsil being those of Gursikran, Ikri and Adhawan, of which the last is the original source of the Sengar. In pargana Akrabad the largest *jhils* are at Ladhawa, Sahaoli and Gopi, while in Sikandra Rao there is the extensive group of depressions to the south and east of Sikandra Rao itself, another group in the Hasayan *taluqa*, comprising the broad *jhils* of Hasayan, Bakayan, Nagla Sheikha and Jao, and several detached *jhils* in different parts of the pargana, notably at Bhisi and Mau Chirail. The Atrauli tahsil has none of any size excepting that near Dadon, though there are several shallow *jhils* in the depression to the south-east of Atrauli town. There are none in Iglas and very few in Hathras, while Khair is similarly devoid of *jhils* save in the extreme north-east corner, which belongs to the central depression and contains the large lakes of Ogar and Morehna.

Soils.

The soils found in this district are much the same in composition and appearance as those of the Doab as a whole, but the terminology is to some extent peculiar. The classification of soils in common use among the people and adopted for settlement purposes is somewhat complex, resting partly on a natural and partly on an artificial basis. In practice the lands lying close to the village site, which receive the closest attention and the most liberal supply of manure and irrigation, come under the artificial classification, the inner ring being known as *bara*, which corresponds to the *goind* of Oudh and other parts, while the term *manjha* is applied to the adjoining zone, irrespective of the actual nature of the soil. The *bara* area amounts to some 6 per cent. of the whole and the *manjha* to about 8 per cent.; but the proportions vary in different parts, being highest in the Hathras tahsil and lowest in Khair, for the extent varies directly with the character of the cultivation. The outlying lands known generically as *barha*, are classified according to their composition. By far the most common soil is loam, and to this

several names are applied according to the proportion of sand present. The good consistent loam known as *matiar*, a term which in other parts is applied to clay, preponderates in every tahsil and occupies on an average 57 per cent. of the total area; while *pilia*, so called from its yellow colour, being a light sandy soil which corresponds exactly to the *rausli* of Meerut, takes up about 18 per cent., a much higher proportion being found in Khair and Iglas than elsewhere. The heavy clay found in the depressions is naturally confined to a few localities, particularly the broad belt of low land which runs through the district from north-west to south-east. This soil is known as *chiknot*, and resembles the *dakar* of Meerut and the *matiar* of other parts. It covers somewhat more than 4 per cent. of the whole area, and over one-fourth of this amount lies in the Sikandra Rao tahsil. At the opposite end of the scale comes *bhur*, the light soil of the river banks and high ground, varying in quality from a sandy loam to almost pure sand; it comprises some 4 per cent. of the whole area and is most common in Iglas, Khair and Atrauli, the name being also applied to the hard gritty soil found near ravines, which is of much the same value as the true *bhur*. The *khadir* soils are of a distinct type, but these are confined to the Atrauli and Khair tahsils, though a certain amount lies in Aligarh and Sikandra Rao along the course of the Kali Nadi. As already mentioned, the *khadir* is of varying quality, that of the Ganges being infinitely superior to the hard unmanageable soil of the Jumna lowlands. In the Sikandra Rao tahsil the term *rehala* is applied to a large extent of *matiar* soil, constituting about one-tenth of the whole area. This name, for it does not represent a distinct variety, is similarly applied to a smaller area in Aligarh, and denotes soil in which the saline efflorescences called *reh* have made their appearance as a result of saturation. Such an affection rarely occurs in the lighter soils, for the simple reason that light soil connotes good drainage; but there is a certain amount of *pilia rehala* in parts of the Aligarh tahsil. All these terms are generally known by cultivators, but occasionally their application varies to some extent. In places *bhur* and *pilia* are considered identical, whereas usually a marked distinction is held to exist. Sometimes the name *bhur* is

applied to a whitish soil, which is really a clay; and sometimes *pilia* refers to a deep yellow or reddish soil of poor quality known in some districts as *pilota*. In the west again it is frequently the case that *pilia* is used to denote all yellow soil, however poor, while the name *bhur* is reserved for the shifting sandhills of those parts.

There are few parts of the district which can be described as physically precarious. The largest area of the kind is the Jumna *khadir* in pargana Tappal, but the land there is of little value and the population is extremely sparse. Of much more importance is the considerable block in the south-west of the Iglas tahsil, where means of irrigation have become deficient owing to the fall in the water level, though an immense improvement has been effected by the introduction of canals. The same remarks apply to pargana Mursan, where the position may be now considered fairly secure provided an adequate supply of water is available for the recently excavated channels. In other parts of the district the villages classed as precarious on account of an insufficient water supply are few in number, and are for the most part confined to the high banks of rivers, though in a few localities, such as the Lohgarh *taluqa* in Atrauli, there are inadequate facilities for irrigation from wells. In certain parts cultivation is precarious by reason of floods and the resultant saturation of the soil. This is the case in the clay tracts, especially in the Sikandra Rao tahsil, where there are many large depressions without natural outlets. The subject has been dealt with already in connection with the artificial drainage of the district, by means of which the spread of *reh* has undoubtedly been checked, and the area liable to waterlogging has been materially reduced. Precarious tracts.

In certain tracts agricultural operations are much hampered by the presence of a noxious weed called *baisuri* (*Pluchea lanceolata*), which spreads rapidly and is practically ineradicable owing to the extraordinary depths to which its roots extend below the surface. The weed occurs in a certain number of scattered villages in the Khair tahsil, but especially in the south-east; in all parts of Iglas where, as in Khair, it appears to have established itself within the last thirty years; in both parganas of the Hathras tahsil, the worst parts being Mursan and the tract Baisuri.

to the east of Pura railway station; and in the light soiled villages of Sikandra Rao, in which means of irrigation are somewhat deficient, such as the Hasayan *taluqa* and a small block to the north-east of Sikandra Rao itself. Everywhere it seems to be an accompaniment of defective irrigation, and to flourish in a loam soil. Where the weed grows very thick, it entails much additional labour, since it has to be cut three or four times before harvest. It springs up during the cold weather and attains its maximum growth in May and June: with the beginning of the rains it begins to decrease, and three successive heavy falls are said to cause it to wither. It is then cut, and causes no further trouble till the following winter. Where the ground is kept clean the injury is immaterial, for the roots do not spread laterally and little hindrance is caused in ploughing; but if neglected it is apt to choke the growing crop. The only method of dealing satisfactorily with this pest is to drown it, for *baisuri* appears to flourish in land irrigated from wells, but is not so rampant where canal water is obtained by lift, and hardly grows at all in fields supplied from the canal by flow. It remains, however, to be seen whether any permanent benefit in this respect is to be obtained from the recent extension of the canal to some of the worst affected tracts.

Waste land.

The area of waste land is somewhat large for so fertile and highly developed a tract as Aligarh. Taking the average for the five years ending with 1906-07, the total amount recorded as barren is 203,359 acres or 16·33 per cent. of the whole district. As will be shown in the following chapter, this hardly represents the whole of the unculturable land, owing to the negligible value of much that is included under the head of culturable waste. At the same time a considerable area can only be described technically as barren; for 25,081 acres are covered with water, and a certain proportion of this in dry years can be successfully brought under cultivation, while 39,648 acres are taken up by railways, roads, village sites, buildings and the like. There still remain 138,631 acres of actually unculturable waste, amounting to 11·13 per cent. of the entire district, and this consists for the most part either of *usar* or else of sterile sand. Nearly one-third is to be found in the Sikandra Rao tahsil, and

the bulk of the remainder belongs to the lowlying tracts of the central depression in the Aligarh tahsil, in the valley of the Karwan in Khair and in the similar depression running through the centre of Atrauli. In these tracts *usar*, a sure sign of saturation, is extremely prevalent, and its presence is mainly confined to those parganas in which the proportion of barren land is higher than the district average. These are, in descending order, Barauli, Sikandra Rao, Akrabad, Koil and Chandaus. On the other hand, *usar* is unknown in the sandy tracts of the south-west, with the result that in the Iglas tahsil the barren area is but 2·88 per cent. of the whole, and in pargana Mursan only 1·34 per cent. comes under this description.

When Aligarh first came into the hands of the British, the face of the country was covered in many places with heavy *dhak* jungle; but after the lapse of fifty years the greater part had given way to the spread of cultivation and the scanty remains were fast disappearing. At the present time the jungle area is extremely small, and is limited to a few patches maintained by some of the chief landowners as fuel reserves, the largest of these being the jungle belonging to the Jats of Pisawa in pargana Chandaus. A certain amount of *dhak* jungle is to be found in scattered patches in the clay and *usar* tracts, particularly in the Atrauli tahsil, where it is preserved by the Pathan *zamindars*, and to a less extent in Sikandra Rao and Aligarh. In the *khadir* of the Ganges there is a considerable extent of *jhau* or tamarisk jungle on the most recent alluvium near the river, and this possesses some small economic value, though it harbours numerous pig and other wild animals which do much damage to the crops. Far greater damage, however, is done in the precarious *khadir* of the Jumna, where the narrow belt of tamarisk along the river is succeeded by broad stretches of waste covered with thatching grass. Here wild animals are a most serious pest, while the paucity of communications renders the marketable products of little value. The tract is useful as providing pasturage for cattle, whereas in other parts of the district the area available for grazing is exceedingly limited. Jungles.

The district cannot be described as well wooded, though the eastern tahsils present a very different appearance to the west in Groves.

this respect. In the former there are numerous families of local importance which have been settled on the land for generations, and on their estates groves of mango and other trees are always to be seen. Much too has been done by the canal authorities, who now own extensive and valuable plantations along the course of the main channels. Trees have been planted, also along all the chief roads of the district, but taken as a whole, few parts of the Doab are so destitute of timber. In the western parganas the absence of trees is most remarkable. Hardly a mango grove is to be seen in the Iglas tahsil, where a solitary tree here and there in the village site or on the ridges between fields is all that meets the eye. The commonest tree is the *babul*, which is usually of spontaneous growth, while others include the *nim*, *pipal*, *ber*, *faras*, *gular* and *jaman*, though several more varieties are to be found in the canal plantations and on the roadside avenues. At the settlement of 1870 the total grove area was 5,676 acres, but since that time there has been a marked improvement, attributable in some measure to the release of grove land from assessment. The average for the past five years is 8,871 acres, but this only represents ·71 per cent. of the whole district, an unusually low proportion. There are only 262 acres in the entire Iglas tahsil, giving a proportion of ·19 per cent., and the area is not much larger in Khair and Hathras with ·31 and ·58 per cent. respectively. Nevertheless the extent of grove land has been doubled in the first two subdivisions and almost trebled in the last during the past forty years. In the Aligarh tahsil the area rises to 2,003 acres or ·88 per cent., and while this shows a satisfactory increase, the amount would be much larger but for the presence of so much clay and *usar* in which trees cannot thrive. Atrauli is somewhat better, with 2,274 acres or 1·04 per cent., and here the extension of the area is less noticeable, since many of the groves are of old standing. The largest area is to be found in Sikandra Rao, where groves cover 2,425 acres or 1·13 per cent. as compared with 1,478. Under present conditions no great further increase can be expected, owing to the growing value of land for agricultural purposes and the pressure of the population on the soil.

The geology of the district exposes nothing beyond the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, and consequently the mineral products are few. In almost all parts of the district the limestone conglomerate known as *kankar* occurs in both the block and the nodular forms, the former being utilised for building purposes and the lining of wells, while the latter is employed as road metal, ballast and for concrete foundations. Lime of good quality is obtained by burning *kankar* in ordinary country kilns, which are to be seen in the vicinity of all the principal quarries. The cost of excavating *kankar* is from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per hundred cubic feet, but as a rule carriage is the principal item, the customary rate being eight annas per mile. In parts of the district, especially the Sikandra Rao tahsil, saline earth is found from which saltpetre is obtained. In former days this article was largely manufactured, for in 1856 there were 37 saltpetre works, producing about 50,000 maunds annually. Crude saltpetre is still extracted in considerable quantities, but the only refinery at work is that at Sikandra Rao, owned by Lala Jhabbu Lal of Farrukhabad. Carbonate of soda or *sajji* is found in abundance in the *usar* tracts and goes by the generic term of *reh*, which is applied without distinction to all saline efflorescences. These are made to serve several purposes, being used by Dhobis as a substitute for soap, and also by Lunias and others as the basis of *kanch* or crude native glass. The only other mineral calling for mention is the heavy clay used for making bricks. This is found almost everywhere and is excavated as required. In the larger towns bricks are now almost invariably made after the English pattern; but in the villages there is still a considerable manufacture of native bricks in two sizes, apart from the large sundried bricks used for the lining of wells.

Mineral products.

The other building materials are generally to be obtained on the spot, in the shape of country timber, bamboos, tiles and thatching grass. In the dwellings of the poor the beams are usually of *nim*, mango, *jaman* and other inferior species, which alone are available in this district, for the better kinds, with the possible exception of the *shisham*, have to be imported from considerable distances and at a great cost. Stone for building is brought from Muttra and Agra, and is therefore relatively

Building materials

cheap; but it is very seldom employed, its place being adequately filled by block *kankar*, of which most of the old buildings at Aligarh, Jalali and elsewhere are constructed.

Fauna.

In so highly developed and thickly populated a district the list of wild animals is necessarily brief. The larger carnivora are represented only by wolves, which are not numerous, though very occasionally a leopard is reported as a visitor to the *khadir* tracts. The *nilgai* is sometimes found in the few remaining *dhak* jungles, and the Indian antelope still exists in various parts of the district, but in greatly reduced numbers. The wild pig is common, especially in the *khadir* of the Jumna and Ganges, where the presence of these animals is a serious menace to the crops. For the rest, jackals, foxes, hares and porcupines almost exhaust the list. Game birds are relatively scarce, with the exception of the peacock, which is remarkably common everywhere. Grey and black partridges and the lesser sandgrouse occur in the *khadir*, but in few other places, and quail are fairly common at different seasons. During the cold weather the usual migrants resort to the *jhils* and rivers, including snipe and many varieties of geese, duck and other waterfowl, though in this respect Aligarh is generally inferior to the neighbouring district of Budaun.

Fish.

The fisheries are unimportant, for there are few permanent lakes and the great rivers merely touch the fringe of the district. The usual varieties common to the plains, principally of the carp tribe, are to be found in the tanks; but fish form no important item in the diet of the people, and the number of professional fishermen and fish dealers is extremely small.

Cattle.

The domestic animals are generally of a superior type, owing to the fact that large numbers of animals are imported from the great breeding districts of the Punjab. In Aligarh there are few grazing grounds of any extent, and consequently few of the landholders make any attempt to breed cattle on their own estates, and consequently reproduction is left to chance, or rather to the agency of the so-called Brahmani bulls, without any selection or effort to improve the local strain. There are no recognised indigenous breeds, and if the locally raised stock is better than the average, the result is due solely to the fact that

the country-bred cattle are the offspring of good imported beasts. From time to time attempts have been made to encourage cattle-breeding by the provision of high-class bulls and by the support lent to the Aligarh cattle show; but the experiments have never had much result, and the cattle show maintained in connection with the Aligarh fair was dropped in 1906 on account of the lack of interest displayed by the *zamindars* and the paucity of entries. The number of cattle in the district is seldom more than sufficient for its needs, and the local produce has constantly to be supplemented by importations from the west. At the first regular cattle census of 1899 it was found that there were 189,522 bulls and bullocks and 19,728 male buffaloes, which gave an average of 2·39 animals per plough; but the figures include cart and pack bullocks as well as those too old for work. In 1904 the total was found to have declined, including 169,148 bulls and bullocks and 18,797 buffaloes, while the average per plough had fallen to 2·24. There may have been some concealment on this occasion, but in any case much the same conclusion is to be drawn. The reason for the decrease is not clear, since the number of young stock had risen from 191,514 to 217,852; though cows, with a total of 70,641, and cow buffaloes, 137,587, showed little change. The number of cow buffaloes is larger than in any other district of the United Provinces, and illustrates the importance of the dairy farming business. Apart from the well-known concern at Chherat, there is a very extensive and valuable trade in *ghi*, which is exported in great quantities to all parts of the country.

Horses and ponies.

The last returns showed a total of 3,124 horses and 16,316 ponies, both of these being relatively high figures. It is needless to point out that a large proportion of these animals are of a very inferior stamp, the majority of the ponies being of the ordinary type employed by *ekka*-drivers or the wretched beasts of burden used by potters and others; but, on the other hand, horse-breeding has always enjoyed some measure of popularity in this district and has received active encouragement for many years. As early as 1870 Government stallions were stationed at various places, but unfortunately these were too often of Hackney or Norfolk descent, and their offspring generally proved

unsuitable for remount purposes. The mistake has since been rectified to some extent, especially since 1903, when Aligarh was chosen as one of the four selected districts placed under the management of the Army Remount department. There has also been a marked improvement in the quality of the branded mares, though they are often coarse; and their foals by thoroughbred or Arab stallions are of a much more satisfactory type than was formerly the case. Breeders fully appreciate the advantages of the present system, and for this reason they are apt to pay more attention to their fillies than to the colts, which are often underfed; while they have yet much to learn in the matter of scientific stable management. A great impetus has been given to horse-breeding by the institution of the Aligarh horse fair and district show, to which large numbers of horses are brought for exhibition and sale, the average for the four years ending in 1907 being 1,191 animals. This fair is always attended by an officer of the Remount department, who assists in awarding the numerous prizes offered and also inspects and selects the mares brought for approval. The attempt to promote mule-breeding has not met with success, since many owners object to the employment of their mares for the purpose, although it has been proved that a good stamp of mule can be raised in the district, and that the undertaking is very profitable. At the census there were only 300 mules, a far lower figure than in other parts of the Meerut division. Donkeys numbered 23,713, but these are generally of a very inferior type, and are utilised by Dhobis and others.

Other animals.

In 1904 the census returns showed 77,485 sheep and 1,39,148 goats, but in neither case do these animals call for special comment. They are kept by Gadariyas for the sake of their milk and flesh, for their wool and hair and for penning on the land, the value of the manure being fully appreciated by cultivators, who readily pay a small fee to the herdsmen in return for the retention of the flock for a night on their fields. No enumeration of pigs was attempted, but the number is very large and herds are to be seen in almost every village. There were 1,310 camels, a somewhat high figure, these animals being largely employed for transport purposes. The number of carts

is large, as is only to be expected in a district so well provided with good roads; but it is lower than in other parts of the division, pack animals being more generally utilised for the carriage of goods than in the northern parts of the Doab.

Cattle disease.

The returns of cattle disease are valueless, owing to the defective system of record and the constant concealment of sickness; but they serve to show that at all times disease is fairly prevalent, and that in unfavourable seasons much loss is caused by epidemics. The most common type is foot and mouth disease, which is widespread during and after the rains. It is much less dangerous than rinderpest and dysentery, which in several years have wrought havoc among the cattle of this district. Anthrax, too, is far from uncommon and is the most fatal of all, though as a rule the outbreaks are merely sporadic. There is a veterinary hospital at Aligarh, and *salutris* are maintained by the district board for inspection and other duties, including inoculation for rinderpest and various diseases, though as yet the practice has attained little popularity.

Climate.

Aligarh has a dry climate, very similar to that of the Doab as a whole. The cold weather lasts longer than in the eastern districts, and may be said to extend from the middle of October, after the close of the rains, to the end of March. During the winter the temperature is low, though frosts are not of frequent occurrence or of great intensity; the mean temperature for December and January, the coldest months, being about 59° and 54° F. The summer is decidedly hot, and though the extreme heat of Agra and Muttra is seldom experienced, the average for May is some 90° and for June about 93° in the shade. A very perceptible fall occurs with the advent of the rains, and in normal years the climate during July and August is not unpleasant, but in September the increasing heat is as trying as usual, though the nights are perceptibly cooler. The district during the hot weather experiences the full force of the westerly winds, which blow with increasing force till the near approach of the rains. The latter are for the most part brought up by the Bombay current, and when this is weak or diverted by disturbances in Central India, the precipitation is light and uncertain. At the same time the Bay current has a considerable

influence on the district when it sets in with strength, but the precipitation is seldom heavy. As a rule light showers may be expected during the cold weather, while in the hottest months cyclonic storms from the north-west occasionally extend their influence as far as this district and are of material service in cooling the atmosphere.

Rainfall.

Records of the rainfall appear to have been maintained from an early date, since from 1844 at all events rain gauges were kept at each of the tahsil headquarters. At the present time the reporting stations are at the six tahsils and at Balanpur in pargana Tappal on the Mat branch canal, records for the latter place going back to 1879. For the 44 years ending with 1907 the average fall for the whole district was 25·51 inches annually, excluding the Balanpur figures, which often differ so widely from those of the neighbouring station of Khair that they have been rejected as untrustworthy, although their inclusion makes little difference to the final result. There is a decided variation between the averages for the several tahsils, from which it appears that the rainfall is heavier in the east and centre than in the west, while the extremes are marked by the Atrauli tahsil in the north-east with a mean rainfall of 28·24 inches and by Iglas in the south-west with an annual average of 22·62. Sikandra Rao and Aligarh are above the mean for the district with 26·75 and 26·54 inches respectively; and next follow Hathras with 25·01 and Khair with 23·88, while the Balanpur records show an average of 24·92 inches. Though the total is relatively small, marked variations from the normal are of somewhat rare occurrence. During the whole period in question an excess of 33·3 per cent. has been observed only on three occasions, the greatest falls being 33·92 inches in 1879, 35·91 in 1884 and 35·06 inches in 1887. Other wet years were 1885, 1890, 1894 and 1897, in each of which the average exceeded 31·77 inches, representing a surplus of 25 per cent. over the normal. The greatest amount registered at any one tahsil in a single year was 44·9 inches at Sikandra Rao in 1885, followed by 44·1 at the same place in 1874 and by 43·4 at Atrauli in 1879. The total again exceeded 40 inches at Sikandra Rao in 1890. On the other hand, a defect of one-third has occurred five times. The first was

in 1868, when the total was 15·55 inches, Aligarh, Khair and Iglas faring much worse than the rest of the district. The second was in 1877, a year of general famine, when the average was only 12·23, Iglas as usual being in the worst plight with a total of only 8·1 inches. Then came 1880 with 13·68, though the north of the district did well in comparison with Hathras and Iglas; and then 1882 with 15·7 inches, the defect being on this occasion remarkably only in Iglas, where the total amount recorded was no more than 7·1 inches, by far the lowest figure ever known. The following year again was very dry, but no untoward results were experienced, since much more depends on the distribution and duration of the rainfall than on the actual amount of precipitation. There was a considerable drought in 1901, when the average was 18·1 inches, but this does not represent a defect of much more than one-fourth, and was due mainly to the great and unusual shortage in the Atrauli tahsil. The last year of remarkable defect was 1905, when the average for the whole district was 13·85, the fall being particularly uneven, since Sikandra Rao on this occasion received only 10 inches and Aligarh 13·2, whereas the adjoining tahsil of Hathras showed a total of 20·47.

Health. The district is generally considered healthy, though the dryness of the climate is to some extent counterbalanced by the existence of a large tract with an inadequate natural drainage. No doubt a great improvement has been effected by artificial means, but none the less a series of wet seasons reacts on the general health, rendering fever very prevalent. The compilation of mortuary statistics has been attempted regularly since 1865, but the early returns are quite useless, and though a great improvement in the system of registration was effected in 1872, little reliance can be placed on the figures for any year prior to 1877, when the general prevalence of famine led to a closer scrutiny of the registers and to more constant supervision. On this account the death-rate rose from the quite inadequate figure of 18·49 in 1877 to 35·49 per mille in the following year, which was probably very near the actual proportion. In 1879 the rate again rose, but on this occasion it reached the astounding figure of 118·49 per thousand, the population being literally decimated by the terrible epidemic of fever which followed the

period of scarcity. Matters soon mended, however, since in the next year the rate was no more than 28·15. For the ten years ending with 1890 the average was 33·58, being raised to some extent by one or two severe outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, while the average birth-rate was 37·56, which may certainly be regarded as below the normal. From 1891 onwards the returns are shown in the appendix * In the absence of any epidemics of unusual magnitude, the health of the people was generally good, and the mean death-rate for the decade terminating with 1900 was only 31·31, as compared with a birth-rate of 46·28 per mille. Since the commencement of the new century the seasons have been less favourable, for in the period ending with 1907 the death-rate averaged 36·88 and that of births 44·02, the rise in the former figure being largely due to the prevalence of fever and the appearance of plague, both of which tended to check the rate of reproduction. Even so Aligarh compares favourably in this respect with most districts, and if the general health is not so good as in the Agra division, it is certainly superior to that of the more northern districts of the Doab.

Fever.

Another table in the appendix shows the deaths resulting from the principal causes in all years since 1890.† It will be seen that fever as usual heads the list, and this has always been the case. The term is somewhat comprehensive, including as a rule pneumonia, influenza and other diseases in which fever is a prominent symptom, but there is no question as to the prevalence of malarial fever, especially in certain parts of the district. Such fever is endemic, but at times it assumes an acute epidemic form. Probably it was an outbreak of this nature which occurred in 1837, a year of famine, when a violent epidemic of what was described at the time as malignant typhoid fever broke out at Sasni and lasted for six months. Some said that it was introduced from Bombay by travellers, and others ascribed the cause to some Chamars who had eaten the flesh of a cow which had died of the murrain then raging; but most probably the disease was similar to that which has almost invariably followed on famine. Another great epidemic occurred in 1856, when some 34,000 persons are said to have perished; and again in 1861 the mortality

was very heavy, especially in the towns of Koil and Harduaganj, where it was attributed to the use of fresh grain, presumably because the death-rate was highest in April and May. These epidemics, however, were as nothing in comparison with that of 1879, when no fewer than 121,868 deaths from fever were recorded; and fortunately no similar outbreak has since been known. From 1881 to 1890 the deaths from this cause averaged 29,058 annually or 84·51 per cent. of the total mortality, the worst year being 1887, when the rainfall was exceptionally heavy. In the following decade the average was 27,347 or 83·72 per cent., and then again the effects of scarcity were observed at the end of the period. From 1901 to 1907 the average was 34,233 or 77·3 per cent., the rise being very noticeable and synchronising with indifferent harvests. There was a very high mortality in 1907, a remarkably wet season, but this was surpassed in the following year, when fever was exceptionally prevalent throughout the north of India, breaking out with great intensity towards the close of the rains and lasting till December, the season during which it is almost invariably most prevalent.

We first hear of cholera in 1817, though the disease must have been known before that date. In 1821 it again visited the district, and so great were its ravages that firewood is said to have become scarce owing to the quantity used for burning the dead. The next bad outbreak was in 1827, after a year of scarcity, and during the famine of 1837 cholera raged throughout the district. It was similarly destructive in 1856 and 1861, while other bad epidemics were those of 1867, 1872 and 1879, a veritable "black year" for Aligarh. From 1881 to 1890 there were on an average 667 deaths from cholera or 1·95 per cent. of the total mortality, but most of these occurred in 1887 and 1889, the latter year being noted for a violent epidemic which carried off 2,402 persons. In the following decade the average fell to 279 or ·85 per cent., the only serious outbreak being that of 1892; while since 1901 cholera has appeared every year, though the mortality was not great except in 1903 and 1906. Cholera.

In former days small-pox was extremely prevalent, and Small-pox.

the beginning of 1850, and the loss of life was much intensified by the imperfect disposal of the bodies of the dead. In 1869 again the mortality was very heavy, as was also the case in 1873 and in 1879, the number of deaths on the latter occasion being 8,311. This figure has never been exceeded, a result that may be ascribed mainly to the spread of vaccination, but also perhaps to the immunity of the district from famine, since it has invariably been the case that the loss of life from disease in years of scarcity has been out of all proportion to the mortality from actual privation. From 1881 to 1890 the annual average number of deaths from small-pox was 772 or 2·25 per cent. of the recorded deaths. There were three epidemics during the period, but the worst by far was that of 1884, when 4,851 persons perished. Between 1891 and 1900 the average dropped to 377 or 1·15 per cent., the great majority of the deaths occurring in 1896 and the following year, when famine was general in other parts. Subsequent years have witnessed several mild epidemics, but the loss of life from this cause has constantly diminished as vaccination has become more general. Prior to 1865 it was available to all who chose to present themselves for the purpose at the public dispensaries, but in that year a vaccination staff was organised and operations were extended gradually to every village in the district. As early as 1873 the number of persons vaccinated in a year was 14,743, and the total rose steadily, gaining an impetus from every outbreak of small-pox. The average number of primary vaccinations from 1881 to 1890 was 27,049, rising to 36,870 in the following decade, while during the seven years ending with 1907 the annual figure was no less than 41,849. This means that nearly one-fourth of the population is protected to the extent of practical immunity, while a very much larger proportion is partially protected, a result which places Aligarh well above the general average for the United Provinces. Vaccination is compulsory in the four municipalities, and elsewhere operations are conducted under the supervision of the civil surgeon, whose staff includes an assistant superintendent and 20 vaccinators. The annual cost of the establishment is some Rs. 3,000, and is met mainly by grants from the district and municipal boards.

The other diseases call for little comment. The most prevalent are bowel complaints, principally dysentery, which are responsible for a large number of deaths, varying directly with the mortality from fever, which is the principle cause of such affections. Mention should, however, be made of plague, which during recent years has wrought havoc in the district. A solitary imported case was brought to light in 1902, but it was not till the autumn of 1904 that the disease established a footing in these parts. It spread with the greatest rapidity, and in the early months of the following year the mortality rose to alarming proportions. With the advent of the hot weather the disease abated, and during the succeeding winter the district was relatively free; but in 1907-08 another outbreak of exceptional severity occurred, and this, too, lasted for a single year. The loss caused by plague in four years, from 1904 to 1907 inclusive, was very great, no fewer than 24,642 deaths being recorded. At first little was done in the way of preventive measures, owing to the unwillingness of the people to submit to segregation, evacuation and disinfection of houses and inoculation; but gradually the benefits therefrom derived became recognised and the original suspicion with which all measures were regarded was dissipated. Latterly a number of persons have been inoculated for plague, and the recent abatement of the disease combined with the introduction of a more vigorous policy of repression warrants the hope of its ultimate extinction. Other diseases.

Statistics of infirmities were compiled in 1872 and at each successive census, but comparison of the figures is of little avail, since different instructions were given to the enumerators on the various occasions. The returns of 1901 show that there were 2,048 blind persons, and here there has been a great decrease, owing in large measure to the relative disappearance of small-pox, though the figure is still high. It seems that blindness is far more common in the western districts than in the east of the United Provinces, and the reason appears to lie partly in the prevalence of ophthalmia, caused by the dryness of the climate and the dust-laden atmosphere, and partly in the fact that the dwellings of the people are less ventilated than the draughty wattled huts of the east, where the pungent smoke Infirmities.

of the fuel employed for cooking has a ready means of egress. There were 171 deaf-mutes, a low figure, though much the same as that recorded in other parts of the Meerut division, in which goitre is never common; 121 lepers, a total which shows a marked decline in the past forty years and is far below the general average for the provinces; and 118 insane persons, which is about the normal allowance, though the term is at best merely relative.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Cultivated area.

The same high standard of husbandry which characterises all the northern Doab is maintained in Aligarh, and the district has long been fully developed. Even as early as 1840 it was considered that comparatively little room was left for a further extension of tillage, and consequently, although subsequent years have witnessed a substantial increase, there has been no such rapid expansion as has occurred in other and more backward parts of the United Provinces. No survey of the district took place till 1833, but an estimate of 1815 gave a cultivated area of 934,078 acres for the district as then constituted, when it was about three times its present size. At the survey the total for the existing area was 839,127 acres or 67·37 per cent. of the whole. This was a very high proportion for that time, and it is probably the case that cultivation had doubled since 1815, and that there had been a still greater increase since 1803. By the termination of the settlement the cultivated area had risen to 897,172 acres, the advance having been gradually maintained, since the total in 1852 was 877,288 acres. The settlement appears to have been made on a full area, for no further extension took place for many years. Annual returns are available from 1884-85 onwards, and in the ten years ending with 1893-94 the average was 886,587 acres, the lowest figure being 859,245 in the first year, a very indifferent season, and the highest 901,223 a year later. Towards the end of the period there was a distinct improvement, and from 1894-95 to 1898-99 the average rose to 901,770 acres, in spite of the drop caused by drought in 1896-97, while in the last year of the period the figure was no less than 914,584. A break then occurs in the returns owing to settlement operations, but the district was steadily going ahead, so that during the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 922,488 acres or 74·07

per cent. of the entire area. The returns for 1907-08 have been left out of account, for the drought caused an altogether abnormal reduction in the area sown, the total dropping to 834,783 acres. Their inclusion would wholly fail to represent the true condition of the district, though they serve to illustrate the effect of an extraordinarily unfavourable season even in so well protected a district as Aligarh. In their place the figures for 1906-07 are shown in the appendix, for though they are the highest as yet recorded, they probably give the best idea of what may be expected in future.* The extent to which cultivation has been pushed in some parts of the district is very remarkable. In the Iglas tahsil there is practically no barren land and the area under tillage is almost incredibly large, amounting to 86·39 per cent. of the whole, while Hathras follows next with 81·93. Of the other tahsils Atrauli alone shows a figure above the general average, with 77·19 per cent. of the land cultivated; and then follow Khair with 71·36, Aligarh with 69 and Sikandra Rao with 64·92 per cent., the two last containing the largest proportion of sterile *usar*.

Double-cropping.

These returns fail to show the real extension of tillage for the reason that they represent only the net cultivation. At the settlement of 1870 there were 44,712 acres on which two crops were raised in one year, and this figure has since increased in a very striking manner. The average *dofasli* area was 165,569 acres in 1884-85, and during the ten years ending with 1893-94 the amount was 174,637 acres annually, rising in the ensuing five years to 215,424 acres. Of late this figure has frequently been surpassed, though the average for the last five years is no more than 214,563 acres. This represents, however, 23·26 per cent. of the land under the plough, and in some parts of the district the average is very much higher; the figures giving a fair idea of the relative fertility of the different tracts. The lowest proportion is 14·3 per cent. in the Iglas tahsil, and Hathras follows close on this with 15·06, while Khair and Atrauli also are below the average with 19·62 and 22·12 per cent. respectively. But in the Aligarh tahsil the percentage rises to 31·14, and in Sikandra Rao it reaches the remarkable figure of

* Appendix, table V.

37·09, a result which is only rendered possible by the abundance of canal irrigation.

It is evident that little room remains for much further extension of tillage. As already noted in the previous chapter, the barren area amounts to 16·33 per cent. of the whole, and if properly demarcated should remain unchanged, unless the wide expanses of *usar* can be reclaimed by any process at present unknown. There remain 119,656 acres, or 9·61 per cent. of the district, which come under the head of culturable waste, but from this it is necessary to deduct the 8,871 acres of grove land and 21,487 acres of current fallow, left untilled under the ordinary rules of the rotation of crops. The remainder comprises both old fallow and unbroken waste, 89,297 acres in all, or 7·17 per cent. of the whole. The two classes cannot be profitably distinguished, for the fact that land has once been tilled does not prove it to possess any agricultural value, and probably better results could be obtained from the reclamation of soil now covered with *dhak* jungle. As a matter of fact, the distinction is more or less conventional, and it must further be remembered that there is no clear dividing line between culturable and unculturable waste. Strictly speaking, the ultimate test is the capacity of producing a crop which would repay the cost of cultivation, and very little of the so-called culturable waste would retain its place on this condition, at all events under existing circumstances. With the aid of favourable seasons much of the Jumna *khadir* is fit for cultivation, while there are considerable tracts which were once of much value, but have been damaged by saturation or else have suffered from a fall in the water level, as has been the case in parts of the Iglas and Hathras tahsils. The recorded culturable area includes not only all the precarious land, which can never be of much value, but also a large amount which is more profitably retained for grazing purposes or the supply of fuel and thatching grass, as well as a very small area which might be successfully brought under permanent cultivation. The area is naturally largest in the worst parts of the district. The highest proportion is 13·46 per cent. in the Khair tahsil, where it rises to 21·67 in pargana Tappal; and next comes Atrauli with 7·44, principally in pargana

Culturable waste.

Gangiri, which includes the least valuable part of the Ganges *khadir*. Elsewhere the figure falls below the general average, and is least in the Iglas and Hathras tahsils, which are more fully cultivated than the others, merely for the reason that they contain the smallest amounts of *usar* and worthless land.

Cultivation. The system of cultivation and the methods employed call for no special comment, being practically identical with those prevailing throughout the upper Doab. The noteworthy feature is the high general level of the husbandry, which is almost invariably good and careful whatever be the caste of the cultivator. Every advantage is taken of the facilities for irrigation, and all the available manure is carefully utilised. In the latter connection the district has suffered much from the disappearance of indigo, since the refuse forms a manure which is much sought after, the common belief being that it counteracts the coldness of the canal water and prevents the spread of *reh*. The sharp distinction between the *bara* or home lands immediately adjoining the village site and the more distant fields is also a feature of importance, though it appears to be less marked than was formerly the case. This distinction ultimately rests on the question of manure, since the nearer the field to the site the more it will gain in the matter of artificial fertilisation. Rents depend quite as much on the position of the field with regard to the site as on the quality and composition of the soil. In every village there are three such zones recognised: the *bara* or innermost, the *manjha* or intermediate, and the *barha* or outlying fields, each class being subdivided into *chahi* or irrigated and *khaki* or dry.

Harvests. At the survey which preceded the settlement of 1870 the *rabi* or spring harvest covered 450,946 acres as compared with 433,516 under *kharif* or autumn crops. These totals were obtained by adding the figures ascertained for the various tahsils in the different years during which the survey was in progress, but they serve to illustrate the relative position of the two harvests at that time. Owing to the extension of the double-cropped area, the figures have since increased in either case; but while the average for the *rabi* since the recent settlement has been 542,939, that of the *kharif* has been no less than 585,543 acres. This reversal of the positions is not necessarily permanent, for

much depends on the nature of the season. If the monsoon opens early the *kharif* area will be full, while a premature cessation of the rains will inevitably restrict the *rabi* sowings, sometimes, as in 1907-08, to a very serious extent. The relation of the two harvests differs in different tahsils, and as a rule the *kharif* preponderates in the tracts which possess little canal irrigation. This is noticeably the case in Hathras and Iglas, where the difference in area is very considerable. In Khair and Atrauli the two harvests are approximately equal in extent, while in Aligarh and Sikandra Rao, particularly the latter, the advantage nearly always lies with the *rabi*.

Principal kharif crops.

The distribution of the principal crops and the areas sown in each tahsil for every year since the last settlement will be found in the appendix.* Among the autumn crops the foremost place is taken by cotton, which covers on an average 188,950 acres or 32·26 per cent. of the *kharif* area. This figure includes both cotton sown by itself, 11·77 per cent., and cotton in combination with *arhar*, a mixture which is extremely popular. In 1870 the area was 120,000 acres, so that the subsequent increase has been very marked. In every tahsil cotton is of great importance, the proportion ranging from 24·17 in Iglas and 24·5 in Atrauli to 30·54 in Aligarh and 34·94 per cent. in Sikandra Rao. The extent of *arhar* in this district is very remarkable, since during the cold weather it remains on the ground over an area of nearly 250,000 acres. It is almost invariably sown with *juar*, the next crop in order of importance, which alone and in combination takes up 139,454 acres or 23·82 per cent. of the *kharif* area. High as this figure is, it falls short of that recorded in 1870 by some 20,000 acres, its place having to some extent been taken by cotton and other more profitable crops. Of the present amount the greater part, 15·05 per cent., is under *juar* and *arhar*, 6·44 per cent. being sown with *juar* alone, while the remaining 2·33 per cent. represents *juar* grown for fodder and cut before attaining maturity. The third combination of *arhar* is with *bajra*, which together cover 94,404 acres or 16·12 per cent. of the harvest, 9·09 per cent. being under *bajra* alone. This crop is confined as a rule to the lighter soils, flourishing best

* Appendix, Table VI.

where the surface soil is of a sandy nature, and consequently its distribution is far less even than that of *juar*. The proportion of *bajra* is only 10·86 per cent. in Sikandra Rao, 11·06 in the Aligarh tahsil, and 12·51 in Khair, whereas it rises to 20·76 in Iglas, 22·3 in Hathras, and 26·28 per cent. in Atrauli, where it is the chief staple of the sandy uplands overlooking the Ganges valley. The next great *kharif* product is maize, which now averages 92,892 acres or 15·86 per cent. of the harvest, as compared with 3,581 acres in 1870. The reason for this extraordinary increase lies chiefly in the disappearance of indigo, but also in the substitution of maize for other staples; the crop possessing the great advantage of early maturity, so that it is practically unharmed by a premature cessation of the rains, and in any case leaves the ground free for a second crop in the ensuing cold weather. Far more maize is grown in the east than in the west of the district. The highest proportions are 23·46 in Sikandra Rao, 22·47 in Aligarh and 20·17 per cent. in Atrauli, as against 13·26 in Khair, 7·01 in Hathras and 6·43 per cent. in Iglas.

Other crops.

These five crops together occupy 88·06 per cent. of the *kharif* area, and the rest are comparatively insignificant. There is hardly any *arhar* grown by itself, and the amount may be disregarded. Of the remaining products the chief are the pulses known as *guar* and *kurthi*, which average 39,449 acres or 6·74 per cent. of the whole. The unripe pods are sometimes eaten as a vegetable, but the main use of the crop is as a fodder for cattle and horses; it is sown at the commencement of the rains, and the pulse is ripe in October. The two names are applied indiscriminately to the same plant, *Cyamopsis psoralioides*, but the term *kurthi* or *khurti* is more commonly employed in Muttra and the parts adjoining that district. The other autumn pulses, *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, especially the last, cover 17,610 acres or 3·01 per cent. of the *kharif* area, but while the proportion is quite insignificant in the eastern tahsils, it rises to 3·94 in Khair and to 10·88 per cent. in Iglas. A noticeable contrast between this district and the northern parts of the Meerut district is afforded by the rarity of sugarcane. In 1870 the area under this crop was but 1,548 acres, and, though there has since been some expansion, the present area of 4,405 acres or ·76 per cent.

of the harvest is surprisingly small. There is a general belief that the soil is not suited to the growth of cane, but the reason seems to lie rather in the general ignorance of its value and the methods of its cultivation. Cane of an inferior kind does very well in the Ganges *khadir*, and 1,668 acres are to be found in the Atrauli tahsil, the rest being divided between Khair, Sikandra Rao and Aligarh. Small areas are taken up by garden crops, hemp and rice, but these are quite unimportant, the last being confined to Aligarh and the two eastern tahsils.

There remains indigo, which may now be regarded as a relic of the past. It is not clear whether the crop was much grown in the days of native rule, but under the administration of DeBoigne several planters settled in the district, including M. Jourdan at Khair, Mr. Orr at Mendu, Mr. J. Thornton at Koil and Machua, Mr. Longcroft at Koil and Jalali, and Messrs. Robertson and Stewart at Maloi and Allahdadpur. After the British occupation Mr. Orr went to Lakhwa in Oudh and Mr. Stewart was succeeded at Allahdadpur by Mr. Hashman, while of the others M. Jourdan died at Aligarh, as also did Mr. Thornton in 1848. Several new factories were started after the conquest. Sasni was built from the ruins of the fort by Mr. R. Carruthers; Chotwa was built in 1806 by Mr. G. Mercer; Barla, the property of Mr. Tandy, dates from about the same time; and in 1817 Mr. J. Blunt set up a factory at Hathras. In Maratha days trade had been much hampered by the internal tolls; but their abolition by the British led to a rapid extension of cultivation, and this was subsequently encouraged by the introduction of a system under which the tahsildars contracted with the planters for the supply of the plant, the former receiving the advances made by the planters to the tenants and applying them to meet the land revenue demand. They, moreover, managed the cultivation, and were rewarded with presents both from the factories and from Government. In 1830, however, the failure of the Calcutta houses led to the general ruin of the planters, and in 1834 many valuable estates and enormous outstanding debts were sold by auction for very inadequate prices. The purchasers were chiefly pleaders and moneylenders, who in the course of time pressed for the debts they had purchased, and in Indigo.

this manner acquired many villages at auction sales conducted under their own decrees. The trade in indigo began to revive about 1862, but the district never recovered from the loss occasioned by the withdrawal of the European planters, and the area under cultivation never equalled that of the years previous to 1830. Nevertheless by 1870 there were 29,013 acres under indigo, and the district was literally studded with factories, the number in 1873 being 171, principally in the Sikandra Rao and Aligarh tahsils. The area continued to increase with great rapidity, reaching its maximum in 1884-85, when no less than 65,584 acres were under this crop. A gradual decline then became apparent, the average for the ten years ending with 1892-93 being 40,387 acres; but the lost ground was to some extent recovered, since in the next five years the average was 43,080 acres, so that indigo was still to be included among the more valuable products of the district. The influence of the markets as affected by the competition of the artificial dye then became severely felt, and the area decreased with great rapidity. Owing to settlement operations the returns fail to represent the actual area for any single year till 1904-05, when the cultivation was found to have dropped to the paltry figure of 4,750 acres, while the average for the next three years was no more than 2,218. The crop has altogether vanished from Hathras and Iglas, but it is still to be seen in the other tahsils, and it is possible that a small area may be maintained in future, though the prospects are extremely gloomy. As late as 1901 there were 146 factories, but very few of these are now working, and in all parts of the district may be seen buildings and vats abandoned and mouldering into ruins.

Principal rabi crops.

During the cold weather nothing is more striking than the vast expanses of country sown with wheat, and in many parts of the district this crop may be seen in unbroken stretches for miles, the level surface being interrupted only by the darker green of the *arhar* patches. Wheat sown by itself covers on an average 184,018 acres or 33·89 per cent. of the *rabi* area, but large as is this amount there has been very little increase since 1870. Of recent years, however, the area has on several occasions been contracted on account of unfavourable seasons, for in 1903-04 no less than 213,154 acres were sown with this crop. The proportion

ranges from 25·82 per cent. in the Khair tahsil and 31·42 in Iglas to 34·24 in Hathras, 35·18 in Aligarh, 38·63 in Atrauli and 40·37 per cent. in Sikandra Rao. In addition there is a considerable amount of wheat in combination with barley or gram, the mixture being known as *gujai*. This averages 60,755 acres or 11·19 per cent. of the harvest, wheat and barley comprising 28,547 acres or roughly half this amount. The distribution is very even except in Khair, where the proportion rises to 18·65 per cent., the prevalence of mixed crops in that tahsil being a sure sign of its general inferiority. Barley by itself is a crop of no great importance save in the sandy soils of the south-western parganas. It averages 52,182 acres or 9·61 per cent. of the harvest, the proportion reaching 11·81 in Hathras and 15·03 per cent. in Iglas, whereas elsewhere it is much less, except in Khair, while in Atrauli the area of pure barley is very small, being only 1·74 per cent. of the *rabi*. On the other hand, there is a vast amount under *bejhar*, a mixture of barley and gram, which is commonly grown as a second crop. This covers on an average 184,489 acres or 33·97 per cent. of the whole, and during the past few years has been even more extensively grown than wheat. The distribution of the crop is remarkably even, the lowest proportion being 30·93 in Atrauli and the highest 36·96 per cent. in the Aligarh tahsil. Gram sown alone is relatively uncommon, the average being 17,362 acres or 3·2 per cent. of the *rabi*. The latter figure is exceeded only in Khair and equalled in Hathras, while elsewhere the area is slightly below the average. Peas constitute the only other crop that is extensively grown, covering 14,580 acres or 2·69 per cent.; but they are chiefly confined to the clay tracts, and the area is negligible except in the Sikandra Rao, Aligarh and Khair tahsils.

Other crops.

These crops together occupy 94·55 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest, and of the small remaining area 1,413 acres are under potatoes, a somewhat recent introduction, and 13,209 acres under turnips, carrots, vegetables and other garden produce. This figure includes the rose cultivation of Barwana, Hasayan and other villages in the south of the district, where large quantities of roses are grown for the manufacture of perfumes. Tobacco averages 1,754 acres, and is raised principally in places where the

water in the wells is brackish, that produced at Kachpura and some of the neighbouring villages of pargana Hathras being particularly prized. The amount of oilseeds is very small, judging from the returns of area; but linseed is grown to a considerable extent in *bejhar* and other fields, while *sarson* or mustard is very frequently mixed with wheat or barley, and the castor-oil plant is to be seen everywhere on the edges of fields. The cultivation of poppy was prohibited till 1903, and since that date it has spread to a certain extent, especially in the Hathras and Sikandra Rao tahsils, though the area is very small. For the last five years it has averaged 585 acres, though the figure has constantly exceeded 800 since 1905-06.

Zaid crops.

The *zaid* or intermediate harvest has attained some slight importance of late years, chiefly owing to the attempt on the part of the cultivators to make up for a deficient *rabi* outturn. In 1870 the area was only 1,625 acres, but by the last settlement the figure had risen to 7,092, while for the four years ending with 1906-07 the average was 18,261 acres, the maximum being 25,977 in 1905-06, when the spring harvest to some extent failed. There is always a considerable area under melons, grown in the sandy ground along the rivers, and a certain amount of vegetable cultivation; but the increase in the area is due mainly to the small millet called *chena*, which is raised as a supplementary hot-weather crop wherever sufficient irrigation can be obtained for the purpose from the canals.

Irrigation.

The high standard of agriculture in this district is in large measure due to the exceptional facilities which it enjoys in the matter of irrigation. Even before the introduction of canals the natural advantages of the tract were far greater than in many parts of the Doab, but the benefit derived from the introduction and the subsequent extension of the canal supply has been incalculable. The records of early years are of little value, for the reason that at different time the irrigated area has been calculated in different manners; sometimes including all land capable of irrigation, sometimes embracing all the fields irrigated within a given period, but never restricted to the area actually watered in any single year. Moreover, if this had been the case, the comparison of present with past figures of particular

years would be of little value, as the fluctuations are always very great from year to year, the requirements varying with the amount and distribution of the rainfall. It has been calculated that at the first regular settlement the irrigated area of the existing district was 506,485 acres or 60 per cent. of the cultivation, while the returns for the second settlement showed an area of 648,815 acres or 72·3 per cent. There was thus an apparent increase of 28 per cent. in thirty years, but in actual practice so large an area has never been irrigated in a single year, nor has there been any marked decrease in the extent of irrigation as would appear from the records, but rather the reverse. At the last settlement the estimated irrigable area was 681,529 acres or 81·6 per cent. of the land under tillage, but as a matter of fact so large an area could never be actually irrigated under existing conditions, and the figure merely serves to show the small proportion of dry cultivation in which artificial watering is either unnecessary or impracticable. The only satisfactory means of ascertaining the actual amount of irrigation is that of calculating the average area watered in a series of years, and for this purpose it is impossible to go back further than 1884-85. During the decade ending with 1893-94 the average was 407,383 acres or 45·95 per cent. of the cultivation; for the next five years the total was 407,240 acres and the proportion 45·16 per cent.; and for the five years ending with 1906-07 the annual average was 460,948 acres or 49·97 per cent. of the land under the plough. The figure would have been much higher but for the remarkable drop in 1904-05, when no more than 377,443 acres were irrigated, while the largest amount ever recorded was 526,667 acres in 1897-98, a year in which the cultivated area had shrunk to 889,182 acres. It is clear that there has been a considerable increase during the past twenty-five years, both relatively and absolutely, and this increase is mainly attributable to the extension of the canals. The proportion varies considerably in the several tahsils of the district, but is everywhere large, the lowest averages being 37·96 in Khair, and particularly in pargana Tappal, which has only 31·65 per cent. irrigated, and 40·22 in Iglas. Atrauli comes next with 44·25 and Hathras with 47·48; but there is a marked rise in the two remaining subdivisions,

both of which enjoy the benefits of canals: Aligarh averaging 62·58 and Sikandra Rao 69·83 per cent., the highest figure for any individual pargana being 77·72 per cent. in Morthal.

Sources of supply.

In spite of the great extension of the canal system, wells still form the chief source of supply, and it is on them that the security of the district mainly depends. At the settlement of 1870 the area irrigated from wells amounted to 80·8 per cent. of the whole, as against 17·6 derived from canals and 1·6 per cent. from tanks and other sources. From 1884-85 to 1893-94 the average well-irrigated area was 286,773 acres or 70·4 per cent. of the land actually watered, while 108,318 acres or 26·6 per cent. were served by canals and 12,292 acres by other sources. During the next five years the proportions remained almost unaltered, but during the five years ending with 1906-07 wells supplied 302,756 acres or 65·58 per cent. of the total irrigated area, canals 148,051 acres or 32·12 per cent. and other sources 10,816 acres. Thus while the construction of new canals has not been without effect, the area watered from wells has actually increased, although the proportion is somewhat less than in former days. Other sources have always been unimportant. About one-third of the area coming under this head is irrigated from artificial tanks, and the rest from *jhils* and the minor streams. The ratio of the well-irrigated to the total area varies greatly in different tracts. In the Sikandra Rao tahsil, almost the whole of which is commanded by canals, it drops to 39·94 per cent., whereas it is 55·41 in Aligarh, 67·28 in Khair and 67·49 in Atrauli, all of which possess a fair amount of canal irrigation. But in Hathras and Iglas, where as yet the length of canal channel is very small, the proportions are as much as 94·18 and 91·34 per cent. respectively. The division of the district into canal-irrigated and well-irrigated tracts is somewhat misleading, for the two overlap to a considerable extent, and even in the parts which enjoy an abundant supply of water from the canal, wells are always to be seen. Such wells are necessarily of the masonry type, for unprotected wells are impracticable in the canal areas. The Jats and other cultivators used to show a decided preference for well water, on the ground that it gave better results, whereas they considered the canal water to be injuriously cold, to impoverish

the land and to promote the spread of *reh*. It may be doubted, however, whether this prejudice any longer obtains: for it is now the almost invariable rule that cultivators will take canal water if they can get it in preference to that of existing wells, while it is certain that rents have risen more rapidly in the canal tracts than in those supplied from wells alone. Doubtless canal water involves less labour. Nearly three-fourths of the supply is obtained by flush, and this is a very important consideration in view of the fact that wages have risen, fodder is relatively dear and bullocks are much more costly than in old days. Further, it is the case that nearly all canal land is double-cropped, whereas elsewhere only the best soils are so treated. The reason is that, as a rule, cultivators in well-irrigated tracts have not a sufficient number of bullocks to enable them to prepare a large area for two crops or to irrigate the growing plants, while the conditions are very different in land served by the canal, since there the preparation of the fields alone demands the use of cattle.

Water level.

In connection with wells the question of the water level is of the highest importance. Generally speaking, the well capacity of the district is good. As is the case throughout the Doab, the water level is highest in the central tract, on or near the watershed, where the subsoil is firm and stable, and lowest on or in the vicinity of the high banks of the great rivers, where too the subsoil is usually loose and sandy, rendering the construction of wells difficult and expensive. Thus on the Ganges bank in tahsil Atrauli wells have to be sunk to a depth of 50 or 60 feet, and in pargana Tappal, on the high bank of the Jumna, percolation begins at 34 feet and the spring level is reached at 64 feet below the surface. In the central portion of the Doab the level rises very rapidly. In the Atrauli, Aligarh and Sikandra Rao tahsils, and in the north of Hathras, water is ordinarily obtained by percolation at 25 feet and the firm water-bearing stratum called *mota* at 35 or 40 feet. Sometimes the depth is considerably less, as for example in the lowest parts of pargana Chandaus, where the *mota* is only 24 feet below the ground, percolation beginning at half that depth; while in the best villages of Khair the spring level is not more than 32 feet deep. On the other hand, there are several exceptions to this rule. In the

greater portion of pargana Morthal, near the Kali Nadi, wells have to be sunk 78 feet or more before the *mota* is reached, so that their construction in large numbers is quite impracticable. Elsewhere the subsoil is unstable, as in the Lohgarh *taluqa* of pargana Atrauli, unprotected wells cannot be made, and even in masonry wells the supply is uncertain in spite of the fact that the surface soil is generally a good firm loam. Still it is ordinarily the case that a good water-bearing *mota* exists at a reasonable depth, though in places it gives way to a lighter stratum called *kus,* which holds less water. In the Iglas tahsil, the south of Hathras and the Hasayan *taluqa* of Sikandra Rao the conditions were very similar in former days, save that the water was usually somewhat further from the surface. Within the last forty years, however, matters have undergone a considerable change, since the water level has sunk to an appreciable extent and tracts which once enjoyed an abundant supply of water have been rendered distinctly precarious. The change is ascribed merely to successive seasons of drought, but whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that in many cases the *mota* has become impoverished or has actually run dry. Usually there are two layers of *mota,* and while in former days the upper stratum gave sufficient water for wells, this is no longer the case; and as the two are separated by an intervening layer of sand, the excavation of unprotected wells down to the second *mota* becomes almost impossible, unless the sandy stratum is of very small depth. The extent to which the water level has sunk is very serious. Formerly the depth of wells in pargana Hathras ranged from 25 to 30 feet, but now it is from 30 to 47 feet or more; so that in many cases the bottom of the cylinders in masonry wells is above the existing water level. The depth was always somewhat greater in the western parganas, but now there is a large tract in pargana Gorai where the level is 80 feet or more, while in parts of Mursan it varies from 78 to 90 feet, going even below the second *mota,* so that old spring wells are now dependent on percolation only. In some villages even the drinking water has to be imported, though the north and east of the Iglas tahsil do not appear to have suffered to any appreciable extent. Another serious result of the subsidence of the water

level is that sweet wells have in many places become brackish, so that they are no longer suitable for irrigation, save in the case of tobacco cultivation. This is especially noticeable in the Hasayan *taluqa* and in the tract east of the Pura railway station in pargana Hathras; but brackish water is fairly common in Iglas, and occasionally elsewhere, as in the village of Salpur in pargana Tappal. Occasionally too, as at Chajjupur in the latter pargana, the water is of an oily nature and useless for agricultural purposes. In sinking wells along the railway through Hathras to Muttra it was found that a typical section gave 35 feet of surface loam, followed by 30 feet of blue silt and 20 feet of a strong clay. The last represents the *mota* and rests on a water bed of reddish sand, from which the water rises to some 30 feet. The water obtained from the blue silt is always more or less saline, but its influence is not felt until the sweet water of the lower stratum fails, since in that event the well is filled mainly by percolation from above. The subsidence of the water level is by no means peculiar to this district, and may be of only a temporary nature; but the occurrence has had a great effect on a large tract, which can only recover its former prosperity with the aid of canal water, and it is with this end in view that the proposed Hathras branch has been designed.

At the settlement of 1870 there were 8,272 masonry and 35,852 earthen wells available for irrigation purposes. During the currency of the settlement some 2,000 masonry wells were ruined or abandoned, but a large number of new wells took their place, so that by 1900 there were 14,698 masonry and 30,002 earthen wells. The substitution of the more enduring and valuable type for the temporary well is very noticeable, and during recent years the process has been continued apace. Masonry wells as a rule consist of the ordinary brick cylinder, sunk to the first *mota* when the supply of water is adequate, or else to the lower water-bearing stratum; but not all the wells coming under this head are constructed in this manner, for it is a common practice to line an earthen shaft with blocks of *kankar* or else with interlocking segmental bricks of sun-dried clay, such wells being known as *itawa* and often lasting for twelve years or more. The *kachcha* or earthen well is a mere shaft, but where sand is Wells.

encountered, it is frequently lined with a wickerwork of *arhar* stalks or brushwood. Wells so protected are called *ajar*, but these seldom last for more than a year; though more efficiently protected is the *garauli* or *garawari* type, in which a wooden frame, generally of *gular* wood, is inserted to prevent the sides from falling in. In all cases wells are generally worked by bullocks, the *kachcha* well having a single run or *lao*, by means of which four bullocks irrigate on an average one *kachcha bigha* or one-fifth of an acre in light land daily, or somewhat more in a consistent loam; whereas two *laos* are almost always employed on a masonry well, and sometimes as many as four, the area watered being proportionately larger. The *charkhi* or pot and pulley system is to be seen only in the few shallow wells of the Ganges *khadir*, while in the case of irrigation from tanks or streams, a practice only common in the Sikandra Rao tahsil, recourse is had to the ordinary *beri* or swing-basket.

Famines.

In common with the rest of the Doab, the district has suffered frequently, and sometimes acutely, from the effects of drought. Matters have greatly mended in this respect since the introduction of the canals, and the security of the district will be further assured when the Hathras branch is completed, but there is still a large area which is beyond the reach of canal irrigation and depends wholly on wells, while in some cases the supply from the latter source is at all times deficient. Very little is known as to the nature and extent of the famines which visited the district in days anterior to British rule. The Musalman historians refer briefly to a number of terrible calamities which occurred from time to time, but the chronicles are silent as to the minor famines and scarcities which must have been far more frequent. The first of such references is made by Zia-ud-din, who as a native of Bulandshahr would naturally have a personal knowledge of the event, and records a great dearth in the Doab owing to the failure of the rains in 1289 A.D., during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz. Such was the distress that thousands died and crowds of Hindus fled to Dehli for assistance, though many in despair drowned themselves in the Jumna.* The famine, however, was of short duration, for we

* E. H. I., III, 146.

are told, "in the following year such rain fell as but few people could remember." In 1325 there was widespread famine which wrought havoc in the Doab, where the cultivators had been already beggared by the tyranny of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, and twenty years later, during the same reign, the country was again laid waste by an appalling calamity of a like nature. The land was altogether desolate, the cattle had all perished, and not a vestige of cultivation was to be seen in the land. The Sultan is said to have done what he could to restore confidence, but a second failure of the rains rendered his efforts of no avail. The people had apparently lost heart and tales of cannibalism were frequent. This famine apparently lasted for a full three years, and made a great impression on Zia-ud-din, who on several occasions refers to its disastrous effects. Subsequently the Sultan compelled the cultivators to resume their labours by force, but it was very long before the district recovered its old prosperity. Matters improved during the reign of Firoz Shah, in spite of occasional scarcities, and cultivation is said to have reached an extraordinarily high pitch; but in 1399 the invasion of Timur synchronised with acute famine, and further distress was caused by protracted civil wars. The influence of the latter was again felt in 1471, but thereafter fewer references occur, and the next great drought of which we hear was that of 1631, during the reign of Shahjahan. Then comes the well-known famine of 1783-84, which followed on two years of scanty rainfall with the most disastrous results. Thousands left the district and the mortality was terrible; and though no extant narrative records the influence of the calamity on this district, its intensity is proved by the fact that for two or three generations the people dated events from the *chalisa*, so called from its occurrence in the year 1840 Sambat.

In 1803, the first year of British rule, drought followed on **1803-37.** hailstorms, and both on war, so that the sorely harassed country was little able to withstand their effects. Distress became widespread, and in the beginning of 1804 emigration was constant, while the marauding bands of Marathas and others pillaged the unhappy peasantry in all directions. Further scarcity was felt in 1805-06, while in the following year no rain fell till the

middle of August, with the result that large remissions had to be made in the Government demand. Similar trouble occurred in 1813-14, but though prices were high, the district fared well in comparison with Agra. In 1819 Aligarh seems to have escaped, in spite of the accumulation of balances, for large exports of grain were made to the lower Doab and Bundelkhand. Matters were different in 1825-26, which followed on a previous year of drought. The *kharif* harvest of 1825 was very poor and the *rabi* area was greatly contracted, though the irrigated tracts were in a fair condition. Prices were very high and emigration became general; but the needs of the case were considered to have been met by a temporary suspension of one-fourth of the demand.

1837-38. The famine of 1837-38 extended over the greater part of the Doab, and in this district the distress was severe. The rains broke in June, but then came to an abrupt conclusion, while the stocks of grain were extremely scanty and it was impossible to purchase food even at the most exorbitant rates. Crime increased everywhere, the roads became dangerous for travellers, neither storehouses nor grain carts were safe from attack, and the situation was rendered worse by the immense influx of wanderers from Rajputana. By the end of the year it became evident that the *kharif* had entirely failed and that the *rabi* was in great danger; but at the same time all accounts show that this district fared better than many of its neighbours. Relief works were started on the grand trunk road, giving employment to large numbers of labourers; and the remittances from the central committee at Calcutta did not exceed Rs. 6,000, as compared with three times that amount sent to Muttra. In many cases the great *zamindars* did much to relieve the universal distress, and in particular Thakur Chandan Singh of Somna is said to have distributed 1,00,000 maunds of grain to his starving neighbours. On the other hand, if there was not much actual mortality from famine, the death-rate was very high on account of sickness, and especially cholera, which raged among the poorer Musalman population. The pressure of famine on this occasion was much greater than in Bulandshahr, but was slight in comparison with the districts to the south, as is shown by the fact

that the remissions of revenue were only Rs. 87,086 in 1837-38 and Rs. 26,083 in the following year, while the recovery was far more rapid than in the middle and lower Doab.

1860-61

In 1857 and the following years the seasons were generally unfavourable so that the country was ill prepared to meet the failure of the rains in 1860. Up to the middle of July not a drop of rain had fallen in the Doab, while the stocks of grain were depleted and prices were already at famine rates. The monsoon then broke and prospects rapidly improved; but August and September were almost rainless, and except in the tract served by the Ganges canal the *kharif* was entirely lost. In January 1861 a system of relief was organised on behalf of the infirm and helpless, and during that month money doles and food were distributed to 16,455 persons, while several small relief works were started locally for the labourers out of employment. Distress was greatest in Atrauli and the west of the district, as was only to be expected, since the land within reach of the canal was relatively secure and the people were fully employed in cultivation. Up to the end of July 1861 the sum of Rs. 47,504 had been expended on the relief of 821,856 persons, at an average of 5,479 units daily, two-thirds of the money being provided from local donations and a grant from the Agra committee. After that date no further anxiety was felt, and the number of paupers decreased rapidly, though the poorhouses were not closed till the end of October. A further sum of Rs. 30,000 was sent from Agra to be distributed among cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle, the latter being especially in demand owing to the enormous losses of the preceding year. On this occasion Aligarh suffered less than the districts to the north, and the revenue was collected with comparative ease, the amount ultimately remitted being only Rs. 34,623.

1868-69.

The district passed almost unscathed through the famine of 1868-69, though the late arrival of the monsoon and the scanty rainfall caused a serious contraction of the area sown, and the outturn on unirrigated lands was very poor. A good fall of rain in September enabled a large *rabi* area to be sown, and though for a time anxiety was felt, the timely advent of showers in the

end of January enabled the cultivators to gather a satisfactory harvest and to realise large profits. It was on this occasion that Hathras first attracted attention as a centre of the grain trade, enormous quantities being collected there for despatch to such distant places as Jalandhar and Jubbulpore. While prices were higher than on any previous occasion, no relief measures were found necessary beyond the liberal distribution of *taqavi* to cultivators, and the revenue demand was collected in full.

1877-78. During the famine of 1877-78 Aligarh did not escape so lightly. A fall of rain in the beginning of July 1877 enabled the *kharif* to be sown, but thereafter the crops were entirely dependent on irrigation, and though more than 60,000 acres were watered from the canal, five-sixths of this area was taken up by cotton and indigo. By September the prospects were very alarming, especially on account of the cattle, of which nearly 30 per cent. were estimated to have been lost. The *kharif* was almost a complete failure, but a good fall of rain in October enabled the cultivators to obtain credit and to sow an exceptionally large *rabi.* While this relieved the pressure on the agricultural community, the labourers, the artizans, and the numerous beggars suffered from great and increasing distress; for though stocks were abundant, prices were abnormally high, so that in the beginning of October it was found necessary to start relief works in various places. Those on the roads from Koil to Anupshahr, from Sasni to Iglas, and from Atrauli to Gangiri remained open for less than a month; the work on the Atrauli-Ramghat road and a drainage scheme at Dadon were closed in the first week of November; and that on the road to Tappal stopped a week later. The remaining works on the Muttra and Kasganj roads lasted till the third week in December, but the attendance was never great, the total number of units employed being 31,493 persons. This small figure was due partly to the fall in prices which accompanied the rain in October, and partly to the great demand for labour on the lower Ganges canal then in process of construction. At the beginning of the drought the district was invaded by numerous immigrants from Rajputana and Agra, on their way northwards, but there was no emigration from this

district and no sign of any general distress. In February 1878, however, it was found necessary to open municipal poorhouses and relief works at Koil and Hathras, and at the latter place 27,056 persons were employed during the course of five months; while elsewhere a system of private relief was organised, and the *taluqdar* of Beswan found work for many labourers in the excavation of a large tank. With the ripening of the harvest the distress abated, though subsequently there was a certain amount of unemployment and the poorhouses were kept open. The mousoon arrived later, and consequently a large work was begun at Karahri on the Mat branch canal, but this ceased to be necessary with the heavy rainfall of August. The municipal poorhouses were maintained till May 1879, but the attendance was never large, and most of the recipients of relief were habitual beggars. No remissions of revenue were granted in this district, but a small amount was suspended, to be subsequently realised with little difficulty. The distress on this occasion was merely local, and even in the parts most affected it was confined to certain classes: the canal area did moderately well, and the high prices then current brought no small gain to the cultivators.

Subsequent famines

In 1896-97 Aligarh was practically untouched. Both the *rabi* and *kharif* crops in 1896 did well on canal-irrigated lands, and quantities of grain were available for export. Even in the case of the deteriorated tracts in Khair and Iglas the people contrived to maintain themselves with the aid of liberal advances under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts, so that it was not necessary to open relief works or even poorhouses. In 1899 there was a considerable influx of famine-stricken people from Rajputana and particularly from Bikanir, but ample provision for their needs was made by private charity, the traders of Hathras in particular maintaining an efficient organisation for outdoor relief throughout the period of scarcity. The district escaped wholly from the partial famine of 1905-06, and was similarly unaffected in 1907-08, for though the extraordinary rise in prices made itself felt among the labouring classes and those in receipt of a low fixed wage, no relief measures proved necessary, and the cultivating community required no further assistance beyond the

liberal distribution of advances in the tracts unserved by the canals.

Prices. The history of prices in Aligarh presents no peculiar features but is of some interest owing to the fact that extant returns are available for a longer period than usual. The earliest records show that from 1812 to 1815 the average prices were 39 *sers* of wheat and 46 of gram to the rupee, excluding the year 1813 when scarcity rates prevailed, the figures on that occasion rising to 23·5 and 23·75 *sers* respectively. For the ten years ending with 1837 the averages were somewhat above the normal, owing to famine at the end of the period, but apart from this there would appear to have been a slight rise, the rates being 33·5 *sers* of wheat, 44·2 of barley, 48·4 of *juar* and 40 *sers* of *bajra*. In the next decade the effects of famine were more visible in the case of the autumn crops, the averages being 34 for wheat, 47·25 for barley, 41·3 for *juar*, and 33·8 for *bajra*. The ten years ending with 1857-58 appears to have been a time of unusual cheapness, for during that period wheat averaged 38·3, barley 55·5, *juar* 49·8, and *bajra* 48·4 *sers*. The rates in every case are calculated in standard *sers* of 80 *tolas*, and consequently it seems clear that, in the case of Aligarh at all events, there was no general rise in the value of agricultural produce during the first half-century of British rule. An immense change occurred with the Mutiny, and was accelerated by the successive years of indifferent harvests which followed that event. From 1858 to 1867 the averages were 25·6 *sers* of wheat, 34·12 of barley, 29·91 of *juar*, and 28·25 of *bajra*, involving a rise of 49 per cent. on the rates of the preceding decade. Although this resulted in large measure from exceptional conditions, there was no corresponding relapse in after years, and only on a few occasions was there any marked return to cheaper prices. For the ten years ending with 1877, a period in which the harvests were generally up to the average, though doubtless the markets were much affected by dearness in other parts, the rates were 19·71 *sers* of wheat, 27·06 of barley, 24·23 of *juar*, and 22·07 of *bajra*, the upward tendency being very strongly marked. It was maintained, though not at the same rate, during the next decade, although as a matter of fact the averages would have been much lower but for the initial years of famine; the rates being 17·92

for wheat, 25·51 for barley, 22·68 for *juar*, and 20·27 for *bajra*. Everywhere it has been observed that a very general rise in prices took place about 1886, and for this phenomenon no adequate cause can be adduced, although it would appear that the effect of extended communications, the increase in the export trade, and the decline in the value of silver made themselves felt at the same time. Probably this rise is not unconnected with the great depreciation of Government securities which was caused by the Russian war scare; but the salient feature of the movement was its permanence, for never since that date have prices displayed any inclination to return to the old levels. That the effect was decided enough is shown by the averages for the ten years ending with 1897. They are to some extent exaggerated by the influence of the last two years in which scarcity rates prevailed on account of adverse seasons, but none the less the tendency of the markets to tighten was noticeable throughout. Wheat sold for 14·91 *sers*, barley 21·38, *juar* for 19·12, and *bajra* for 17·17 *sers*. During the last ten years ending with 1907 there has been little change, though it will be seen that the autumn food-grains have been somewhat cheaper, probably for the reason that there has been no general failure of the *kharif* crop. The averages are 14·56 *sers* for wheat, 20·25 for barley, 19·57 for *juar*, and 18·18 for *bajra*. In the last year and also in 1908 famine rates have prevailed, and it yet remains to be seen whether prices will again return to a normal level, treating the latter as the mean rate obtaining in the years of average harvests from 1886 onwards. The four grains selected may be taken as typical of all agricultural produce. Their prices show a mean rise of 38·4 per cent. during the fifty years ending with 1907, and practically the same may be said of *arhar* and gram, which are largely grown in this district. It is needless to draw any deductions from this fact, but the figures are sufficiently suggestive in attempting to form an estimate as to the gain derived therefrom by the cultivating community.

Wages.

Whether the rise in prices has affected the labouring population who receive a cash wage is another question, and this unfortunately admits of no satisfactory answer, for the reason that little reliance can be placed on the returns of former years.

In former days agricultural labourers received a remuneration almost entirely in grain, and to a large extent this system is still in vogue, though there is a constant tendency to replace it by one of cash wages pure and simple. It appears that in the first half of the 19th century the ordinary cash wage for unskilled labour was four pice daily, that it rose to six pice after the Mutiny, at all events in the rural tracts, since the rates were always higher in the large towns, that it had reached two annas by 1874, and that now the ten-pice wage is generally prevalent; although in places, and especially in the north of the district, the rate rises to twelve pice, as in Bulandshahr and the rest of the Meerut division. Grain wages range from 2½ to 3 *sers* of the cheapest grain, this being as a rule supplemented by the gift of a blanket or the like during the cold weather, the value of the remuneration depending on the state of the market. In the towns the prevailing cash wage was two annas in 1858 and three annas in 1874, while at present it varies from three to four annas. In estimating the wages of skilled workmen the personal element has to be taken into consideration. For the ordinary artizan in the villages customary rates generally prevail, a carpenter or blacksmith receiving from eight to ten pice in 1858, from three to four annas in 1874, and from five to six annas or even more at the present time. Here the rise has been very marked, and wages seem to have kept pace with prices. It is impossible, however, to form any opinion as to the rise in the case of workmen with special qualifications, for the great industries of Hathras and Aligarh, which afford employment to men of high training and capacity, are of comparatively recent origin. A detailed enquiry made in 1906 shows that very good wages are earned by skilled artizans at Hathras, blacksmiths, carpenters, and firemen obtaining from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per mensem, masons from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14, and fitters from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45, the last rate being higher than in Agra or even Cawnpore.

Weights and

In the early days of British rule great confusion was caused by the existence of various standards of weight in the shape of

and practically equivalent to this was the Farrukhabad coin, after which came the Hathras, Muttra, Dig and Brindaban rupees in descending order. There was not so much difference in the weight as in the fineness of the silver, but the difference was sufficient to account for a great variety of local *sers*. These have now passed out of existence, but there still remains, as in Agra, a local *ser* of 85 *tolas* consisting of 28 *takas*, the *taka* being the double pice of Jaipur or Bharatpur. This is employed for metals and spices at Koil and Hathras, but nowadays the Government *ser* of 80 *tolas* is in general use. There is, however, a *kachcha ser* of 48 *tolas*, and from this is obtained a *kachcha* maund of 24 standard *sers*; the *kachcha ser* consisting of nine *chhataks* of three *tolas* each. Similarly with regard to measures of length the English yard is commonly employed, but masons and carpenters retain their customary yard of 2 feet 9 inches, and the *ilahi* yard of 33 inches is used for measuring cloth and many other purposes. The last also forms the basis of the standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but this is found only in a few villages annexed from Bulandshahr. At the survey of 1838 the *jaribi gaz* was 2 feet 7½ inches in length. One span or eight digits made one *kuri* or link, and three *kuris* made a yard; while three such yards made the *gatta*, and twenty *gattas* went to the *jarib* or chain. The square *jarib* makes a *bigha* of 2,756·25 square yards or ·5694 of an acre, and this is generally employed throughout the district, as is also the case in Agra and Etah. The *kachcha bigha* is one-third of this area, being a square of nearly 30·32 yards or 918·75 square yards.

Interest.

The current rates of interest in ordinary transactions are much the same as those obtaining in other districts. In petty cash loans the monthly rate varies from 12 to 37½ per cent. according to the status of the borrower and the risk involved. When articles are pledged as security, the rate is lower, seldom exceeding 15 per cent. Petty loans to agriculturists, advanced by the Bania or Brahman moneylenders, are commonly made in kind, either for seed or else to keep the cultivator till harvest. They are repaid when the crop is reaped, the interest usually taking the form of *siwai* whereby one-fourth is added to the principal.

9 to 15 per cent., but the rate is sometimes lower in the case of large sums and valuable estates. The present current rate in commercial transactions is 6 per cent., variations depending on the action of the banks.

Banks.

An agency of the Bank of Bengal was opened in 1906 at Aligarh, in the Rasulganj *muhalla*, near the dispensary, for ordinary banking and *hundi* business. The sub-agent is Lala Chiranji Lal, the Government treasurer, who also is the owner and manager of the oldest native firm in the city, known as Man Singh Jawahir Lal. He has some landed property, and holds a prominent position in Aligarh, the family having been raised to affluence by Man Singh, a noted banker of the early days of British rule. The Imperial Bank, Limited, started a branch at Aligarh in 1906, in the Mamu Bhanja *muhalla*. The head office is at Meerut, but several of the directors belong to this district. There are agencies of the Bank of Bengal and the Allahabad Bank, Limited, at Hathras, but apart from these there is no other joint-stock bank in the district. Of the native firms several are of sufficient importance to deserve mention. That of Zahur Ali Khan and Abdul Ghafur Khan started business at Aligarh, in bazar Mianganj, and is now owned by the latter, who holds a considerable property in this district and Bulandshahr. The proprietors of the firm of Ramji Das Lachhman Das reside at Khurja, but they do a large business in Aligarh, where they own a cotton press. The old firm of Mihi Lal Gopal Das was founded by Mihi Lal, a resident of Aligarh, in partnership with Gopal Das, a Gujarati. Of equal standing are Lalla Mal Hardeo Das, who are largely interested in the cotton business at both Aligarh and Hathras, and Budh Sen Nainsukh, bankers of Aligarh. The Agra firm of Hira Lal Chunni Lal has had an agency at Aligarh for about two years; and another firm of recent origin is Hardeo Das Lal Chand of Dibai, who do a large trade in country cloth. At Hathras the banking business is mainly in the hands of Marwaris, whose ancestors settled there about a century ago and gained immense wealth by dealing in indigo, grain, and cloth. The banking business is on the decline, since the opening of regular banks has greatly reduced the rates of interest. The chief firms are those of Harnand Rai

Phul Chand, Nand Ram Beni Ram, and Harmukh Rai Duli Chand.

Village banks. Village banks in this district were first started under the auspices of the Court of Wards. That at Arni in tahsil Atrauli dates from 1902 and has done fairly well, though the co-operative principle is as yet imperfectly understood. Two banks, one for Jats and one for Chamars, were started in 1905 at Kurana in the Khair tahsil, but the results have not been very satisfactory up to the present. Similarly two banks, for Musalmans and Chamars, were opened a year later at Bain in the Atrauli tahsil, and the Muhammadan bank shows distinct promise. In 1906 too a bank was started at Deoseni in tahsil Aligarh, but this has failed to make any headway. On the whole the experiment has been fully as encouraging as in most districts and it is probably the case that time alone is required to make the venture a success.

Manufactures: Cotton. Of the various industries by far the most important are those connected with cotton. Spinning and weaving the locally grown cotton has always been practised, but with the development of the export trade an enormous impetus has been given to cotton ginning and pressing, leading to the establishment of numerous factories worked by steam power. A large amount of hand-ginning is still done throughout the district, and even at Hathras there are several ginning factories worked solely by manual labour. Pressing for export necessitates power, and presses and gins are usually found in combination. At the present time there are thirteen pressing and ginning mills, nineteen ginning factories and two presses, all worked by steam power, whereas only fifteen were in existence in 1901. In the latter year the average daily number of operatives was 962, while by 1908 it had risen to 2,878. At Aligarh the Aligarh West Ginning Company, Limited, is managed by the West Patent Press Company, Limited, a London firm started in 1874, which has many branches in these provinces and the Punjab: there is also a large ginning factory at Hathras belonging to the same firm. Ginning and pressing mills at Aligarh belong to the firms of Muhammad Ahmad, Sri Ram, Sukhanand Sham Lal and Ramji Das Lachhman Das; a ginning and flour factory to Mul Chand Jagannath; a cotton

press to Ram Chand Makhan Lal; and ginning mills to Friends' Company, Gopal Rai Gobind Ram, Narsingh Das Muhammad Yusuf and to Lalla Mal Hardeo Das, who also have a factory at Hathras. The latter place contains six ginning and pressing factories, owned by Matru Mal Sheomukh Rai, Radha Kishan Sita Ram, Harmukh Rai Gobind Ram, Salig Ram, Kishan Lal Keshab Deo, and by Ram Chand Harcharan Das, who own a ginning factory at Sasni. There is a cotton press owned by Hoti Lal Keshab Deo, and the ginning mills, in addition to those already mentioned, are those of Banka Mal, Nathu Ram Kali Charan, Ram Chandra Hardeo Das, Ram Chand Ram Lal, Dilsukh Rai Ganga Prasad, at present closed, and Rati Ram Zahur Mal. The last own a ginning and pressing factory at Harduaganj, where are two other ginning factories, the owners being Tota Ram and Harcharan Das Daulat Ram. There is a ginning and pressing factory at Sikandra Rao belonging to Bishambar Sahai and a ginning mill owned by Kehri Singh Mohan Lal. At Atrauli are the large ginning and pressing factory of Ram Chandar Nathu Lal, and the ginning factory of Bindraban Das Baldeo Das; while lastly there is the Muzammil ginning and pressing factory at Dhansari. A new departure was made in 1901 by the establishment at Hathras of the Ram Chand spinning mills, a large concern with a capital of nearly eight lakhs which employs 688 operatives. Still more advanced is the recently established Sri Baldeo cotton-spinning mill at Hathras, which is worked throughout by electricity; it is as yet in its infancy, but the number of workmen is over 250.

Weaving.

The weaving industry is still in a fairly flourishing condition, in spite of the competition of factory-made cloth. Some of the weaving at Aligarh is of a superior description, especially in the case of fabrics woven in patterns of various colours with several pairs of heddles, such as *gabrun*, *kanawez* and *chauthai*, which is also produced in large quantities at Sikandra Rao. At Aligarh a good deal of calico printing on hand-made cloth is done by the Chhipis, the patterns resembling those of Jahangirabad and Farrukhabad. There used to be a large outturn of *kharua* cloth, dyed with *al*, but the cultivation of this plant is now almost extinct. Aligarh also is celebrated for its cotton carpets

and rugs, which are made by Julahas, some 300 looms being at work. The style is much the same as that of Agra, but the weaving is coarser and more compact as a rule. A speciality of the place are the prayer rugs or *jainamaz*, which are often decorated in a most effective manner by Arabic sentences or monograms. The only woollen fabrics made in the district are the ordinary country blankets, and these are not so good as those produced in the northern parts of the Meerut division. Camel's hair is said to be employed sometimes in carpet weaving, but ordinarily it is used only for making ropes.

Work in metals is of considerable importance. The Aligarh Postal Workshops since their establishment in 1842 or thereabouts have served as a training ground for large numbers of mechanics and have given them a sound knowledge of modern tools and appliances. With the adoption of wheeled carriages, mail-carts and bullock wagons, in place of runners on the main postal lines, Dr. Paton, then Postmaster-General, started the Aligarh shops, and the experiment proved most successful, almost every part of India being supplied with vehicles as well as other requirements in the shape of bags, stamps and printed forms. The workshops employed as many as 2,000 men after the Mutiny, and the abundance of skilled and organised labour enabled postal communication to be restored with great rapidity at that critical period. The operations of the workshops were largely curtailed after the opening of the railways, and the number of hands was reduced to 300 or 400, mainly carpenters, iron-workers, die-sinkers, and leather-workers. At the present time the institution comprises a large printing establishment with a daily average of 325 hands, as well as the workshops proper. The latter employed some 370 persons, and the articles produced include scales, locks, letter-boxes, furniture, badges and belts, scissors, stamps and seals, knives, lamps, lanterns, metal notice and sign boards, mail and hand carts, bags, wallets and tarpaulins. To these workshops may be traced the origin of the metal industry of Aligarh, which is specially devoted to the production of locks in brass and iron. There are numerous lockworks in the city, as many as 27 being in existence in 1907, and others are to be found at Iglas, Hathras and elsewhere in the district.

Metals.

Two firms at Aligarh employ over two hundred hands, and one is a joint-stock company, known as the Pioneer Lockworks and General Metal Foundry, started several years ago by Messrs. Johnson and Company; while the other is known as the Sparling Lockworks. The locks are of a high quality, and are exported in very large numbers to all parts of India. Other well-known firms are those of Nabi Bakhsh and Karam Ilahi and of Hafiz Inayat-ullah and Abdullah. The output at Aligarh is estimated at about 500,000 locks per annum, valued at Rs. 2,76,000; and the eleven Iglas works produce locks to the value of Rs. 30,000.

Other industries.

Other factories worked on European principles comprise a steam flour mill at Hathras, a lime factory at the same place, and a saltpetre refinery at Sikandra Rao. Reference has been made to the last in the preceding chapter, and elsewhere mention has been made of the now decayed indigo business. A few years ago a glass factory was started at Sikandra Rao, but it soon failed, mainly on account of insufficient capital, difficulties connected with the raw material and the lack of skilled labour. Crude glass is still made in various parts of the district, especially the Sikandra Rao tahsil, and there is a considerable manufacture of glass bangles at Purdilnagar and elsewhere. Crude glass is exported in large quantities to all parts of the United Provinces, and there is a small output of blown glass phials and bottles. The ordinary pottery of the district is made chiefly from the dark grey clay known as *chikka mitti*, and this is usually toughened by an admixture of cotton-wool. Pottery of a more elaborate type is made at Aligarh, and its introduction is ascribed to Dr. J. Henderson, stationed there in 1823. The same gentleman made considerable improvements in the manufacture of cotton, indigo, and fine gunpowder: he founded the Agra United Service Bank, and started the newspaper called the *Agra Akhbar*. The pottery resembles that of Chunar and the ornamentation consists of fruits and flowers in relief, impressed in moulds and affixed to the surface of the pottery before baking. The ware is either black or grey; it possesses no artistic merit, and very little is now produced. Wood-carving cannot be regarded as an indigenous industry of this

district, but very good work is produced at Barla under the patronage of Mr. Smith, an indigo planter. Specimens of stone-carving are to be seen in Aligarh, Hathras and elsewhere, but this is usually the work of Agra or Muttra craftsmen.

Trade.

The trade of the district is very large and is constantly on the increase. Its actual volume cannot be calculated, nor are any statistics available to compare present with past figures. In former days the great staples of export were cotton, grain, indigo, and indigo seed, which were despatched by road to Cawnpore, Agra and Rajputana. Trade flourished in spite of the many drawbacks in the shape of tolls and dues levied by every local chieftain. During the days of Maratha supremacy indigo and cotton sent to Calcutta by way of Farrukhabad and the Ganges had to pay duties to the governor of Koil from Koil to Jalali; to the Sasni Raja from Jalali to Sikandra Rao; to the Thakurs of Kachaura from Sikandra Rao up to Etah; to the Raja of Etah from Etah to Karauli; and to the Raja of Mainpuri, from Karauli to Bhongaon. These dues were abolished by the British, and in their place a regular customs post was established at Aligarh. This was withdrawn in 1810, when inland customs were abolished, so far as this district was concerned: the receipts during the five years of its existence amounted to Rs. 6,25,757. Trade grew rapidly with the construction of canals and metalled roads, the latter contributing much to the growth of Hathras; while soon afterwards the even stronger influence of the railways made itself apparent. At the present time the railways monopolise most of the traffic, but a considerable volume of trade is carried along the provincial roads, though the canals have fallen out of use. During the five years ending with 1900 the average volume of outwards trade from the stations of the broad-gauge railways alone was 13,65,000 maunds annually, which perhaps represents three-fifths of the exports. It consisted mainly of wheat, barley and other grains, oil-seeds, raw cotton, *ghi*, Indian piecegoods, indigo, wrought metal, sugar and hides. Since that date indigo has almost disappeared, but the relative position of the articles has remained practically unchanged, save perhaps for the fact that the bulk of cotton has appreciably increased. It should be noted, however, that some of these goods, especially

sugar, do not represent the actual produce of this district, for the export trade necessarily includes the very large through traffic from the rest of the Meerut division, a considerable area of Rohilkhand, and the neighbouring parts of the Punjab. The inwards trade for the same period on the same lines averaged 14,31,500 maunds per annum, and the chief articles of import were sugar, rice, fuel, kerosine oil, metals, European piecegoods, spices, salt, stone and lime, gunny bags, drugs, twist and yarn. In this case again the figures by no means represent the consumption of this district alone, for Hathras is after Cawnpore the greatest distributing centre for the United Provinces.

Markets. Hathras is pre-eminently an emporium for grain, cotton, and sugar, and is naturally the wealthiest and most important market of the district. Koil is a place of considerable and increasing trade, with its ginning and pressing mills and its numerous lock factories. Besides these, Atrauli, Harduaganj, Khair, Sikandra Rao and Purdilnagar are local business centres of some note, particularly the two first. There are many other market towns, such as Sasni, Akrabad, Bijaigarh and Dadon, while small country bazars for the collection and distribution of agricultural and other produce are very numerous, as will be seen on referring to the list given in the appendix.

Fairs. Another list given in the appendix shows the fairs which take place annually in the district. Most of these are small religious assemblages of little importance, and few possess any commercial significance. The Musalman celebrations of the Muharram and other festivals can hardly be described as fairs, though very large gatherings take place during the Muharram at Hathras and Koil, besides minor assemblages at Sikandra Rao, Khair, Tappal, Mursan, and elsewhere. Of the Hindu fairs the largest are the Ramlila at Koil, Hathras, Khair, Sikandra Rao and Beswan, and the Kanslila at Hathras, where also large fairs are held in the months of Sawan and Chait. The Barahi fair in the latter month is celebrated at many places, and the Phul Dol festival is observed in almost every village, especially in the Hathras tahsil, where fairs seem to be much more popular than in the north, possibly owing to the stronger influence of Muttra. Elsewhere their popularity appears to have declined. In former

days large crowds used to assemble in September at Barhad, near Sikandra Rao, at the temple of Raghunathji, but the attendance is now small and the trade carried on has shrunk to insignificant dimensions. Of a wholly different nature is the Aligarh horse show and district fair, held every February at Banna Debi near the city. This institution is of comparatively recent date, but has become well known to traders and dealers from distant parts, visitors attending the fair from Bombay and even Peshawar. The main feature is the horse show, to which reference has already been made in the preceding chapter; but besides this a flower show, an exhibition of arts and manufactures, horse races, school sports, a dog show, and various other subsidiary events take place, one of the chief attractions being the wrestling competitions, which are largely patronised by *pahlwans* from Muttra and elsewhere. The fair is made the occasion for a good deal of trade, and numbers of shops and booths are erected for the use of dealers. The arrangements are entrusted to a local committee, and the expenditure on management and prizes amounts to about Rs. 10,000 annually. This is met partly from voluntary subscriptions, which are collected in all the tahsils of the district, and partly from grants made by Government and the district board.

Communications.

With an extensive system of railways, an unusual length of metalled roads, and a fairly complete network of unmetalled roads, as well as navigable canals, the district is admirably provided with means of communication. Owing to the nature of the country and the soil, the unmetalled roads and even the village tracts are practicable for wheeled traffic at almost all seasons of the year, while an adequate supply of bridges over the rivers and canals renders the natural obstacles to progress few and unimportant. Even in old days the district was better off in this respect than many others, for there were several important and frequented routes, notably the imperial road from Dehli to Koil and Kanauj, which till the construction of the grand trunk road ran from Koil to Kasganj and Shamsabad. There must also have been a direct route from Koil to Etawah, while subsequently a road came into existence between Koil and the new capital of Agra. But while occasional monarchs like Sher

Shah and Akbar devoted their attention to the improvement of roads and took measures for rendering traffic easy and secure, the maintenance of the highways was altogether neglected by the later Mughals and the Marathas, so that when the district passed into the hands of the British, roads were non-existent or else in a deplorable condition. The difficulties of transport experienced by Lord Lake at once attracted the attention of Government to the subject, and the collector was instructed to see to the repair of the existing roads, the responsibility for their upkeep being laid upon the *zamindars*. Little enough was done by their agency, and the matter became so urgent that eventually in 1839 a road cess was imposed on all landholders, the proceeds being administered by a road and ferry fund committee. In several cases too special subscriptions were collected for building bridges, while under the auspices of the committee new roads were constructed in every direction. Prior to this date the grand trunk road and its branch to Agra had been completed, and by 1850 there were 141 miles of metalled road in the district, a figure which at that date was probably unequalled in any other parts of the United Provinces. After the Mutiny came the introduction of railways, the extension of which has been carried on steadily to the present day, while constant progress in connection with the roads has been achieved by the district board. As early as 1875 the length of metalled road was 191, and of all roads 520 miles, while at the present day the respective figures are 243 and 584 miles.

Railways.

The chief railway is the main line of the East Indian system, which traverses the district from south to north, passing through the stations of Pura, Hathras Junction, Sasni, Madrak, Daudpur, Aligarh, Kulwa and Somna. The southern portion from Tundla to Aligarh was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1863, while the rest was completed on the 1st of April 1864. At Aligarh the line is joined by a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, leading to Chandausi and Bareilly by way of the Ganges bridge at Rajghat. This line was opened on the 1st of February 1872, and has stations in this district at Rampur, known as Harduaganj, and at Atrauli Road in the village of Raipur, some six miles from Atrauli. On the 19th of October 1875 a metre-gauge

line was opened between Hathras Junction and Muttra, with intermediate stations at Mendu Hathras and Mursan in this district, as part of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, afterwards incorporated in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and subsequently leased to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in 1886. The remainder of the line from Hathras to Kasganj was completed on the 1st of July 1884, this section possessing stations at Rati-ka-Nagla, Sikandra Rao and Agsauli. The last addition to the railways of the district was the construction of a short branch of the East Indian Railway from Hathras Junction to Hathras City, opened for traffic on the 1st of November 1898.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district are divided primarily into provincial and local roads, the former being maintained from provincial funds by the Public Works department, while the latter are managed by the district board and are charged to local funds. The chief provincial highway is the grand trunk road, which traverses the centre of the district from south-east to north-west, passing through Sikandra Rao, Akrabad, Aligarh and Somna. It is joined at Aligarh by the Agra branch, which runs northwards from Agra through Hathras and Sasni. The remaining provincial road, apart from small railway feeders at Sikandra Rao, Hathras, and Somna, is that from Muttra through Hathras and Sikandra Rao to Kasganj and Bareilly, running parallel to the metre-gauge railway.

Local roads.

For the local roads reference may be made to the list given in the appendix. They are divided into several classes, but the main distinction is that between metalled and unmetalled roads, while the chief difference between the various classes of the latter consists in the existence or otherwise of bridges and drains. The principal routes are the road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, metalled throughout its length; that from Aligarh to Khair and Tappal, similarly metalled; that from Aligarh to Harduaganj, Atrauli and Ramghat, metalled up to a short distance beyond Atrauli; that from Aligarh to Muttra, formerly an important and much frequented highway, though now the metalled portion does not extend beyond Iglas; that from Iglas to Sasni, Nanau, Dadon, and Sankra on the Ganges, metalled between Nanau and Dadon; and that from Panehti on the grand trunk road to

Kasganj, metalled for the first portion as far as the crossing of the Dadon road. On referring to the map, which shows all the roads in the district, it will be observed that the headquarters are connected with all the tahsils by good metalled roads, and that similar roads give access to almost all the railway stations. The metalled roads are invariably bridged throughout, and among the bridges on the other roads mention may be made of the handsome masonry structure over the Kali Nadi, at Hidramai on the route to Kasganj, built by Government in 1830 at a cost of Rs. 84,814, that at the crossing of the Nim on the same road near Malsai, an iron suspension bridge erected in 1841 at a cost of Rs. 30,387, was destroyed by a flood more than twenty years ago and has not been replaced. The bridge over the same stream at Bhikampur on the Dadon road was built by the *taluqdars* of that village in 1856, while that over the Kali Nadi near Datauli on the same road was put up by Mr. Tyler in the same year, the cost being met from subscriptions. This officer also was responsible for the masonry bridge erected in 1851 over the Kali Nadi on the Atrauli road. The Kali Nadi and Nim are the only rivers of importance within the district, and these bridges have adequately supplied the needs of the tract affected. In connection with roads mention should be made of the paths along the main canals and their branches, which are very extensively utilised for light traffic, such lines being especially convenient owing to the large number of bridges available.

Bungalows.

On the provincial roads there are inspection bungalows at Chuharpur, Aligarh, Nanau, and Sikandra Rao along the grand trunk road; at Hanuman or Susait and at Ramapur near Hathras on the line to Agra; and at Debinagar near Mendu on the road from Muttra to Kasganj, in addition to the staging bungalow at Aligarh. Encamping grounds are maintained at Aligarh, Hathras, Akrabad, Sikandra Rao, Sasni, Somna and Salempur, the first four having store depots attached. District board bungalows are to be found at Khair, Iglas, Tappal, Atrauli, Chharra and Hidramai, while public *sarais* are maintained at Khair and Somna. In addition to these numerous bungalows are owned by the Irrigation department, to which reference has already been made.

Ferries.

The only public ferry within the limits of this district is that over the Kali Nadi near Malsai in the Gangiri pargana: it is managed by the district board, and brings in a sum of only Rs. 25 annually. In 1819, under Regulation II of that year, 21 crossings were declared public ferries, but it must be remembered that the district then covered a much larger area. The average net income for the first three years was Rs. 7,197, but in 1823 the ferries were farmed to Mr. J. Gardner of Kasganj for Rs. 22,000 annually. In 1832 those which remained in the reconstituted district were made over to the care of the magistrate, but in 1837 the only ferry, that of Jasupur on the Ganges, was transferred to Budaun. At the present time there are three ferries over the Jumna, near Pipli, Lalpur and Untasani, which are managed by the Punjab authorities; and three over the Ganges at Dinapur, Sankra and Kartauli, controlled by the district board of Budaun.

Navigation.

Both the Jumna and Ganges are navigable rivers, but the volume of traffic is insignificant and for practical purposes does not affect this district in the least. There is a small but constantly decreasing traffic on the Ganges canal, which was originally constructed almost as much for the purpose of improving communications as for irrigating the land. Barges can ascend the canal from Cawnpore to Hardwar, but the traffic has almost vanished owing to the competition of the railways, and it is now proposed to abolish public navigation altogether, both on this and the Lower Ganges canal, though the navigation channels will probably be maintained for departmental purposes. At the present time a certain quantity of cotton, timber, bamboos and flour is carried by water to Cawnpore from Barotha near Harduaganj, Sikandra Rao and other wharves; wheat is taken form Sikandra Rao to Gopalpur, whence it is brought back in the form of flour. The statistics for 1908 show that only eleven loaded boats entered the district during the year, with a total cargo of 4,910 maunds; while the exports amounted to 5,871 maunds carried in ten boats.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

Census of 1847.

The first attempt at an enumeration of the inhabitants of this district was made in 1847, when a crude and unscientific census was taken. There were then 739,356 persons dwelling in the various parganas which comprise the existing district, and of these 651,792 were Hindus and 87,564 of other religions, the vast majority being Musalmans. The total gave an average density of 379 per square mile of the present area, but it would appear that this figure was far below the actual number, and indeed the results of this census, based as it was on a calculation of the average number of persons to a house, were afterwards declared to be totally incorrect. There were then 1,895 inhabited villages, and of these 1,782 contained less than a thousand persons, while the towns with populations exceeding five thousand were Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Ahmadnagar, Sikandra Rao, Sasni and Harduaganj.

Census of 1853.

The next census, taken in 1852 and reported in the following year, was of a more reliable nature. The number of inhabitants, excluding those of Marahra and Pachlana, afterwards transferred to Etah, was 1,026,690, of whom 480,786 were females. Hindus numbered 916,707, and Musalmans and others 109,983, while the average density was 527 to the square mile, the rate ranging from 744 in pargana Koil and 709 in Hathras to 390 in Chandaus and Gangiri, 370 in Tappal and only 360 in Barauli. The list of towns had largely increased, for though Ahmadnagar had dropped out, Jalali, Mursan, Tappal, Khair and Shahgarh had now more than five thousand inhabitants.

Census of 1865.

The next enumeration was made in 1865, and was of a far more ambitious character, since caste and occupation were now for the first time taken into account. The total for some inexplicable reason showed a decrease, the number of inhabitants being 926,754, of whom 426,008 were females. The latter figure

is probably too low, for it is known that in many districts considerable concealment of women took place, the census giving rise to rumours of the wildest description. Of the whole population 823,228 were Hindus, 103,360 Musalmans and others, while 166 were Europeans or Eurasians. The average density for the whole district was 476 to the square mile, the Hathras tahsil coming first with 755, followed by Aligarh with 544 and Sikandra Rao with 516, while at the bottom of the list were Atrauli with 401 and Khair with only 364. Out of 1,799 inhabited towns and villages 1,625 contained less than a thousand persons apiece and no more than eight had over five thousand, these being Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao, Harduaganj, Jalali, Tappal and Mursan.

The decline was not of long duration, for by 1872 the district appears to have made a complete recovery, in spite of several unfavourable seasons. The total then stood at 1,073,256, of whom 495,928 were females, the former figure including 955,044 Hindus, 117,911 Musalmans and 301 others. The average density was 551 to the square mile, the highest figure being 713 in the Hathras tahsil, followed by 648 in Aligarh, 566 in Sikandra Rao and 536 in Iglas, while it was 445 in Atrauli and only 417 in Khair. There were altogether 1,750 inhabited towns and villages, 1,526 of these possessing less than a thousand persons apiece, while the list of towns with more than 5,000 was the same as before, save for the addition of Bijaigarh or Gambhira. This census was in every way superior to any of its predecessors, but the results can only be described as approximately accurate, since the rules appear to have admitted of double enumeration in certain instances. Census 1872.

Be that as it may, a marked decline was found to have occurred when the next census was taken in 1881. The principal causes, however, were famine and sickness, which still more severely affected the adjacent districts of Muttra, Agra and Etah. The population fell to 1,021,187, of whom 469,908 were females, Hindus numbering 901,144, Musalmans 117,339, and other religions 2,704. The density in consequence fell to 524·7 to the square mile, and the decrease was common to every single pargana of the district, though especially noticeable in the Atrauli and Census 1881.

Sikandra Rao tahsils. The highest rate was 687 in Hathras, followed by 640 in Aligarh, and 522 in both Iglas and Sikandra Rao, while in Atrauli it was 429 and in Khair but 393 per square mile. The number of inhabited towns and villages was now 1,743, and of these 1,543 contained less than one thousand, and only four had over five thousand inhabitants, these being Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao, Jalali and Tappal.

Census of 1891.

The ensuing decade was a period of general prosperity, and although some years were marred by violent epidemics, the population rose to a considerable extent. This rise, however, was but partial, for in the Khair and Iglas tahsils there was an actual decline, while a slight decrease was observed also in the Koil pargana. The total in 1891 was 1,043,172, of whom 484,429 were females, giving an average density of 536 persons to each square mile of the present area. Among the various tahsils Hathras, as before, took the lead with 717, and next came Aligarh with 646, Sikandra Rao with 544, Iglas with 503 and Atrauli with 479, the last place being occupied by Khair with no more than 370 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 918,730 Hindus, 120,338 Musalmans and 4,104 others. The total number of towns and villages had risen to 1,931, of which 1,718 contained under one thousand inhabitants apiece and six had more than five thousand, the only change being the substitution of Harduaganj for Tappal.

Census of 1901

During the following ten years the population increased with unexampled rapidity, in spite of the famine of 1896-97 and the scarcity of 1899. A similar increase was observed throughout the Meerut and Agra divisions, but only in Bulandshahr and Etah was the net increment greater than that of this district. The total rose to 1,200,822 persons, and in every pargana there was a very appreciable rise, the increase being greatest in the Atrauli and Sikandra Rao tahsils. The average density for the whole district was 617 to the square mile, and in the Hathras and Aligarh tahsils it was no less than 776 and 753 respectively. Next came Sikandra Rao with 628, Atrauli with 577 and Iglas with 557, while the lowest rate was 439 in Khair. In point of density Aligarh stands far above the general average for the United Provinces, and is much more thickly populated than the other western districts, with the exception of Meerut and Bareilly.

At the time of the census the number of towns and villages in the district was 1,776, and of these 1,500 contained less than one thousand, 211 between one and two thousand and 58 between two and five thousand inhabitants, while only seven had larger populations. The last included Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao, Jalali, Harduaganj, and Pilkhana, but this does not exhaust the list of towns, since sixteen other places come under this category, though most of them are of little importance, being either decayed *qasbas* or else local market towns with a large agricultural element in their population. This fact is in some measure responsible for the unusually large urban population in this district, as is also the case in other parts of the Meerut division, the proportion amounting to 18·1 per cent. of the whole. This figure is exceeded in but few districts, and it should be noted that while the number of small towns contributes materially to this result, Aligarh is unique in possessing two important cities, both Hathras and Koil appearing among the twenty chief cities of the United Provinces. The villages are of the usual type common to the Duab: the average population is 562, which is much lower than the figure for the northern districts, as well as Muttra and Agra. The reason for this may be found in the history of the tract; for in the north and also in the parts beyond the Jumna to the west and south large villages of a semi-fortified type were built for the purposes of defence against the marauding Sikhs and Jats. The creation of hamlets is a sure sign of security and was only possible when outside interference was not to be dreaded, or else when they could be built under the shelter of the fort of a powerful landlord. In Aligarh the type of large fortified villages is rare, but it is very often the case that the houses are clustered round the mud-built castle of the *zamindar*, under whose protection the inhabitants could dwell in security. The maintenance of peace during a century of British rule has had a marked effect in the growing number of village sites, in itself a sign of progress in that the cultivators are thus enabled to live closer to their fields. In former days the number of forts, particularly in the north of the district, was very great, and most of them traced their origin to the troublous times of the eighteenth century. The practice of building such strongholds survived for

Towns and villages.

many years after the British conquest, and their strength was proved at Sasni, Kachaura, Bijaigarh and several other places. Behind their walls the *zamindars* could resist any attacks of native troops, and their capture necessitated the employment of European forces well led and skilfully handled. Save in the towns, the houses are almost invariably built of mud, those of the better class having flat roofs of mud laid on stout beams, while the others are roofed with the ordinary country tiles.

Migration.

The mortuary statistics for the ten years ending with 1900 show a net gain of 155,723 persons in the excess of births over deaths, a figure which agrees remarkably closely with the actual increase in the population. The small balance may probably be assigned to immigration, but in any case the influx of people from outside was very small, although undoubtedly many indigent persons came hither from the famine-stricken tracts of Rajputana and elsewhere in 1899. The returns of 1891 show that 14·7 per cent. of the people enumerated in Aligarh came from other districts, while in 1901 the proportion was 12·8. It is of course impossible to ascertain how many new arrivals there were during the decade, but it is at least certain that immigration was not on the increase, and it would appear from the immense preponderance of females that most of this immigration was due merely to the marriage customs of the country. Emigration is a still more difficult matter to discuss, since there are no means of comparing the number of emigrants in 1901 with those found at any previous census. Of all the people enumerated in India who were born in Aligarh, 13·3 per cent. were found in other districts or provinces, so that it would seem that in reality there was a net loss instead of any gain. Most of these emigrants too were females, for there is no regular exodus, as may be observed in the case of the eastern districts, which send out labourers in large gangs to other parts, while the number of registered emigrants to the colonies is wholly insignificant.

Sex.

Of the whole population at the last census 634,872 were males and 565,950 females. The latter thus constitute 47·13 per cent. of the total, and though this is a somewhat low figure, it is much higher than in any of the adjacent districts except Bulandshahr. This disproportion between the sexes is common to all

parts of the district, though there is some variation between the conditions obtaining in the different tahsils. In Hathras the proportion of females is only 46·3 per cent. while it is 46·8 in Aligarh, Atrauli and Iglas, 47·18 in Khair and 48·7 in Sikandra Rao. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for the phenomenon, which presents itself throughout the western districts of the United Provinces, in contradistinction to the east, where females are often in excess. It has been suggested that the latter contains a larger aboriginal element than, for example, the Duab, and that as the lower races tend to more rapid reproduction than the higher, this greater fertility finds expression in an excess of females, the converse holding good in the case of the more advanced races of Aryan or western extraction. The theory that the cause is to be traced to infanticide has but a limited application, since there is an equally marked excess of males among the Musalmans and Hindus of low caste who have never been addicted to the practice as among the Rajputs and Jats. It is true that of late years the proportion of females has increased to some slight extent; but the increase has not been constant and must be ascribed to other causes such as the influence of famines and epidemics. From a ratio of 46·8 per cent. in 1853 the proportion dropped to 46 in 1865, and though at the next census it rose to 46·2, it was only 46·16 in 1881, rising ten years later to 46·44.

In 1901 the inhabitants of the district included 1,033,806 Hindus, 148,943 Musalmans, 9,558 Aryas, 5,055 Christians, 3,329 Jains, 116 Sikhs, 14 Parsis and one Buddhist. Thus Hindus form 86·09 and Musalmans 12·4 per cent. of the total population, the latter being a much lower proportion than in any other part of the Meerut division. As is generally the case, the Musalmans have of late years increased more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours, the proportion being 11·49 in 1881 and 11·53 ten years later, while the Hindus show a more than corresponding decline. This is due in large measure to the fact that converts to other religions are far more often obtained from Hinduism than from Islam, and also to the greater longevity and fertility of Musalmans as the result of several causes, chief among which are a more liberal diet and a generally higher standard of comfort. Religions.

The numerical relation of Hindus and Musalmans differs widely in the various tahsils, the latter amounting to only 6·5 per cent. of the population in Iglas and 8·4 in Khair, while the figure is 9·5 in Hathras and 11·9 in Sikandra Rao, rising to 15·6 in Atrauli and over 18 per cent. in Aligarh, the unusual amount in the last case being due to the essentially Muhammadan character of the city of Koil.

Hindus.

The Hinduism of the district is of the ordinary type, and though to some extent the proximity of Muttra makes its influence felt, there is no marked predominance on the part of any particular sect or form of worship. The attempt made at the census of 1901 to ascertain the numerical relation of the various cults to one another proved a failure, for the reason that in most cases the people were unable or unwilling to specify any particular denomination. They showed that in this district somewhat more than 14 per cent. were Vaishnavites, 7 per cent. were monotheists, and about 3 per cent. Saivites, but even if these distinctions were real, as they doubtless were in the case of the 28,000 Bishnois, the vast mass of the Hindus was unable to declare its allegiance to any particular sect or representation of the deity.

Hindu castes.

The population comprises representatives of no fewer than 64 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 1,171 persons, an unusually large number, no particular caste was recorded by the enumerators. Of course many of these castes are of little importance. In 35 instances the number of representatives did not exceed one thousand, and in most of these the total was very small indeed; but on the other hand there are 18 castes with more than ten thousand members apiece; and several others which occur in considerable strength. These 18 castes together make up nine-tenths of the Hindu population, and of the rest only a few deserve mention as being found in unusual strength or because they are seldom encountered in other districts.

Chamars.

The Chamars are numerically the strongest caste, taking the leading place in all tahsils except Khair and Iglas, in which Jats preponderate. Their total was 222,852 or 21·56 per cent. of the Hindu community, a proportion which is exceeded in no other

district. They form the bulk of the labouring population, and though they are now in fair circumstances and in a few instances have attained considerable prosperity, they were not long ago regarded as mere serfs, tied to particular holdings to such an extent that no partition was considered complete until the sharer had allotted to his share a number of Chamars in proportion to his interest in the estate. There are many sub-divisions of the caste, the chief in this district being the Jatwa, which prevails throughout the Meerut and Agra divisions. They assert some connection with the Jats, though its nature is not clear, and probably it refers to nothing more than their servile status in the days of Jat supremacy. The Chamars are tanners and curriers by tradition, and they still do a considerable business in leather and hides.

From the lowest we pass to the highest place in the Hindu social scale, for the second place is taken by the Brahmans, who numbered 130,902 or 12·66 per cent. of the Hindus. They occur in strength throughout the district, but especially in the south and west, their numbers being relatively small in Atrauli and Sikandra Rao. By occupation they are principally landowners and cultivators, but many Brahmans in this district have gained wealth by money-lending and banking, as for example the Lakhnau family. On the whole they are good agriculturists, and as a rule neither claim nor expect favour in the matter of rent. The Brahmans of Aligarh are principally Sanadhs and Gaurs, the former being a branch of the great Kanaujia subdivision, while there are fair numbers of the Saraswat and Gautam tribes. Brahmans.

The Jats are more numerous here than in any other district except Meerut, having a total of 107,868 persons or 10·43 per cent. of the Hindu community. They are strongest in the Khair and Iglas tahsils, but large numbers are found in Hathras and other parts of the district. They are the best and most industrious of the proprietary body, while their skill as cultivators is proverbial. Of the origin of the Jats nothing definite is known, but they certainly came from the west, and the term Indo-Scythic is vaguely applied to their ancestry. They have innumerable subdivisions, of which the strongest in this district are the Gujar and Thakurel; the former are of little consequence, Jats.

but the latter have for many centuries held the Hasangarh pargana, tradition relating that their ancestor, Bikram Thakur, drove out the Janghara proprietors in 1046 A.D., acquiring 54 villages, which were held by his descendants till the days of British rule. Next come the Tenwas, who in the 16th century acquired *tappa* Jawar, from which sprang the great houses of Mursan and Hathras, as well as several other families of importance. The Jats of Tappal derive their name of Khandeha from a village near the pargana capital, whence they spread over a large area; and even to this day the heads of the clan own infinitesimal shares in the parent village, though in some cases they reside at a great distance. The Jats of Pisawa belong to the Chabuk subdivision, while others found in considerable strength are Panwars, Dagars, Tomars, Mahurs and Sinsinwars. The Jats in the eastern tahsils appear to be comparatively modern immigrants, and in several instances they state that their ancestors accompanied the armies of Suraj Mal of Bhartpur.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs numbered 91,403 persons or 8·84 per cent. of the Hindus. Their distribution is very uneven, for the total exceeds 20,000 in the Aligarh, Sikandra Rao, and Hathras tahsils, while elsewhere the figure is small, except in Khair, where they are mainly confined to the eastern tracts. They are the chief proprietary caste in the district, and their occupations are almost wholly agricultural, since as cultivators they hold a very large area, which they till with fair success. The Rajput community comprises representatives of many clans, though only a few are of much importance in this district. No fewer than 33,232 were Jadons, who are found everywhere, but are far stronger in Aligarh than elsewhere, though many belong to Sikandra Rao and Khair. The Jadons are a Lunar race, corresponding to the Bhattis of the Punjab, and in former days held all Biana. Those in this district appear to have come from the south, especially the Jalesar pargana of Etah, but they have long been established here, and own land in all parts of the district. Some of them are described as Chhonkars, while the Jaiswars of the Hathras tahsil are said to represent a branch of the clan, as also do the Kirars, though the latter are admittedly of inferior rank. The Chauhans, 18,234, are more

evenly distributed, but are strongest in Khair, Sikandra Rao and Aligarh, and in former days held almost the whole of the Khair, Chandaus and Morthal parganas. They trace their descent from the ancient rulers of Dehli, the ancestor of the Khair Chauhans being Rana Sangat, whose great-grandfather was Chahara Deva, the brother of Prithvi Raj. The Pundirs, 3,945, are found chiefly in the Sikandra Rao and Aligarh tahsils, and in the former they hold large estates, their chief families being those of Sahaoli, Akrabad, Nai and Bijaigarh. Next come the Bargujars, 3,891, who are strongest in Atrauli, Sikandra Rao and Aligarh, in the last owning practically the whole of the Barauli pargana. Then follow Gahlots, 3,195, chiefly in Hathras and Atrauli, in the former of which they once had a large property; Tomars, 2,360, in Hathras, Iglas and elsewhere, the total including the Jangharas, who in early days held most of the Iglas tahsil and claimed descent from the Tomars of Dehli; and Panwars, 1,711, in Hathras and Sikandra Rao. Other clans include the Solankhis of the Hathras pargana, the Kachhwahas of Koil, and the Rathors of Atrauli, the last having probably crossed the Ganges from Budaun. The Porach Rajputs, who once owned most of the Hathras tahsil, have almost disappeared. The Bhale Sultans of Sasni are another ancient clan, connected with the Khurja family in Bulandshahr, but their present possessions are very small. In the Atrauli tahsil there are considerable numbers of Gaurahars, who are Rajputs of a low rank, and are also found in the neighbouring parts of Budaun.

Banias are very numerous in all parts of the districts, but especially in and near the large towns of Hathras and Aligarh. They are a very wealthy community, having in their hands the bulk of the grain and cotton trade, and they have acquired the proprietary right of a large area. In 1901 they numbered 45,649 persons or 4·38 per cent. of the Hindu population, including those described as Bohras, who are in reality of the same caste. So also are the Dhusars or Bhargavas, of whom 288 were enumerated in the Aligarh tahsil. Of the whole number 17,126 were Agarwalas, this subdivision predominating in every tahsil except Sikandra Rao, where the first place is taken by Barasenis, of whom there were 9,379 in all, a higher figure than in any other Banias.

district. The Maheshris numbered 2,380, principally in the southern tahsils, and other sub-castes of note are Chausenis, Jaiswars, and Khandelwals, the last being mainly found at Hathras. The Barasenis, like the Agarwalas, state that they came from Agroha in the Punjab, the city destroyed by Shahab-ud-din Ghori; and the Chausenis, who appear to come from Muttra, are apparently a spurious branch of the former, and are certainly of lower rank. The Jaiswars, like so many subdivisions of other castes, trace their origin to the ancient town of Jais in Rai Bareli, but they are more numerous here than in any other district.

Other castes.

Few of the remaining castes need be noticed at any length. The Lodhs, 39,660, belong principally to the Atrauli and Aligarh tahsils and also to pargana Akrabad. They are hard-working and capable cultivators, and hold several villages in proprietary right. The Gadariyas, 36,105, are found everywhere, but especially in Sikandra Rao and Aligarh; they are properly herdsmen by profession, but make very fair agriculturists. The Koris or weavers, 34,030, are similarly ubiquitous and generally follow their ancestral calling. Kahars, 32,781, are too well known to require description, and nothing need be said of the Bhangis, Khakrobs or sweepers, of whom 26,846 were enumerated. The Ahirs, 26,307, are mainly confined to the Atrauli and Sikandra Rao tahsils, their presence in the former being due to the grazing facilities of the *khadir*. They are to be distinguished from the Ahars, 2,713, who are found in the same tahsils and apparently migrated from Budaun, the chief seat of the caste. Next come Barhais, 26,161; Nais, 25.259; Kachhis, 22,398, half of whom reside in the Hathras tahsil; and Khatiks, 20,808, one-third belonging to Khair. All these are unusually numerous, and the last are stronger than in any other district of the United Provinces. They are cultivators and labourers by occupation, and most of them belong to the Rajauria subdivision, a name apparently derived from Rajaur in the Etah district. After these come Kumhars with 19,368 members; Faqirs of various descriptions, principally Jogis, Bairagis and Goshains, with 14,002; Dhobis with 13,609; Kayasths with 9,322; Malis with 8,207; and Dhunias or cotton carders with 7,675, a higher figure than in

any other district. The same remark applies to the Aherias, 7,585, who are found everywhere but are strongest on the southern borders; they are good cultivators but have a bad reputation, and will be mentioned again in dealing with crime. Other castes with over 5,000 members apiece are Gujars, who are almost confined to the southern half of the district, Sonars and Darzis. Mention may also be made of the Tagas, who are rare in this part of the Doab, but are well known in the north of the Meerut division and in Bijnor; they numbered 4,888 persons and the majority reside in the Koil pargana. Of the minor castes none are particularly rare, and practically every one is to be met with in the adjacent districts. There is a good sprinkling of Nats, Kanjars and other vagrant and criminal tribes, but these seldom betray their true origin and name to the census enumerators. It is remarkable that not a single Bhadik was found in Aligarh at the census, though the caste is well enough known to the police, and in former days gave much trouble to the magisterial authorities. They are practically identical with the Haburas; but this again is a name which is changed for obvious reasons of convenience.

Musalmans.

The Musalmans of this district are either the descendants of early colonists or else, as is more often the case, of Hindu extraction, the most conspicuous examples of the latter being furnished by the converted Rajputs. Of the whole community 93·09 were Sunnis, 2·69 Shias, and 3·67 per cent. Lalbegis, the last being Muhammadans only in name; the balance consisting of those who belonged to minor sects or were entered under no specific denomination. The number of Shias is very small, and this sect is almost confined to the Saiyids of Jalali and their dependents, this ancient family including some of the most prominent Shias in the upper Doab. The Musalman population exhibits a diversity of tribes and castes fully as great as that found among the Hindus. At the last census no fewer than 62 different castes, excluding subdivisions, were recorded, apart from the 1,589 persons shown as Musalmans pure and simple. Many of these castes are quite unimportant, for in 21 cases the number of persons was less than one hundred and 20 others had less than one thousand members apiece; while at the same time

most of them have their Hindu counterparts and call for no special mention.

Sheikhs.

Sheikhs take the foremost place with a total of 26,206 or 17·59 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. Half of them belong to the Aligarh tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder to Hathras and Atrauli. Their occupations are very varied, for while many are found as landowners and cultivators, large numbers are engaged in trade and industry. The Sheikhs have many subdivisions, the most prominent being, as usual, the Qurreshis and Siddiqis, numbering 9,968 and 3,831 persons respectively. The Faruqis, 671, and the Bani Israil, 241, are practically confined to the Aligarh tahsil. Others are Ansaris, Usmanis and Khurasanis, but in numerous instances no particular subdivision is recognised, such Sheikhs being obviously persons of Hindu descent who have assumed the name for the sake of respectability.

Pathans.

Of much more importance are the Pathans, who numbered 19,694 persons or 13·22 per cent. of the Musalmans. They are unevenly distributed, for two-thirds belong to the Atrauli and Aligarh tahsils, in the former of which the principal landholders belong to this race. Their oldest settlement seems to have been at Jalali, but the leading Pathan families, such as the Sherwanis of Bhikampur and Datauli, came to the district at a much later date, as also did the Afghans of Barla, who are descended from the followers of Ahmad Shah Durrani. Of the many different clans the chief are the Ghoris, 4,583, mainly in Atrauli and Aligarh; the Yusufzais, 2,785, of whom more than half were found in the headquarters tahsil; the Sherwanis, who were not separately enumerated in 1901; the Lodis of Aligarh and Sikandra Rao, the Muhammadzais of Khair and Aligarh, and the Afridis of the latter tahsil. The Pathans are principally landholders and cultivators, and some account will be given later of their chief families.

Rajputs.

The converted Rajputs take the third place with 13,456 persons or 9·03 per cent. of the community. Save for the Iglas tahsil, they are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district, being actually most numerous in Khair and Aligarh. They are drawn from a great variety of clans, the chief being

the Chauhans, of whom 3,414 were enumerated; the Bargujars, who include the great Lalkhani family, and the Pundirs. There are also considerable numbers of Gahlots in the Hathras tahsil, Rathors in Khair, Bais in Atrauli and Khair and Bhadaurias in Atrauli.

Other Musalmans.

With few exceptions the other Musalman castes are of little importance. There were 10,168 Telis, found in all tahsils, but especially in Sikandra Rao; 9,457 Bhishtis, very evenly distributed; 7,541 Qassabs or butchers; 6,557 Mewatis, who are strongest in Sikandra Rao and are said to have immigrated from Mewat under the pressure of famine during the eighteenth century; and 6,108 Saiyids, of whom more than half belong to the Aligarh tahsil. The Saiyids are chiefly of the Husaini subdivision, but many others are represented, such as the Rizwi, Bukhari, Zaidi and Taqwi. The only other caste with over 5,000 members is the Lohar, which is very strong in Sikandra Rao, and next follow Gujars, Julahas, Bhangis, Ghosis or Musalman Ahirs, Faqirs of various denominations, Manihars, Dhobis and Mughals, the last residing chiefly in the Aligarh tahsil. Of the minor castes with less than 2,000 members apiece nothing need be said, for none occurs in unusual strength or is in any way peculiar to this district.

Christianity.

As in other parts of the Duab, the Christian religion has made considerable progress in Aligarh during recent years. The number of native Christians was only 57 in 1881 and 203 ten years later, while by 1901 it had risen to 4,888. They belong to several denominations, but no fewer than 4,706 were attached to the American Episcopal Methodist connexion, which is the chief missionary agency in the district and started operations a few years ago. The headquarters are at Aligarh, but there are numerous out-stations in charge of native preachers and readers, at Khair, Atrauli, Harduaganj, Tappal, Somna, Jalali, Iglas, Gangiri, Chharra, Akrabad, Sasni, Sikandra Rao and Hathras. Converts are to be found in all parts of the district, but the largest numbers reside in the Aligarh and Sikandra Rao tahsils. The mission owns several small churches and a number of schools in the district. At Aligarh is a station of the Church Missionary Society, which owns a church and two schools, and

affiliated to this is a branch of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. The clergyman in charge acts as the chaplain to the English congregation. Christ Church, Aligarh, was built in 1837 and consecrated by Bishop Wilson in 1840; the entire cost was borne by Mr. T. P. Woodcock, magistrate and collector of the district.

Other religions.

The Arya Samaj was first established in the district about 1882, but the movement made little progress for several years. The number of adherents was 992 in 1891, but during the next decade it increased nearly tenfold, the total at the last census being 9,558, of whom more than half belonged to the Aligarh tahsil; the rest were distributed all over the district, but were found in greatest strength in Sikandra Rao and Hathras. The members are drawn from many castes, but the vast majority are Rajputs, Banias, Brahmans and Jats. The Jains are found mainly in Hathras, Aligarh and Sikandra Rao, and are for the most part Agarwala Banias by descent, going by the usual name of Saraogi. They are a very wealthy community and have a large share of the trade of the district in their hands. The Sikhs are for the most part in Government service or else are immigrant traders from the Punjab; and the few Parsis are shopkeepers residing at Aligarh and Hathras.

Occupations.

The classification adopted at the last census divided the people into eight main occupational classes. Of these the most important is agriculture and pasture, which afforded employment to 583,947 persons or 48·63 per cent. of the whole, the figures in each case including dependents. This proportion is far below the general average for the United Provinces, though little less than that of the Meerut division as a whole. Pasture by itself accounted for 1·73 per cent., leaving 46·9 per cent under the head of agriculture proper. Saharanpur alone shows a lower figure, and the reason is to be found in the unusual importance of Aligarh as a commercial and industrial district, although from an agricultural point of view it is one of the richest parts of the provinces as a whole. It is true that the actual number of persons engaged in cultivation is somewhat larger than the figure given, for the reason that many betake themselves to tillage as a subsidiary occupation; but the same qualification holds good in

the case of every district. The industrial population, coming under the comprehensive heading described as the preparation and supply of material substances, comprises 236,517 persons or 19·7 per cent. of the whole, and this high proportion is exceeded only in Bijnor, Agra, Benares, Saharanpur and Meerut. The class is minutely subdivided, but the chief heads are food and drink, which together account for 36·3 per cent. of the whole, and textile fabrics, 27·44 per cent., the remainder belonging for the most part to the broad divisions of wood, metals, leather and earthenware, which together make up 27·62 per cent. The third main class is unskilled labour, other than agricultural, which embraces 12·95 per cent., again a remarkably high figure; and the fourth is personal or domestic service with 9·61 per cent. The commercial population, 1·6 per cent., or 2·63 if transport and storage be included, is larger than in any district excepting Benares and Agra. The professional class, 2·4 per cent., covers a very wide field, since it ranges from legal and medical practitioners to tumblers and dancing girls. For the rest 1·19 per cent. comes under the head of Government, this term including local and municipal as well as imperial or provincial service. The last class comprises those without any definite occupation, 2·89 per cent. in all, and consists mainly of pensioners, prisoners, and mendicants. The last are particularly numerous, for out of 34,694 persons belonging to the whole class, 33,046 were beggars, a figure which is exceeded in no other part of the United Provinces. The number of mendicants is extraordinarily high in the Aligarh, Atrauli and Khair tahsils, but elsewhere is not above the normal—a state of affairs for which no satisfactory reason is apparent.

Languag[e]

Aligarh belongs to the geographical division, embracing in addition the districts of Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah, Mainpuri, Muttra and Agra, in which the common tongue of the people is the Braj dialect of Western Hindi. As in Bulandshahr, however, it is to a large extent mixed with Urdu or Hindostani, the educated speech of Dehli, and this is almost invariably adopted by the higher classes. No hard and fast line of distinction can in fact be drawn between the two dialects, and consequently the census figures must be considered as only

approximately accurate. These show that 7·77 per cent. of the inhabitants speak Urdu and 92·14 per cent. other forms of Western Hindi, principally Braj, which includes Antarvedi and other types of no markedly different characteristics. The remaining languages are quite unimportant, since they are merely the native tongues of immigrants, such as Marwari, Gujarati, Bengali, Panjabi, and English. It is rather curious that 49 persons are recorded under the head of gipsy dialects, which occur in no other district of the provinces except Mirzapur.

Literature.

The district does not seem to have produced any authors of note under the Mughal emperors, and in this respect Koil, though equally ancient, cannot be compared with Budaun, which was celebrated as the home of learned men. Raja Daya Ram of Hathras was to some extent a patron of literature, and that town was the birthplace of a religious mendicant named Bakhtawar, who wrote an atheistical work in Hindi called the *Sunisar*. Hathras produced another author in the person of Daldeo Das, who was born in 1846 and was the translator of the *Krishna Khand*. Of late years Aligarh has become a literary centre of some repute owing to the influence of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College; but the production is generally limited to pamphlets and magazine articles. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan was responsible for the foundation in 1864 of the Aligarh Institute and Scientific Society, which possessed a library and press, and undertook the translation of standard European works on science and history, as well as the publication of a journal called the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*. The society ceased to exist many years ago, the library, furniture, and press being made over to the college. The journal was afterwards resuscitated by Nawab Mahdi Ali Khan, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and is still published by the college in the form of an Urdu weekly. The college authorities also publish the *Aligarh Monthly*, a magazine printed in English at Cawnpore and in Urdu at Aligarh: it contains local news, as well as articles on educational and religious subjects. Several newspapers and magazines are published at Aligarh, but few are of more than local importance and in most cases they are of an ephemeral nature. The *Khatun*, an Urdu monthly printed at the *Faiz-i-am*

press, occupies a high position as a magazine dealing with general literature and the promotion of female education. At the *Ahmadi* press are printed the *Al Islam*, an Urdu weekly of a mainly religious character, and the *Rafiq-ul-Atfal*, a fortnightly magazine for children. Mention may also be made of the *Alamgir*, an Urdu monthly, which was started in 1905 and is chiefly an advertising medium, and the *Urdu-i-Mualla*, a monthly publication of a radical type which treats of political, social, and educational matters.

The Bharat Varshiya National Association was founded at Aligarh in 1878 by several prominent persons, including the Raja of Mursan, Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow, Raja Jai Kishan Das and others, with the object of promoting education, both male and female, and of improving the vernacular by the publication of useful works. In the latter connection a good deal was accomplished, several translations and original volumes in Hindi being produced under the auspices of a sub-committee entitled the Bhasha Sambardhani Sabha with Raja Lachhman Singh as president. The committee succeeded in collecting a small library of valuable Hindi books, which was afterwards incorporated in the Lyall Library. The scheme of establishing a public library at Aligarh for the benefit of the reading classes in general and of the local students in particular was made in 1882, and it was determined to call it the Lyall Library in honour of Sir Alfred Lyall, then Lieutenant-Governor. A plot of land was granted by Government in the compound of the old telegraph office, and the foundation stone was laid in 1884 of a buil[illegible] a designed by Mr. Heath. The actual construction, h[illegible]was origin- not commenced till the following year, the [illegible]even more than completed in 1889, when the library and cases having been opened. The cost amounted to Rs. 3[illegible]ar more often they have sum was subsequently expended or a result was doubtless building is an imposing structure it is certain that in several two fine halls on the ground floor*na* the high proportion of the contributed by Munshi Newal *dars* was responsible for their Narayan, of Lucknow. (Literary institutions.)

The forms of proprieta[illegible]a shown as revenue-free amounts found throughout the reg[illegible]derable proportion of this consists (Revenue-free lands)

description. In 1908 the 1,815 *mauzas* of the district were divided into 3,826 *mahals* or revenue-paying units, and of the latter 1,142 were owned by single proprietors, 1,273 were joint *zamindari*, 426 were held in perfect and 484 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, the remaining 501 being of the *bhaiyachara* type. Single and joint *zamindari* together comprise more than half of the district, and are most prevalent in the Hathras and Atrauli tahsils, while in Iglas and Khair they are relatively uncommon. These latter subdivisions contain the largest number of *bhaiyachara* villages, this form of tenure being especially prevalent among the Jats. The *pattidari mahals* are scattered all over the district, but both varieties are more common in the Koil and Hathras parganas than elsewhere. In the same connection it may be noticed that in 1838 the total number of *mahals* in the area comprising the present district was 1,873, or very little more than the number of *mauzas*. During the course of the settlement the increase was not large, the total at its termination being 2,046, of which 1,064 were *zamindari*. Since 1870 the rise has been rapid and partitions have been numerous, owing to the constant increase in the number of co-sharers and to the extensive alienations. At the last settlement there were 3,316 *mahals*, and within the last ten years more than 500 new *mahals* have come into existence. The fact is one of considerable importance, since it means that the area held by individual sharers is steadily decreasing. The number of shares in 1870 was 44,840, and in the next thirty years had risen to 62,345, implying a reduction in the average holding from 27·75 to 19·87 acres.

Subordinate tenures.

In dealing with the fiscal history in the following chapter, it will be shown how superior rights arose in many estates, especially in the Jat *taluqas* of the Hathras and Iglas tahsils. The question of these rights and those of the subordinate proprietors or *biswadars* was dealt with at the first regular settlement by Mr. Thornton, with the result that in *taluqdari* villages, where the descendants of the old proprietors were still in existence, two separate hereditable rights were recognised, the *biswadar* engaging for the Government demand, while the *taluqdar* received a fixed allowance as *malikana*. At first the demand *plus* the *taluqdar's* allowance amounted to 80 per cent.

of the assets, leaving only 20 per cent. to the under-proprietor, but in 1851 the hereditable part of the *malikana* was reduced to 10 per cent. of the revenue, anything then paid in excess of this amount being granted only for the life of the *taluqdar*. This rule was not, however, applied to the Raja of Mursan in consideration of his services during the Mutiny, so that at the following settlement the only point awaiting decision was the share payable by the *biswadars* in the case of fixed allowances due to the Raja. The result of the concession made in the latter's favour was that while in other estates the *biswadars* paid 55 per cent. of the assets as revenue and *malikana*, in the Mursan estate they had to pay considerably more than this amount. This inequality was rectified in 1882, when it was ordered that the loss was to be borne by Government and not by the under-proprietors, this loss amounting to Rs. 11,139. There are now 74 of these villages in pargana Mursan and 14 in Hathras which pay a fixed *malikana* charge to the Raja of Mursan, the total sum amounting to Rs. 18,272. Elsewhere the *malikana* is charged at 10 per cent. of the current revenue demand, and this system applies to 27 villages of *taluqa* Shahzadpur, 18 of Mendu, five of Karil, five of Gubrari, and four villages which are not part of any *taluqa*. There are many such villages in the Iglas tahsil and a few others in the remaining subdivisions of the district, the total number of *malikana* villages being 218, of which 147 lie in the Hathras tahsil and the bulk of the remainder form part of the old Jat *taluqas* of Iglas. These rights being transferable, the recipients of *malikana* are often persons of a different caste from those in whose favour the grant was originally made; while the *biswadars* have suffered even more than the superior proprietors, their rights in some cases having been absorbed by the latter class, though far more often they have been transferred to strangers. Such a result was doubtless unavoidable in many cases, but it is certain that in several villages paying a fixed *malikana* the high proportion of the assets exacted from the *biswadars* was responsible for their ruin.

Revenue-free land

At the present time the area shown as revenue-free amounts to 10,580 acres, but a considerable proportion of this consists

merely of land held by Government and not assessed to land revenue, the actual amount of *muafi* holdings proper being 6,637 acres. Of the latter 2,698 acres lie in the Hathras tahsil, 1,683 in pargana Koil and 993 in the Sikandra Rao tahsil, the areas elsewhere being insignificant. The total has been much reduced of late by the extinction of grants held revenue-free for life, as for example the villages in the Mursan estate which were declared revenue-free for the life of Raja Tikam Singh in recognition of his loyal services in 1857. The area remaining consists for the most part of small plots released from revenue for religious or charitable purposes. Two villages belong to the *dargah* of Shah Jamal at Koil: they are Jamalpur and Dhaurahra, and the grant is extremely old, though its exact date is unknown. The village of Lalgarhi in pargana Hasangarh was given by Thakur Sakit Singh to a temple at Hathras; while Mominabad and Hashimpur in pargana Hathras were bestowed by the Jats of Mursan for the support of certain temples in Brindaban. Kheria Khwaja and Budha, two small villages of pargana Koil, were assigned by Afrasyab Khan for the maintenance of an *imambara* at Koil, while Bhadesi was conferred by Akbar on one Naubat Rai, whose descendants are still in possession. Another whole *muafi* village is Husainpur in pargana Gangiri, the grant of which dates from the days of Musalman rule.

Proprietary castes.

Practically every caste found in the district owns a certain amount of land, but save in a few instances the proportion is extremely small, and only a few castes occupy a position of any prominence or importance. The leading place is taken by the Rajputs of various clans, who in 1908 held 293,905 acres or 24·32 per cent. of the total area. The amount is small in comparison with former figures, for in 1840 Rajputs owned 466,921 acres and in 1870 their possessions were 346,648 acres in extent. The actual losses too of the village communities have been even greater than would appear, since large purchases have been made by great landowners such as the Raja of Awa, in many cases at the expense of Rajputs, like the Pundirs of Bijaigarh and the Porach family of Hasayan. The possessions of the caste are most extensive in the Sikandra Rao and Aligarh tahsils, but they also hold large areas in other parts except Iglas. The principal

clans are the Jadons with 130,089 acres; the Chauhans with 55,156, principally in Khair and Aligarh, though once their estates were much larger; the Pundirs with 40,247, mainly in Sikandra Rao; and the Bargujars with 25,721, for the most part in Aligarh and Atrauli. Several other clans are represented, such as the Kirars with 8,530 acres in Hathras; the Jangharas with 6,168 acres in the Koil, Gorai and Hathras parganas; the Dors, the descendants of the ancient lords of the district, with 4,878 acres in the Aligarh tahsil; the Gahlots of Sikandra Rao and Hathras with 5,301; the Bhale Sultans of the Hathras, Chandaus and Koil parganas with 5,053; and the Porach Rajputs of Hathras and Sikandra Rao, who retain only 2,600 acres out of their once important estates. Next to the Rajputs come the Jats, with a total of 242,152 acres or 20·04 per cent., principally in the Khair, Iglas and Hathras tahsils, though they own land in every part of the district. They too have lost ground, but not to the same extent, for they held 284,328 acres in 1870 and 303,055 acres thirty years earlier. Brahmans on the other hand have greatly improved their position, owing to the fact that in this district many of them have taken to money-lending and trade. From 111,047 acres in 1840 they advanced to 113,576 in 1870, and now own 173,654 acres or 14·37 per cent., their chief estates lying in the Hathras and Khair tahsils, though they possess a considerable share in every subdivision of the district. Even more remarkable have been the acquirements of the Banias, Bohras, and Jains, who may for practical purposes be regarded as a single caste. In 1840 their holdings were only 21,699 acres, but in thirty years they had increased the amount to 119,684, while now they own 158,257 acres or 13·09 per cent., the largest area lying in Sikandra Rao, though everywhere they take a prominent place, except perhaps in Atrauli. Pathans again have prospered, but of late they have undergone considerable losses, the area in their hands rising from 125,261 acres in 1840 to 156,148 in 1870, while in 1908 it was 141,908 or 11·74 per cent., principally in the Atrauli tahsil, though they have a few estates in Sikandra Rao and pargana Koil. The experiences of the Musalman Rajputs, who are mainly of the Bargujar clan, have been similar, since their holdings increased from 47,822

acres in 1840 to 72,218 in 1870, whereas now they cover 61,098 acres or 5·06 per cent.; they are scattered all over the district, but lie mainly in the Aligarh, Khair and Hathras tahsils, though once large properties in Atrauli belonged to this race. Next come Kayasths with 40,728 acres or 3·37 per cent., principally in the Koil, Hathras and Akrabad parganas. They have improved their position, for they held 30,927 acres in 1840 and 38,381 thirty years later; but the old families have lost heavily, and the gains represent the recent acquisitions of pleaders and others of this caste. The Saiyids show a small deficit, their holdings being 25,879 acres in 1840 and 29,857 in 1870, whereas now they amount to 24,535 acres or 2·03 per cent., mainly in the Koil, Atrauli, and Chandaus parganas. The old communities have lost ground, but the Pindrawal family has prospered, and owns much land that was formerly the property of the Musalman Bargujars, from whom it was acquired by inheritance. Sheikhs own 21,005 acres or 1·74 per cent., principally in the Koil, Atrauli and Akrabad parganas. They have made large gains, since the area held by them in 1840 was only 11,970 acres and by 1870 had risen to 19,972, owing to purchases by several wealthy business men of Aligarh. In former days a large amount of land was owned by European planters and others, such as the descendants of M. Derridon; but the decay of the indigo trade has caused the factories to be abandoned, and while 13,585 acres in 1840 and 23,335 thirty years later were owned by Christians, the present total is 3,733, almost all of which is represented by the village of Untasani in Tappal, recently purchased by Mr. Ingram. The other castes are of little importance, together holding only some 4 per cent. of the total area. They are many in number, but mention need be made only of the Lodhs with 12,252 acres, principally in the Aligarh and Atrauli tahsils; Ahirs with 6,949, almost exclusively in the Atrauli and Sikandra Rao parganas; Khattris with 6,768, nearly all of which is in Atrauli; Goshains and Bairagis with 3,820, in various parts of the district; and Bengalis with 3,195, in Koil and Tappal. Other castes possessing an appreciable area are Rangrez, Kalwars, Mughals, Mewatis, Bhats and Gadariyas. Altogether Hindus own 949,285 acres or 78·57 per cent. of the

district, and the remainder, save for an infinitesimal fraction, is in the hands of Musalmans of various descriptions. The district is essentially one of large estates, and the cultivating communities are much less strong and prosperous than is the case in the north of the Meerut division. On the whole the leading landholders have done well, and the small proprietors have suffered much during the past century, though the following account amply illustrates the vicissitudes of fortune experienced by several of the principal families.

Jat estates.

The Jat houses of Hathras, Mursan and Iglas trace their origin to one Makan, who appears to have come from Rajputana about the end of the sixteenth century, and to have settled near Mursan, where he married a woman of the Khokhen subdivision, he himself being a Tenwa Jat. Partly with the aid of her clansmen and partly by his own exertions, the country being then but imperfectly developed, he and his descendants acquired a considerable estate which was divided among the various sharers. The property as a whole was known as *tappa* Jawar or Joar and was originally included in pargana Jalesar. In the course of time the parent village of each subdivision of the *tappa* threw out hamlets or *dakhili mauzas*, all occupied by descendants of the common ancestor, and these clusters of villages became known as *taluqas*. In 1652 the Jat *tappa* and other villages of Jalesar, together with 80 from Mahaban and seven from Khandauli, were formed into a new pargana named Sadabad by Sadullah Khan. By this time the Jat confederation had attained considerable strength, and in the period of civil war which followed the death of Shahjahan one Nand Ram, fourth in descent from Makan, became the head of the clan. He was a man of much ability, and seized the opportunity to enlarge his borders and evade payment of revenue, being assisted in this course by the Porach Raja of Daryapur; while afterwards, when Aurangzeb's power was established, he made his submission and was rewarded with the revenue management of Jawar and Tochigarh, a subsequent grant conferring on him the title and office of *faujdar* or head of the police administration. Nand Ram, who died in 1695, had fourteen sons, of whom the most important were Zulkaran, the eldest; Jai Singh, the second; Bhoj Singh,

the seventh; and Churaman of Tochigarh. Others were Jaswant Singh, whose descendants are to be found in Bahramgarhi; Adhkaran of Srinagar; and Bijai Singh, the ancestor of the Harrampur family.

Mursan. Zulkaran predeceased his father, and his son, Khushhal Singh, obtained from Bhoj Singh the two villages of Rahatpur and Mankraul. This man afterwards attracted the attention of Saadat Khan, the Nawab Wazir, from whom he obtained the *taluqas* of Dayalpur, Mursan, Gopi, Puteni, Ahri and Baramai, most of which appear to have had no connection with Nand Ram's estate. He was succeeded in 1749 by Puhup Singh, who made large additions to the property by annexing much of the lands held by Bhoj Singh's descendants, and also by taking leases of villages which had fallen out of cultivation, or which gave trouble to the revenue officials. In 1757, however, he was expelled from Mursan by Suraj Mal of Bhartpur and retired to Sasni, over which he gained complete authority. He recovered Mursan in 1761, but was again driven out in 1766 by Najaf Khan, and did not resume possession till 1785, after which date he spent several years in getting back his lost *taluqas*. Puhup Singh seems about this time to have assumed the title of Raja. In addition to his ancestral property he managed to acquire the *taluqas* of Rohi, Bisana, Kotha Patta, Chotwa and Tuksan, together with the greater part of Moheria and seventeen single villages. Before his death in 1798 he made over his estates to his son, Bhagwant Singh, who added the Sonk and Madan *taluqas* in 1795 and Dunaitia a year later; while in 1803 he was allowed to engage for the whole of his possessions, being styled variously in the engagement papers *zamindar*, *taluqdar* and farmer, presumably according to the leases received from the former administration. In 1807-08 he obtained a lease at a fixed revenue of Rs. 80,000 for life, for the whole property excepting Sonk and Madan, which were given him in *jagir* as a reward for his services to Lord Lake. He appears to have subsequently aided and abetted Daya Ram of Hathras in his recusancy towards the British Government, but on the overthrow of his kinsman he surrendered and consented to dismantle his own fort of Mursan. On his death in 1823 he was succeeded by

his son, Tikam Singh, but for a year the estate was taken under direct management, and during this period a number of persons who considered themselves to possess rights as the representatives of the old *zamindars* came forward and solicited the protection of Government. All these claimants were permitted to engage as *muqaddams* at the settlement of 1824-25, while Raja Tikam Singh was allowed a *malikana* of 15 per cent. in all such villages, in addition to Rs. 644 per mensem for the cost of collection, the unclaimed villages being given to farmers. Under this arrangement the Raja lost heavily, being the only person responsible for the revenue, with the result that a summary settlement was made in 1830-31 on the former system of allowing him *malikana* on all collections. Farmers were again selected for villages in which no rightful claimant had appeared, and security was demanded from each person engaging; but bad seasons and unsufficient security were again said to be a cause of loss to the Raja. The subsequent settlement of the estate by Mr. Thornton will be dealt with in the fiscal history of the district. Raja Tikam Singh made every endeavour to obtain a reversal in the civil courts of Mr. Thornton's proceedings, which had the effect of reducing his estate to one-third of its former extent, but without avail. None the less he displayed conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, in return for which he was given Gonda and several large villages, while the revenue of five *mauzas*, to the amount of Rs. 6,550, was remitted for two generations. He also received the title of Raja Bahadur, and subsequently he was created a Companion of the Star of India. He died in 1878, and as his only son, Kishan Prasad Singh, had predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Ghansham Singh Bahadur, who towards the end of his life retired from public affairs and lived as a religious recluse at Muttra in a house he had built on the banks of the Jumna. On his death in 1902 the title passed to his son, Raja Datt Prasad Singh Bahadur, the present owner of the estate. The latter's brother, Kunwar Baldeo Singh, had a separate share allotted to him, and lives at Chotwa, about two miles from Mursan; while the youngest brother was adopted by the Raja of Hathras. The Mursan estate consists of 88 villages and 25 *mahals* in this

district, comprising 35,551 acres with a revenue demand of Rs. 75,321. The bulk of this lies in the Hathras and Mursan parganas, but three villages and two *mahals*, 2,435 acres in extent and assessed at Rs. 3,402, belong to pargana Hasangarh, and there are also insignificant areas in Gorai and Koil, besides 21 villages in the Muttra district. The property of Kunwar Baldeo Singh consists of one village and six *mahals* in Mursan and one *mahal* in Koil, with a total area of 800 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,064.

Hathras. Bhoj Singh, the seventh son of Nand Ram, appears to have taken the lead among his brethren; since he won the favour of the noblemen at court and in 1716 obtained from Saiyid Abdullah, then the most powerful personage in the empire, a similar grant to that conferred on his father. He divided the *tappa* equally with Jai Singh, the eldest surviving son of Nand Ram, and left three sons at his death in 1750. Of these, Mohan Singh received the Simardhari *taluqa*; Jagat Singh, the eldest, obtained Barha and Tuksan, leaving the former to his son, Partab Singh, and the latter to Muktawal Singh, who transferred it to Mursan; and Kanjal Singh, the youngest, had as his share Chotwa and Kotha Patta, which in 1768 were divided between the Mursan and Hathras estates. Jai Singh had two sons, of whom the younger, Sawant Singh, received as his share a number of villages which were made into the Gubrari *taluqa*; but the bulk of the property went to the elder brother, Sadan Singh, a capable and determined man, who in 1752 obtained from the *amil* the town of Hathras and neighbouring villages, hitherto held by Porach Rajputs. Subsequently, in 1760 when Suraj Mal of Bhartpur expelled the Porach *taluqdar* of Mendu, Sadan Singh was given the revenue management of that estate. On his death in 1668 he left two sons, Bhuri Singh and Sakat Singh. The latter succeeded to the ancestral property in *tappa* Jawar, which was afterwards divided between his two sons, Durga Singh obtaining the *taluqa* of Karas and Udai Singh that of Karil. Bhuri Singh's share consisted of all the acquisitions of his father, and these passed in 1775 to his youngest son, Daya Ram, with the exception of Beswan, given to Nawal Singh. The chief efforts of Daya Ram, although he gained a few villages by negotiation with the *amils* of

neighbouring parganas were directed towards the expulsion of his relatives from their several estates. In 1776 he gained Simardhari, and this was followed by Tochigarh in 1779, Gubrari in 1794 and Barha in 1799. The last had been seized by the Marathas in 1777, and in the interval the revenue had been collected by *amils* from the village communities. These acquisitions were effected nominally by sale or mortgage but in reality by force and Daya Ram generally managed to engage for the whole estate, though in some years *amils* were appointed. Karas and Karil, being held by his near relatives, were allowed to remain in their hands, but they were considered a portion of Hathras and their revenues were paid by Daya Ram himself. When Aligarh was taken in 1803 Lord Lake used every means in his power to conciliate the Jat chieftain, confirming him in possession of his property at the same revenue of Rs. 1,62,828 which had been paid to the Marathas. The sum remained unchanged till 1807-08, when Simardhari and Gubrari were assigned to him in *jagir*, the rest of the pargana being assessed at Rs. 93,620. For all practical purposes he was independent, and no sort of interference with his administration was permitted, with the not unnatural result that, in spite of the good service he had rendered in the war with Holkar and the rebellion of Dunde Khan, he soon began to display an insubordinate and disaffected spirit. As early as 1806 he was detected in a treasonable intrigue with Holkar, while at all times he and the chieftains of Mursan and Beswan made it a point of honour never to pay their revenues till the last possible moment. The collector was unable to do more than remonstrate, while equally ineffective were his complaints against the *taluqdars* for harbouring criminals, failing to report crime, levying arbitrary and illegal dues, and for the utter disregard of the authority of the courts. Eventually, in 1816, the magistrate reported a particularly glaring case of contumacy, with the result that military operations were undertaken and the power of Daya Ram was finally broken. The estate was confiscated, and the *taluqas* of Simardhari, Barha, Gubrari, Karil and Karas were restored to the descendants of the former *taluqdars*, who in the first three cases had been dispossessed for periods of forty-one, forty and twenty-three years

respectively, the village occupants receiving no redress and remaining in the position of mere tenants-at-will. Of the single villages comprising the rest of the Hathras pargana, 31 were made over to Thakur Jiwa Ram as a mark of favour under the name of *taluqa* Mendu, and 20 were given in the same manner to Jai Kishan under the appellation of *taluqa* Shahzadpur. The former was the son and the latter the grandson of Nawal Singh, Daya Ram's elder brother, and as they had displayed some measure of loyalty to Government during the operations against Hathras, the course adopted was but natural and politic, owing to the supersession of Nawal Singh by his brother. When Hathras fell they had applied to be admitted as farmers, but the Governor-General ordered them to be recorded as proprietors in such villages as might have been held by Daya Ram in undisputed proprietary tenure. No injustice would have resulted had this order been properly executed, but as a matter of fact no enquiry into rights seems to have been made, and the old occupants were disregarded : a state of affairs which rendered necessary the extensive modification of existing rights effected by the settlement of 1835, to which reference will be made in the following chapter. Shortly after his defeat and flight Daya Ram was pardoned and a residence was provided for him near Koil, with a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for himself and Rs. 750 for his family. On his death in 1823 his son, Govind Singh, continued to receive a pension of Rs. 750 a month, and during the Mutiny he rendered such good service that he was rewarded with the gift of several villages, including the *zamindari* of Koil itself. He died shortly afterwards in 1861, leaving a widow and an adopted son, Raja Har Narayan Singh, who took up his residence at Brindaban in the Muttra district, in which most of his estates were situated. He died in 1895, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Kunwar Mahendra Partab Singh, youngest brother of the present Raja of Mursan, whose property was taken under the management of the Court of Wards till 1906 on account of his minority. The estate in this district is small, comprising one village and six *mahals* in pargana Hathras and one *mahal* in Koil, with a total area of 1,035 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 2,125.

Nawal Singh, the elder brother of Daya Ram, had, as already mentioned, obtained Beswan and 26 other villages set apart for his maintenance by his father, Bhuri Singh, before the latter's death in 1775. He had two sons, Jiwa Ram and Har Kishan, who held the property jointly, partly in *jagir* and partly on a fixed revenue for life. On the fall of Hathras the *taluqa* of Mendu was given to Jiwa Ram, but before his death in 1835 he had by folly and extravagance dissipated the greater part of his possessions, both inherited and acquired, while his eldest son, Randhir Singh, succeeded in retaining but a fraction of the property. Har Kishan's son was Jai Kishor, who obtained the Shahzadpur *taluqa*, and he was followed by Girdhar Singh and Gir Prasad Singh. The latter died in 1881, and his two sons, Garurdhaj Prasad Singh and Superadhaj Prasad Singh, succeeded to the estate, which is now heavily encumbered on account of quarrels and protracted litigation, a suit for partition being eventually thrown out on appeal to the Privy Council, with the result that the elder brother became owner of the whole and Superadhaj Prasad Singh was given a cash allowance in maintenance. The property is now under the management of the Court of Wards and comprises four whole villages and parts of 14 others in the Gorai and Hasangarh parganas, with an area of 10,834 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 19,766. On a former page mention has been made of Jaswant Singh of Tochigarh, one of the sons of Nand Ram. This man left three sons, of whom Sobha Ram obtained a few villages in *tappa* Jawar, while Tochigarh was divided between Barisal Singh and Tej Singh. In the days of Muhammad Shah considerable additions to his estate were made by Sobha Ram, whose son, Umed Singh, obtained the lease of a large tract of country between 1757 and 1775. He was then dispossessed by Najaf Khan and the farm was given to one Rustam Beg Khan, who held it till the arrival of the Marathas in 1785. Umed Singh then recovered possession, and divided the *taluqa* between his nephews, Sheo Singh and Sahib Singh, whose shares were known as Kanka and Kajraut. In 1792 the whole estate was given in *jagir* to a Maratha named Gulabji Qadam, but at the conquest engagements were taken from Sheo Singh, Kishan Singh, the son of Sahib Singh, and Nihal Singh, the son

Beswan.

of Umed Singh. In 1835 Mr. Thornton found that the old proprietors had been so completely exterminated that only four villages were restored to the original owners, Janghara Rajputs by caste. The *taluqas* have since almost disappeared, for the sons of Sheo Singh sold their share, and many other portions were mortgaged and eventually lost.

Jats of Pisawa.

Another Jat family of the Chabuk tribe was established in this district by one Mukh Ram, who obtained the lease of Pisawa and other villages in pargana Chandaus from General Perron. He was dispossessed by Mr. Elliot in 1809 of all except the Pisawa *taluqa*, the old proprietors being admitted to engage in the remaining villages. In 1833 Mr. Stirling, the collector, settled the *taluqa* for twenty years with Mukh Ram's son Bharat Singh, who was succeeded by his three sons, Sheo Singh, Tej Singh and Gobind Singh. During the Mutiny the Jats of Pisawa remained loyal, receiving a few villages in reward, while subsequently more were acquired by purchase. Sheo Singh is now represented by his grandson, Sheodhan Singh; Tej Singh by his grandsons, Bikram Singh, son of Balwant Singh, and Gulbir Singh and Gulzar Singh, sons of Narayan Singh; and Gobind Singh by two sons, Kanwal Singh and Kharag Singh, and a grandson, Udho Singh. For a long time there was a dispute between Balwant Singh and Gobind Singh about the guardianship of the minor Sheodhan Singh; but this was at length adjusted and the latter's share was taken under the management of the Court of Wards which has now control of the entire estate. His property comprises one whole village and ten *mahals* in Chandaus and Tappal, with an area of 5,116 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 9,122. Kanwal Singh holds one village and some *mahals* in the same parganas, and pays Rs. 8,482 on a total area of 4,741 acres; and the heirs of Tej Singh own two villages and eleven *mahals*, 3,354 acres in extent, with an assessment of Rs. 7,540.

Other Jats.

Residing at Mursan are several Jat landholders who are connected with the Raja's family and own land given to their ancestors in maintenance, according to the usual practice of providing for the younger sons. Thus Sri Kishan Singh, Kishan Bihari Singh and Hari Kishan Singh, the sons of Kunwar Udai Singh, hold distinct properties which together comprise one

village and four *mahals* in Mursan and three villages and five *mahals* in the Iglas tahsil, with a total area of 11,460 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 14,884. Naunihal Singh, the son of Kunwar Baldeo Singh, has one small *mahal* in Mursan and two in Hasangarh, assessed at Rs. 549; and Chandra Kunwar, the widow of Kunwar Bhup Singh, owns one *mahal* in Hasangarh, one in Hathras and one in Mursan, with a revenue of Rs. 2,911. Another family, descended from Kunwar Man Singh, a brother of Raja Puhup Singh, is represented by Kunwar Onkar Singh, Bhagwant Singh and Madho Singh, who reside at Boin, a small village near Iglas, and own three separate estates, aggregating seven villages and nine *mahals* in Gorai and one *mahal* in Hasangarh, with an area of 6,299 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 7,361. The Jats of Mohreni in Gorai belong to a different stock, and Bijai Indar Singh of this family holds one village and two *mahals* in Koil, the same amount in Atrauli, and one village and three *mahals* in Gorai, forming in all an estate of 3,265 acres assessed at Rs. 5,830. A small property is owned by the Jats of Nawalpur, while those of Nagla Dagar, represented by Gulab Singh and the two sons of Bharat Singh, together hold four *mahals* in Hasangarh paying Rs. 1,492 in revenue. In the Atrauli pargana two villages assessed at Rs. 3,410 are held by Rani Raghubir Kunwar of Sahanpur in Bulandshahr, who belongs to the Kuchesar family. They form part of the old *taluqa* of Badesra, which was purchased from the original Bargujar owners by Rao Bahadur Singh of Kuchesar at a sale for arrears of revenue.*

Jadons of Awa.

Among the various landholding clans of Rajputs the most prominent place is taken by the Jadons. Their original home is said to have been in Biana, whence they migrated to pargana Jalesar, the seat of many well-known families such as Awa and Umargarh. The early history of the clan is somewhat uncertain, for though several branches claim connection with the house of Karauli in Rajputana, the claim has not in all cases been admitted. The account given by the Awa family is that one of the descendants of Rai Sohan Pal, who is said to have settled at Jalesar in the fourteenth century, was adopted by Anna Pal,

* Gazetteer of Bulandshahr, p. 99.

a brother of the Karauli Raja, and that from him came Chhatarbhoj Singh, who lived at Nari in the Muttra district. His son, Bijai Singh, obtained a small military command in Jalesar during the early years of the eighteenth century, and acquired an estate by money-lending and other means at the expense of his Jadon neighbours. His son was Bakht Singh, who took service with the Jats of Bhartpur and extended his possessions by taking engagements for a number of Jadon villages and receiving part of the Umargarh estate. He appears to have been a more or less independent freebooter, with a large force of Mewatis at his command, and it was he who built the fort of Awagarh, by permission of the Marathas. He was succeeded by Hira Singh, who obtained a *sanad* for his estate from Lord Lake in return for services rendered in 1803, but not long after he incurred suspicion as a harbourer of dacoits and *qazzaks*, though no actual charge was brought against him. Hira Singh died in 1831 and his successor, Pitambar Singh, obtained from Lord Auckland in 1838 the recognition of his title of Raja. He was childless and adopted a collateral, Pirthi Singh, who made very large additions to the estate, buying a considerable portion of the Pundir *taluqa* of Bijaigarh, while subsequently he gained possession, under the terms of mortgages, of the old Porach *taluqas* of Hasayan and Daryapur. During the Mutiny he exhibited consistent loyalty, taking charge of pargana Jalesar and realising the Government demand, in return for which services he was awarded a valuable grant of confiscated land. On his death in 1876 the estate was taken under management on behalf of Raja Chhatarpal Singh, who died without issue in 1884, his successor being his cousin, Baldeo Singh, who in 1902 was succeeded by Raja Balwant Singh. The latter died in 1909, leaving a minor son, Raja Suraj Pal Singh. The property in this district is very extensive, aggregating 27,906 acres with an assessment of Rs. 60,984. It includes 30 villages and four *mahals* in the Sikandra Rao tahsil, 14 villages in pargana Hathras and one in Koil.

Jadons of Somna.

The *taluqa* of Somna in the Khair tahsil formerly belonged to Chauhans, but in the days of the Maratha supremacy it was farmed by General Perron to a Jadon named Jairam Singh, who

in spite of his defective title secured engagements in 1803 for the whole *taluqa,* retaining it till his death in 1826. Before that date a share in the property had been obtained on a decree of the civil court by two relatives, Khushhal Singh and Ram Prasad, while the remainder was afterwards divided among his three sons. At the first regular settlement the Jadons were permitted to remain in possession, for Jairam Singh had always kept the old Chauhan *zamindars* satisfied by allowing them easy terms, in many cases giving them the entire management of their villages, in return for which they abstained from engaging in a doubtful contest to prove their undoubted rights. This policy, however, was abandoned by his sons, who used every means to eject the old proprietors. One of the brothers lost his estate through extravagance; another died without issue, leaving a widow, who held possession of his share for many years; and the third, Chandan Singh, left a largely increased property to his adopted son, Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana. His estate consists of 15 villages and 13 *mahals* in the Khair tahsil, two villages and nine *mahals* in Aligarh, and two large *mahals* in pargana Akrabad, with a total area of 18,721 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 41,316.

Other Jadons.

At Birpura in pargana Khair resides Thakurain Jamna Kunwar, the widow of Ganga Sahai, of the same family, who holds four villages and four *mahals* in the Khair tahsil, two *mahals* in Koil and two in Akrabad, with a total area of 5,868 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 10,468. Kora Rustampur, also in pargana Khair, is the home of a family till lately represented by Bijaipal Singh, son of Sukhram Singh, whose property comprised six villages and two *mahals* in pargana Khair, 4,855 acres in extent, assessed at Rs. 8,705. Another family of Jadons lives at Ashrafpur Jalal, close to Aligarh. It is at present represented by Kalyan Singh, son of Bhopal Singh, who owns one village and ten *mahals* in the Koil and Morthal parganas and three villages in Atrauli, with an area of 2,403 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 5,166. At the village of Baranadi in the north-east of pargana Koil lives Dharam Singh, the head of a Jadon community, whose own estate comprises eight *mahals*, 2,791 acres in extent, in that pargana with a revenue of Rs. 7,951. There are several other Jadon properties in pargana Sikandra

Rao. The chief is Pachon, now held by the Court of Wards on behalf of a widow, whose estate comprises five *mahals* assessed at Rs. 5,500 in this district, as well as a large property in Etah. Banwaripur is at present divided between two ladies, Indar Kunwar and Raj Kunwar, who pay a revenue of Rs. 2,146 in equal shares, while no other *zamindar* need be mentioned except perhaps Jawahir Singh of Mangrauli in the Etah district, who owns two *mahals* in this pargana.

Chauhans. The Chauhan estates are now very unimportant. Part of the old Somna *taluqa* is held by Sultan Singh and Phul Singh, who reside at Somna and are in possession of six villages in the Khair and Chandaus parganas, paying a revenue Rs. 2,991. Three *mahals* in the same parganas are owned by Karan Singh of Sujanpur, and one village in Chandaus is the property of Mathura Das Singh of Asadpur in the Rohtak district. Formerly there was a powerful family of Chauhans living at Bamauti near Khair, who at one time held practically the whole of that pargana. In the days of the Marathas Rao Pirthi Singh was dispossessed by Perron, and his son, Rao Lachhman Singh, obtained from the British Government certain allowances which terminated with his death. He was succeeded in a portion of the ancestral property by Hira Singh, but the latter's son, Bhopal Singh, brought about the ruin of the house by attempting to regain his lost possessions during the Mutiny, when he attacked and plundered Khair, for which he was subsequently hanged. The pargana of Morthal too was held by Chauhans in early days, but most of them had lost their estates before the first regular settlement.

Pundir estates. The *taluqa* of Gambhira or Bijaigarh belongs to an old family of Pundir Rajputs, who formerly held the greater part of Akrabad and Sikandra Rao. In the days of the Marathas the estate was taken from Rao Manik Singh and given to Raja Bhagwant Singh of Mursan, from whom the fort of Bijaigarh was captured in 1802 by Lord Lake. In 1805-06 Manik Singh was reinstated, but his son, Khawan Singh, who engaged at the first regular settlement, ruined the property by his extravagance. In 1838 he mortgaged the *taluqa* to Man Singh, a banker of Koil, who in turn mortgaged it two years later to Mr. J. O' B. Saunders, an indigo planter. Khawan Singh obtained a decree for

redemption in 1852, but this was reversed on appeal, and in 1853 he died, leaving as heirs to an estate reduced from 32 to eleven villages and encumbered to the extent of Rs. 75,000 two widows and a son, Balwant Singh, then four years of age. The debt was extinguished in the course of time and Balwant Singh recovered his position. Shortly before his death in 1901 he divided his property between his three sons, Sultan Singh, Karan Singh and Sheodan Singh, of whom the first died a few days before his father, leaving a son, Brijraj Singh. The latter owns two *mahals* in pargana Akrabad, with an area of 2,565 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 3,167. Karan Singh has two villages and one *mahal* assessed at Rs. 1,950, and Sheodan Singh four villages paying Rs. 1,845. All the owners reside at Sahaoli in pargana Akrabad. There are many Pundir villages in pargana Sikandra Rao, but no large estates. The *taluqa* of Nai has been broken up, though the family of Kundan Singh, who received two villages for his loyalty in 1857, retain small shares in Nai, Nagla Tahir, Baghra and Daryapur. Jodh Singh of Kutila owns two villages and one *mahal*, assessed at Rs. 4,234; and several *mahals* are held by the Thakurs of Kapasia, Layak Singh, Dariao Singh and Partab Bhan Singh, the estate of the last, comprising five *mahals* assessed at Rs. 6,815, being now under the Court of Wards.

Bargujars of Barauli.

Few other Rajput *zamindars* call for detailed notice. A small property in Sikandra Rao is held by the Gahlots of Ganthri Shahpur, and the Tomars of Pawari in the Etah district own an estate paying Rs. 2,054 in the same pargana. There remain the Bargujars, whose history belongs properly to the account of Bulandshahr. They are said to have settled in the south of that district in the days of Prithvi Raj of Dehli and to have assisted that monarch in his campaign against the Chandels of Mahoba, after which they settled at Pahasu. A branch of the clan afterwards migrated to Barauli and remained in undisturbed possession of that *taluqa* for several centuries. In the early days of British rule the estate became heavily embarrassed, and by 1856 half of the villages had passed into the hands of the Lalkhanis or Musalman members of the clan, while Rao Karan Singh increased his indebtedness by litigation, though his ultimate success and

careful management enabled him to clear off the encumbrances before his death in 1888. He left two widows and two daughters, of whom the elder was married to Narayan Singh, a member of an old Katehriya family in the Rampur State, while the younger was married to Kunwar Kirat Singh of Kashipur and has no issue. Disputes arose between the two widows and a protracted suit for partition was terminated by arbitration in 1896. The elder widow died in the same year and her share went to the other widow; but Rao Raghuraj Singh, the only surviving son of Narayan Singh, who lives at Bajgarhi, obtained in maintenance under the award six villages in pargana Barauli with an area of 2,514 acres and a revenue of Rs. 4,055. The younger widow, Rani Khushhal Kunwar, owns 16 villages and three *mahals* in the same pargana, amounting in all to 11,850 acres assessed at Rs. 20,970.

Lalkhani estates.

A very large area is in the possession of the Musalman members of the Bargujar clan. These trace their descent from one Lal Singh, who was given the title of Lal Khan by Akbar, though he did not become a Musalman. He was the father of Salivahan or Salbahan, who received from Shahjahan a grant of 64 villages in Pahasu, known for a time as pargana Salbahanpur, but his son, Itimad Rai, the first of the family to embrace Islam, lost all the property through mismanagement. Seven generations later, however, Shah Alam gave the Pitampur *taluqa* to Nahar Ali Khan, from whom it was taken by Perron and given to his nephew, Dunde Khan. Both the latter and his uncle offered an obstinate resistance to the British, with the result that Dunde Khan had to fly and the estates which had been settled with his son, Ranmast Khan, were confiscated and given to Mardan Ali Khan of Chhitari, another nephew of Nahar Ali Khan.

Pindrawal.

After the death of the latter his property was restored to his son, Akbar Ali Khan, who left a widow and a daughter. The two quarrelled over the estate, and eventually the matter was settled by arbitration, 24 villages being assigned to the daughter, who was married to the Saiyid owner of Kutaya in the Umballa district. Her son was Baqar Ali Khan, who died in 1902 and left two sons, Jafar Ali Khan and Asghar Ali Khan. Most of

their property lies in Bulandshahr, but the former holds 8,277 acres assessed at Rs. 12,810 in this district, comprising three villages and seven *mahals* in the parganas of Morthal, Chandaus, Atrauli, Tappal and Khair; while the latter has 3,022 acres assessed at Rs. 6,942, consisting of three villages and two *mahals* in pargana Atrauli.

Sadabad.

Mardan Ali Khan of Chhitari increased his possessions greatly, for in addition to the gift of the greater part of Dunde Khan's estate, he purchased a number of villages in this district and Muttra. Most of those in the latter district went to his eldest son, Husain Ali Khan, who left a widow, and at her death the Sadabad property went to Irshad Ali Khan, the father of Itimad Ali Khan and Latafat Ali Khan, both of whom reside at Sadabad. The former holds in Aligarh one village and three *mahals*, situated in the Hathras tahsil, with an area of 1,997 acres and a revenue of Rs. 5,171; and the latter has one village and four *mahals* in the parganas of Gorai, Mursan and Koil, amounting in all to 2,989 acres and assessed at Rs. 4,808.

Danpur.

The second son was Wazir Ali Khan, whose share was the Danpur estate in Bulandshahr. This descended to his son-in-law, Mashuq Ali Khan, who died in 1889 and left a son, Ghafur Ali Khan, now dead. He did not own any land in this district, but Kulsum-un-nissa, the widow of a relative named Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Khan of Danpur, holds 2,476 acres, comprising two villages and three *mahals* in pargana Koil, assessed at Rs. 3,512, and one village and one *mahal* in Chandaus on a revenue-free tenure.

Dharampur.

The third son was Muhammad Zahur Ali Khan of Dharampur. He died at Medina in 1872 and his estate was divided between his four sons. Abdur Rahman Khan, the eldest, has been succeeded by Abdul Latif Khan, who owns eight *mahals* in pargana Atrauli, with an area of 1,898 acres and a revenue of Rs. 4,046. Abdul Ghafur Khan, another son, owns one village and two *mahals* in the same pargana, paying Rs. 1,977 on an area of 849 acres; and Obaid-ullah Khan, the son of Abdullah Khan, has eleven *mahals* in Atrauli, with an area of 3,136 acres and a revenue of Rs. 6,029. The fourth Abd-ush-Shakur Khan, lives at Dharampur and manages the whole estate.

Pahasu.

From Murad Ali Khan, the fourth son of Mardan Ali Khan, is descended Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., of Pahasu, one of the leading Musalman noblemen of the United Provinces. He belongs properly to the Bulandshahr district, but is well known in Aligarh, being President of the trustees of College. His estates in this district are small, comprising one village and two *mahals* in pargana Hathras, assessed at Rs. 3,893, and one village in Koil, the whole having an area of 3,010 acres.

Chhitari.

The fifth son of Mardan Ali Khan was Mahmud Ali Khan, who acquired a large estate in consequence of his loyalty in 1857, in addition to his original patrimony of Chhitari. Before his death in 1898 he had received the hereditary title of Nawab, and this descended to his eldest son, Lutf Ali Khan. Chhitari itself was given to the second son, Abdul Ali Khan, who died at Mecca in 1893, leaving a son, Ahmad Said Khan, who now holds the estate. The property in this district comprises 5,498 acres assessed at Rs. 12,318, including three villages and two *mahals* in tahsil Aligarh and one *mahal* in pargana Hathras. On the death of Nawab Lutf Ali Khan in 1901 the title passed to his eldest surviving brother, Yusuf Ali Khan of Mendu, who died in 1907, leaving three widows. Mumtaz Begam holds three villages in Hathras paying Rs. 9,166 on an area of 3,123 acres; Nazir Begam has two *mahals* in the Khair and Tappal parganas, paying Rs. 3,766 on 1,538 acres; and Rahia Begam has nine *mahals* in the Hathras tahsil, three in Khair and one in Koil, with a total area of 2,966 acres and an assessment of Rs. 6,654. The title of Nawab was assigned to the youngest brother, Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar, whose estate in this district consists of one village and one *mahal* in pargana Morthal, 2,508 acres in extent, assessed at Rs. 6,089.

Other Musalman Rajputs.

Several other Lalkhanis are represented among the leading proprietors. The Khailia estate in pargana Shikarpur of Bulandshahr was held by descendants of Dunde Khan, but most of it was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of Mazhar Ali Khan. At the present time Tahsin Ali Khan of Khailia, the son of Masrur Ali Khan, holds one village and two *mahals* in pargana Gorai and pays Rs. 4,001 on an area of 2,943 acres. Rashid

Ali Khan of Teori in Bulandshahr, the son of Ahmad Ali Khan, a member of the Pindrawal family, has two *mahals* in Morthal assessed at Rs. 1,164. The small estate of Burhansi in Bulandshahr is connected with that of Chhitari and came into the hands of Abdul Wajid Ali Khan. The latter left a son, Manzur Ali Khan, who owns one *mahal* in pargana Morthal assessed at Rs. 2,476. A considerable estate of four villages and seven *mahals* comprising 3,908 acres assessed at Rs. 7,046, mainly in the Morthal and Hasangarh parganas, is owned by Sakhawat Ali Khan of Táqipur, the son of Inayat Ali Khan, who belongs to one of the Lalkhani houses. Among other Rajput Musalmans mention may be made of Muhammad Shafi of Sumera Daryapur in the north of Koil, who owns one village in that pargana and one *mahal* in Chandaus, with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,191; and of the Atrauli family, now represented by Latif-un-nissa, the widow of Hidayat Ali Khan, who holds one village and one *mahal* assessed at Rs. 2,026.

Pathans of Datauli.

Among the Musalman landholders are several members of well-known Pathan families. The Sherwani or Sarwani Afghans of Datauli trace their descent from one Muhammad Mir Khan, who obtained Datauli in the days of Akbar. During the early years of British rule Abdur Rahman Khan increased his possessions by purchasing several estates sold for arrears of revenue. He was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Husain Khan, who died shortly after the settlement of 1838, the property then passing to his brother, Faiz Ahmad Khan, a boy of twelve years of age. The estate was managed on his behalf by Daud Khan of Bhikampur, whose sister had married Abdur Rahman Khan and whose daughter had married Muhammad Husain Khan; and so well did he carry out his task that he was enabled to purchase the valuable Malakpur property in Bulandshahr and Sahnaul in pargana Atrauli from the assignees of Messrs. Mercer & Co., indigo planters. Faiz Ahmad Khan died in 1878, leaving as heirs six sons, five daughters, two widows, and a granddaughter. Disputes not unnaturally arose among so many parties, and the division of the property was referred to arbitration in 1894. By an award of the 31st of May 1896 the estate was divided into eleven portions, the largest of which went to

the sons. Of the latter Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan, who for a time served on the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, resides at Aligarh and is the owner of two villages in pargana Gangiri and one village and share in Koil, comprising in all 1,672 acres assessed at Rs. 4,026, as well as a portion of Malakpur, an estate of 29 villages partitioned among all the brothers. Muhammad Yaqub Khan, whose property is under the Court of Wards, also lives at Aligarh, and his share consists of three *mahals* in pargana Koil and three villages in Atrauli, assessed at Rs. 8,325, as well as a large estate in the Bulandshahr district. Muhammad Yusuf Khan lives at Budhansi in pargana Koil, and owns three *mahals* in that pargana as well as two villages and one *mahal* in Gangiri, 3,216 acres in all, assessed at Rs. 9,538. The other brothers reside at Datauli, Muhammad Unis Khan owns one village in Akrabad and one *mahal* in Koil, with an area of 798 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,398; Muhammad Isa Khan has two villages and one *mahal* in Gangiri and one *mahal* in Koil, comprising 1,672 acres assessed at Rs. 4,026; and Haji Muhammad Musa Khan has one village and four *mahals* in the Atrauli tahsil and two *mahals* in Koil, 2,951 acres in extent and paying revenue Rs. 6,816. Of the daughters Inayat Fatima Begam has the largest share, owning one village in pargana Koil assessed at Rs. 1,650.

Pathans of Bhikampur.

The Bhamauri *taluqa* was acquired by Afghans of the same stock, named Yusuf Khan and Suleman Khan, during the reign of Shahjahan. They took up their residence at Bhikampur near Dadon, and their descendants made large additions to the property, though they were once ejected by the Jats of Bhartpur in 1757 and again by Indargir Goshain in the days of Najaf Khan. The *taluqa* of Nah was originally held by Megdwar Rajputs, who were dispossessed by the Jats, their lands being given by De Boigne in 1793 to Baz Khan of Bhikampur; a grant which was afterwards confirmed by the British Government, the two *taluqas* being united under the name of Bhamauri Nah. In 1856 they comprised 61 villages with a revenue of Rs. 42,313; but they did not form a single estate, since Muhammad Khan, Khanzaman Khan and Daud Khan, the three sons of Baz Khan, had divided the property between themselves. Hadi Yar Khan, the son

of the first, went to Dadon, and his son, Ahmad Said Khan, now owns two villages and 23 *mahals* in the Atrauli tahsil, almost wholly in pargana Gangiri, with an area of 19,173 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 28,024. He had a brother, Abdur Rauf Khan, and a sister, of whom the former died in 1897, leaving a minor son and a daughter. During Hadi Yar Khan's lifetime the estate became heavily embarrassed and was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1891, but its careful administration by Ahmad Said Khan has resulted in the extinction of the debt. He also own, the considerable property of Mohanpur in Etah, while other members of the family hold land in that district. Khanzaman Khan, the second son of Baz Khan, had three sons, the eldest being Hidayat-ullah Khan, whose only son died without issue in 1878, when the property was divided between his two uncles and his mother, Ayasha Begam, who holds two villages and three *mahals* in pargana Atrauli, with an area of 1,771 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 2,670. Abd-ush Shakur Khan of Bhikampur and Muhammad Taqi Khan of Khulaoli, since named Habibganj, where he went to reside in 1887, were the other sons and held their property jointly. The latter has been succeeded by Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, who owns 31 *mahals* in the Atrauli tahsil, with an area of 12,822 acres and an assessment of Rs. 15,805. The third son of Baz Khan was Daud Khan, whose conduct was very suspicious during the Mutiny. Although a professed adherent of the Government, he concealed information and refused supplies to the Bulandshahr force. He left two sons Inayat-ullah and Ghulam Ahmad Khan, the former being now represented by Kudsia Begam, who holds three villages and two *mahals* in tahsil Atrauli, 2,315 acres in extent and assessed at Rs. 5,739; while the latter was succeeded by Ahmad Said Khan and Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur. Their father died in 1885 and their property was divided by arbitration in 1896. Ahmad Said Khan resides at Nah, and owns two villages in Gangiri, with an area of 2,013 acres and a revenue of Rs. 3,760. Muzammil-ullah Khan lives at Bhikampur, where a dispute arose with Abd-ush Shakur Khan as to the possession of the ancestral home. By an award of 1899 the latter received the house in consideration of Rs. 25,000 paid to Muzammil-ullah Khan, who

built himself a new *garhi* in the northern part of the village. He owns twelve villages and three *mahals* in tahsil Atrauli, mainly in pargana Gangiri, the area being 12,717 acres and the revenue Rs. 21,433; while his son, Ahmad-ullah Khan, holds three villages and three *mahals*, with an area of 4,465 acres and a revenue of Rs. 5,308.

Other Pathans.

Sikandra Rao is an old Pathan settlement, and at the cession the Agsauli *taluqa* was farmed to Hurmat Ali Khan and those of Deori, Nurkhail and Porah were given to Muhammad Nur Khan, both residents of the town. The former was dispossessed in 1809, but Nur Khan was allowed to remain at the special request of the *zamindars*, though a year later he became bankrupt. Some of his descendants, however, still own estates in this part of the district, the chief being Samad Nur Khan, the son of Ahmad Nur Khan, who owns three *mahals* in the Sikandra Rao pargana, with an area of 1,790 acres and a revenue of Rs. 2,761. The Pathans of Barla are descended from Afghan followers of Ahmad Shah Durrani, who drove out the Jats and acquired a considerable property. Their chief representative is Ishaq Khan, the son of Shah Muhammad Khan, who owns four villages and two *mahals* in pargana Gangiri, the area being 1,879 acres and the assessment Rs. 4,378. Muhammad Mustafa Khan of Budhagaon, the son of Ahmad Yar Khan, is connected with the Bhikampur family and owns two villages and seven *mahals* in the same pargana, the estate being 4,739 acres in extent with a revenue demand of Rs. 8,158. Two villages of Gangiri, with an area of 2,045 acres and an assessment of Rs. 3,125, are held by Muhammad Yaqub Khan, the son of Faiz Ghafur Khan, who resides at Aligarh.

Saiyids of Jalali.

The ancient town of Jalali is the home of an influential family of Saiyids, who are considered the leading members of the Shia sect in the upper Duab, numbers of them having risen to high positions in civil and military service. During the reign of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah one Saiyid Kamal-ud-din settled in the town and married the *qazi's* daughter. His descendants became powerful and in the days of Shahjahan dispossessed the old Pathan proprietors, acquiring a large estate, which has since been minutely subdivided. The chief representatives at

the present time are Amir Haidar and Ali Akbar, the sons of Wilayat Husain; the former owning four *mahals* in pargana Atrauli, assessed at Rs. 1,624, and the latter one village and three *mahals* in the same pargana, with a revenue of Rs. 2,096.

Brahman land-owners.

Few estates of any importance are held by Brahmans, and there are practically no old families of note. In most cases their properties have been acquired by money-lending and trading, the chief example being the estate of Lakhnau in pargana Hathras, formed by one Gaj Singh. This man left his possessions to his sons, Lachhman Singh and Kundan Singh, who in turn have been succeeded by their respective sons, Kunwar Man Singh of Lakhnau and Sujan Singh of Majhaula. The former is an honorary magistrate and owns five villages and eight *mahals* in pargana Hathras, one village and eight *mahals* in the Iglas tahsil and two *mahals* in Aligarh, aggregating 12,063 acres with a revenue demand of Rs. 25,867. The latter has four villages and ten *mahals* in the Hathras tahsil and two *mahals* in pargana Gorai, with an area of 8,709 acres and a revenue of Rs. 17,960. Chunni Lal, a Brahman banker of Thulai, owns one village and four *mahals* in pargana Hathras assessed at Rs. 3,830; and Rup Kishor of Paharpur holds one village and seven *mahals* in the same pargana, with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,195. Mention may also be made of Jani Ballabh Shankar of Koil, who owns shares in six villages of Koil and Hathras with a revenue of Rs. 3,969; the Brahmans of Kanilpur in Hasangarh, those of Kanchrauli in Gorai, and those of Bazidpur in Akrabad. The large village of Pipalgaon in pargana Sikandra Rao is owned by Banias, but three-fourths of the income is assigned to the temple of Dwarka Dhis at Muttra, the present *mahant*, Sri Balkishan Lal, paying a revenue of Rs. 6,595.

Bania land-owners.

As early as 1850 a large portion of the district, comprising 255 villages assessed at Rs. 2,62,440, was in the hands of money-lenders, mainly of the Bania caste. These estates were of recent origin, as is illustrated by the fact that in 1840 Banias alone held but 49 villages, the number rising to 210 thirty years later, while further additions have been made during recent years. While many of the Banias are men of wealth, few possess very

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large estates. The chief perhaps is that of the Sikandra Rao family, formerly managed by Rai Basdeo Sahai Bahadur, an honorary magistrate, but now broken up into four shares. It comprises two whole villages and 14 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 11,013, while another Vaishya, Matru Mal of Purdilnagar, who also is an honorary magistrate, owns six *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 3,813. There are many rich Banias in Hathras, the principal landowner being Mul Kunwar, the widow of Hoti Lal, who pays revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,085 on one village and six *mahals* in the Hathras pargana. The estate was once larger, but several villages were lost owing to the mismanagement of her agents. In the Iglas tahsil two villages and twelve shares assessed at Rs. 6,958 are owned by Seth Panna Lal, a Churuwal Bania of Beswan; while Kishan Chand of the same town has one village and three *mahals* assessed at Rs. 2,825. In tahsil Khair three villages and eight *mahals* paying Rs. 5,917 are owned by the heirs of Lachhmi Chand, a Bania of Koil; 19 *mahals* belong to the Banias of Khair, who pay Rs. 8,409; and considerable property is held by the Gomat family. Others include Basdeo Sahai, a Bohra of Gangiri, who owns two villages and two *mahals* with a revenue of Rs. 3,695 in that pargana; Panna Lal, a Bohra of Koil, who has two *mahals* in tahsil Sikandra Rao, assessed at Rs. 3,085; and Phul Chand, a Bohra of Sikandra Rao, who pays Rs. 3,538 on an estate of four villages and one *mahal* in the same tahsil.

Other land-owners.

At one time Kayasths held a considerable amount of land, including the Sahibabad *taluqa* in pargana Koil, owned by the hereditary *qanungos*; but there are now few properties of any size belonging to members of this caste. The Kayasths of Pilkhana own one village and four *mahals* assessed at Rs. 2,492 in pargana Akrabad. Babu Ram Dayal of Koil pays Rs. 4,483 on one village and one *mahal* in Akrabad and one *mahal* in Koil; Babu Baijnath of the same city owns two *mahals* in Hathras and two in Koil, with a revenue of Rs. 3,045, mainly purchased by a pleader named Tota Ram; and the Kayasths of Shahpur Madrak hold one village and eight *mahals*, mainly in Hathras, with a revenue of Rs. 2,780. The only Khattri *zamindars* of any note are Anandi Lal and Nathu Lal of

Atrauli, who together hold eleven *mahals* in that pargana, assessed at Rs. 7,254. Jains are represented by Indar Prasad, a Saraogi of Bijaigarh, who has seven *mahals* assessed at Rs. 3,576 in pargana Akrabad. The Bhargava family of Sasni holds six *mahals* in the Sikandra Rao tahsil and five in Hathras, paying in all Rs. 3,264; while to the same caste belongs Munshi Prag Narayan, Rai Bahadur, of Lucknow, the son of the celebrated publisher, Newal Kishore, who owns a property of one whole village and six *mahals* in tahsil Sikandra Rao, with an area of 4,657 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 9,529.

Cultivating tenures.

Turning from the owners to the cultivators of the soil, we find no peculiar feature in the cultivating tenures in this district, though the subject is one of great importance. In 1908 the total area included in holding was 947,580 acres, and of this 162,159 acres or 17·11 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*. The proportion is low as compared with that obtaining in Meerut and some other districts, but this is due to the number of large estates. It rises far above the average in the Jat parganas of Tappal, Khair and Hasangarh, where the coparcenary communities have maintained their ground, the average for the Khair tahsil being 29·11 and for Iglas 22·08 per cent., pargana Tappal taking the foremost place with 39·69 per cent. The figure too is above the average in the Aligarh tahsil, where it amounts to 18·37; but it drops in Sikandra Rao to 13·14, in Hathras to 12·14 and in Atrauli to 7·12, barely 5 per cent. of pargana Gangiri being proprietary cultivation. In 1870 the general average was 23·33 per cent., and the subsequent decrease of the area is due partly to the decay of the cultivating communities and partly to improvements in the record. Ex-proprietary tenants, cultivating their former *sir* lands, hold 11,271 acres or 1·19 per cent., the proportion being highest in Sikandra Rao and lowest, as is only to be expected, in Atrauli. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 376,340 acres or 39·72 per cent. The proportion differs widely in the various tahsils, rising to 57·19 in Sikandra Rao, while Hathras with 47·93 and Atrauli with 44 per cent. are above the general average. Elsewhere it is much lower, being 36·94 in Aligarh, 30·21 in Iglas and only 24·06 in Khair. The position is on the whole satisfactory. In early

days the existence of occupancy rights seems to have been generally recognised, but the *maurusi* tenants were only those of the higher classes, the menial and inferior castes being ignored, although they had cultivated specific holdings for generations. A great change came with the introduction of Act X of 1859, which recognised neither the distinction of caste nor the existence of village custom, with the result that many tenants found themselves unexpectedly in possession of occupancy rights. Unfortunately the statistics of the first regular settlement have been lost, so that it is impossible to say what proportion of the land was then held by the *maurusi* tenant, or to compare the figures with those of thirty years later. When the number of privileged tenants began to increase rapidly, the more powerful *zamindars* began vigorously to resist the accrual of tenant right, and in some estates the occupancy tenant was almost eradicated. At the settlement of 1870 the occupancy area was 280,792 acres or 31·11 per cent. of the total holdings, the proportion in the various tahsils ranging from over 50 per cent. in Sikandra Rao to about 30 in Hathras, Aligarh and Atrauli, and to 15 per cent. or a little more in the two western subdivisions. During the next thirty years the area increased considerably, and at the last settlement it amounted to 390,564 acres or 42·14 per cent.; but immediately afterwards a flood of litigation occurred in connection with the new tenancy legislation, and in many instances the landlords proved victorious in their struggle with the tenants. Consequently there has been a marked reduction in the occupancy area during the last few years, though this reduction is slight in comparison with the changes that have taken place in many parts, and especially in the adjoining district of Budaun. The rest of the area is held by tenants-at-will. It amounts in all to 397,810 acres or 41·98 per cent., the proportion being highest in the Atrauli, Iglas and Khair tahsils, while it is above the average in Aligarh and below it only in Hathras and Sikandra Rao, amounting in the last to no more than 27·47 per cent.

Sub-tenants.

A noticeable feature is the large area cultivated by *shikmis* or sub-tenants. This amounts to 205,448 acres or 21·6 per cent. of the total holdings, and represents for the most part *sir* and occupancy land. The practice of subletting is most common

in the southern tahsils, extending to 32·4 per cent. of the area in Hathras and 29·5 in Sikandra Rao, while in the Aligarh and Iglas tahsils the figure closely approximates to the general average, and in Khair and Atrauli it is lower, amounting in the latter to only 12·3 per cent. Such land is let at true competition rates, which are somewhat higher than those obtaining for tenants-at-will, since the area is generally superior in quality, it being a general rule that proprietary and occupancy cultivation is the oldest and consequently the best.

Cultivating castes.

Among the cultivators of the district Brahmans take the foremost place, holding 20·18 per cent. of the rented area. Unfortunately, however, no statistics are available for the whole cultivated area, so that the omission of proprietary cultivation probably gives the Brahmans an undue predominance over the Rajputs and Jats, who come next with 18·16 and 16·94 per cent. respectively. Then follow Chamars with 9·84, Lodhs with 5·96, Ahirs with 5·38, Gadariyas with 3·87, Malis and Kachhis with 2·29, Banias with 2·12, and Sheikhs with 1·87 per cent., the other castes being relatively unimportant. There has been little if any change since the settlement and the figures may be taken as typical of the district as a whole, though of course the proportions vary in the different tahsils according to the distribution of the several castes. A noteworthy feature of this district is that there is no very strongly marked difference in the style of cultivation between the various castes; and while no caste occupies a pre-eminent position, there is very little inefficient cultivation, even the Brahmans and Rajputs being good and careful cultivators, a fact which accounts in large measure for the absence of any perceptible distinction between the rents paid by cultivators on the score of caste.

Rents.

Rents are paid almost invariably in cash, and this practice has long been in existence. Most of the surviving grain rents were commuted at the settlement of 1838, and in the next thirty years the number of grain-rented villages was much reduced, though at the settlement of 1870 as much as 62,605 acres paid rent in kind. At the last settlement the total area was 10,078 acres, and this consisted almost exclusively of precarious land where the outturn is necessarily uncertain, especially the *khadirs*

of the Jumna and Ganges and the high sandy banks of these rivers in the Khair and Atrauli tahsils. Occasionally in the latter subdivision grain rents may be found in good land, but their presence under such circumstances may be taken as an indication that the landlord is not dealing fairly with his tenants. The system in vogue is that of *batai* or actual division of the garnered crop, the landlord's share being ordinarily one-half, though in some villages it is only two-fifths of the produce.

Cash rents. Rents vary according to the nature of the tenure, the character of the soil, the skill of the cultivator, the facilities for irrigation, and many other considerations, such as the competition for land and the proximity of the market. It is only possible therefore to deal with general averages and to note the variations prevailing in the different tahsils. At the settlement of 1838-40 the average all-round rate was Rs. 3·18 per acre, the distinction between occupancy and other rents not being then generally recognised. During the next thirty years the extension of cultivation and irrigation increased the rental to such an extent that the average rent per acre calculated on the old rates was Rs. 3·55; but the actual average rent rate in 1868 was Rs. 4·19 for occupancy and Rs. 4·16 for tenants-at-will, the general rise amounting to 27 per cent. As a matter of fact it was considerably more than this, for there had been extensive concealment of rents and the corrected rental gave an average of Rs. 4·78, the estimated increase being almost 50 per cent. Enhancements of occupancy rents made by the settlement officer showed a rise of 31 per cent., the rate increasing on an average from Rs. 3·62 to Rs. 4·75, and such suits were most common in the tracts which had benefited most by canal irrigation. During the currency of the settlement a further rise took place, but whereas it was comparatively slow in the case of occupancy rents, which at the last assessment averaged Rs. 5·38, the increase in the rental of tenants-at-will was enormous, the recorded rents rising from Rs. 4·16 to Rs. 7·11 or fully 70 per cent. For the reason already given it was not really so much as this, since though concealment was often practised in 1898 it was by no means so prevalent as in former days; but after making due allowance

for the inaccuracy of the old figure and deducting 10 per cent. of the recorded rental on account of short collections, there remained a rise of at least 38 per cent., which corresponds fairly closely with the rise in the value of agricultural produce. Since the settlement a further marked increase has taken place. The returns of 1906-07 give an average occupancy rate of Rs. 5·93 per acre, while that of tenants-at-will is Rs. 8·22. The figures vary to a considerable extent in different parts of the district, the occupancy rental being only Rs. 4·7 in the Khair tahsil and Rs. 5·55 in Iglas; in Atrauli it is Rs. 5·94, or almost the same as the general average, while in Sikandra Rao it is Rs. 6·12, in Hathras Rs. 6·21 and in Aligarh Rs. 6·77, a very high figure for privileged tenants. On the other hand, tenants-at-will pay Rs. 7·17 in Atrauli, Rs. 7·37 in Khair, Rs. 7·98 in Hathras and Rs. 8·16 in Iglas, the only tahsils in which the rate is much above the average being Sikandra Rao with Rs. 9·61 and Aligarh with Rs. 10. Among individual parganas Tappal takes the lowest place with Rs. 6·24, and Morthal the highest with Rs. 12·1. The relative positions do not correspond exactly in the case of the two classes, for the reason that the non-occupancy is so low, only Rs. 6·37 in pargana Gangiri. This is due to the fact that occupancy rights there obtain in most of the best holdings and that there is much inferior land in the pargana; but it is probable that the recorded figures do not represent actual payments, as the Atrauli tahsil has always borne a worse reputation than any other for concealment.

Condition of the people.

The high average of the rental may be taken as a sure indication of the general fertility and prosperity of the district. As a body the cultivators are in comfortable circumstances, and in this connection the large area held with rights of occupancy is a factor of material importance. It is true that the appearance of the villages hardly points, save in a few cases, to a high standard of comfort; but there can be no doubt that an immense improvement has taken place during recent years, and, if the standard is not particularly high, it may be urged that the people do not aspire to better things. Indebtedness, although common, is not on the increase, but probably the reverse, and there is no diminution in the amount of money spent on

weddings and other ceremonials. The labouring classes too have bettered their position greatly, in spite of the increase in the cost of living; and this is due largely to the remarkable growth of commercial enterprise, not only at Hathras and Koil but also in the smaller towns. The surest test is the appearance of the people, and in their physique and their clothing they present a pleasing contrast to the inhabitants of the eastern districts. There can be no question as to the advance in prosperity achieved by the commercial and professional classes; but the situation is less clear with respect to the landowners. With few exceptions the larger *zamindars* are in good circumstances and can afford to extend lenient treatment to their tenants, the relations between the landlords and cultivators being almost always satisfactory if not altogether cordial. The management is no doubt strict and the power of the landowners very great, but as a rule they refrain from imposing excessive burdens on the tenantry. The small *zamindars* and the cultivating communities are often heavily embarrassed, and the large amount of transfers testifies to their indebtedness. Such a state of affairs is almost inevitable in *pattidari* estates, where the number of sharers is constantly increasing, and it is in such cases that the tenants are most apt to suffer from the exactions of their masters.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

District staff.

THE district is in charge of a magistrate and collector, who is subordinate to the commissioner of Meerut. The offices of magistrate and collector were originally distinct, and, though sometimes held by the same person, were not finally amalgamated till 1835. The sanctioned magisterial staff comprises a joint magistrate, three full-powered deputy collectors and one with second-class powers, but this allotment is frequently exceeded. There are also six tahsildars and a number of honorary magistrates: benches sit at Aligarh, Hathras and Sikandra Rao, while others include Nawab Abdus-Samad Khan of Talibnagar, the Raja of Mursan, Munshi Ahmad Said Khan of Dadon, Haji Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Munshi Habib-ur-Rahman Khan of Bhikampur, Kunwar Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana, Chaudhri Liaqat Husain of Mendu and Kunwar Man Singh of Lakhnau, the two last forming a bench which sits at either Mendu or Lakhnau. The remaining members of the district staff, apart from the civil judiciary, consists of the superintendent and deputy superintendent of police, the civil surgeon and two assistant surgeons, the district engineer, the various canal engineers of the Aligarh and Narora divisions, the superintendent of the postal workshops, the superintendent of post-offices and a sub-assistant superintendent of telegraphs.

Civil Courts.

The first civil courts included those of the judge and the "register," who were covenanted officers, and of two *sadr amins*. The latter were paid Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to the institution fees on suits presented, but in 1815 the remuneration for themselves and their establishments were limited to the stamp fees, and this arrangement continued till 1836, when they were given regular salaries. Munsifs were first appointed in 1815, in place of the old pargana *qazis*, and four were stationed in the present district at Atrauli, Khair, Kauriaganj and

Sikandra Rao. These stations were afterwards changed, for in 1833 the munsifs sat at Koil, Atrauli, Khair and Hathras, an arrangement which was maintained for a long period, the only change being the substitution of Akrabad for Atrauli after the Mutiny. In 1880, however, the Khair and Akrabad circles were abolished, and the district was divided afresh between the munsif of Hathras, who has jurisdiction over the Hathras tahsil and *tappa* Hasayan of the Sikandra Rao pargana, the remainder being under the munsif of Jalesar; the munsif of Koil, whose jurisdiction embraces the Aligarh tahsil; and the munsif of Haveli Aligarh, whose circle comprises the Atrauli, Khair and Iglas tahsils and the Akrabad pargana, while he also has concurrent charge of the Koil pargana with the munsif of Koil. The judge of Aligarh is also the district judge for Etah and Bulandshahr, excepting tahsil Sikandarabad in the latter, an arrangement instituted in 1895. His jurisdiction and that of the additional judge includes the whole sessions division, but the work is divided between them and the recently appointed assistant judge: the district judge hearing appeals from the decrees and orders of the two subordinate judges relating to the Aligarh district and of the munsifs of Kasganj and Jalesar; and the additional judge hearing those from the decrees and orders of the same subordinate judges relating to the Etah and Bulandshahr districts and of the munsifs of Etah, Khurja and Bulandshahr.

Formation of the district.

When the fort of Aligarh was taken by the British, in 1803, the whole of the upper Doab passed under the administration of the East India Company, and in October of the same year Mr. R. Cunynghame, the collector of Etawah, Mr. W. Leycester, collector of Moradabad, and Mr. Claude Russell, then in charge of Farrukhabad, were directed to divide the newly acquired territory into three parts and to attach one division to each of their respective districts in order to commence the settlement. The result of their deliberations was that the country was divided into four portions instead of three: the first embracing Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and a large part of Meerut, administered for a time from Moradabad; the second including 30 *mahals* in the present Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, entrusted to the Resident at Dehli; the third comprising Koil, Kanka,

Atrauli, Dibai, Chharra, Bhamauri, Pindrawal, Khair, Nohjhil, Chandaus, Barauli, Morthal and Pitampur, attached to Farrukhabad; and the fourth including 15 *mahals* to the south, made over to Etawah. In 1804, however, the Aligarh district was formed by the union of the second, third and fourth divisions, together with Anupshahr, transferred from Moradabad, and the Sikandra Rao pargana of the Etawah district, Mr. C. Russell being appointed the first collector in August of that year. This great district remained unaltered till 1816, when the parganas of Firozabad, Khandauli and Sahpau were transferred to Agra, while the Kasganj tahsil, including the parganas of Bilram, Soron, Faizpur Badaria and half Marahra, was made over to Aligarh from Etawah. Two years later seven parganas in the north were given to Meerut, and in 1824 the Kasganj tahsil was assigned to the Sahaswan or Budaun district; the parganas of Dibai, Shikarpur, Anupshahr, Khurja, Jahangirabad, Ahmadgarh and half Pitampur were transferred to the newly created district of Bulandshahr; and Sadabad, Sikandra Rao, Mahaban, Mat, Sonai, Raya, Jalesar, Awa Misa and Nohjhil were given to the new district of Muttra. Subsequent changes were numerous but of less importance. In 1828-29 the Chandaus and Somna parganas were transferred to Bulandshahr, but were restored two years later, while in 1832-33 Sikandra Rao was made over to this district from Muttra. The Kasganj tahsil for a time was included in Fatehgarh, but was given back to Budaun in 1837, less half of Marahra, transferred to this district; but in 1845 it was attached to the Patiali subdivision, afterwards the Etah district, to which were added Marahra and Pachlana in 1856. The only other alteration occurred in 1854, when 17 villages of pargana Barauli and one of Atrauli were transferred to Bulandshahr.

Subdivisions.

The present district at first contained the parganas of Koil, Atrauli, Gangiri, Sikandra Rao, Tappal, Chandaus, Jalali and Akbarabad, all of which were in existence in the days of Akbar, as well as Khair, Gorai, Morthal, Hasangarh and Barauli, which were mere *taluqas* of Koil, and the two estates of Hathras and Mursan, formed out of the old *mahal* of Jalesar. All these were treated as separate parganas from the earliest days of

British rule and they still exist as such, though in this district the pargana is almost wholly disregarded as a fiscal unit, the survival possessing little more than historical interest or importance. There have been innumerable changes in the boundaries and areas of the parganas, mention of which will be found in the several articles. Tahsils were formed shortly after the introduction of British rule, only those parganas being omitted from the scheme which were entrusted to farmers, such as Mursan, Hathras, Gorai and Hasangarh. The Koil or Huzur tahsil comprised at first the Koil and Barauli parganas, to which Gorai and Hasangarh were added in 1808. Tahsil Atrauli included the Atrauli, Morthal and Pachlana parganas; that of Sikandra Rao the pargana of the same name and Marahra; that of Khair the Khair and Chandaus parganas; that of Akrabad the Akrabad and Gangiri parganas; while Jalali was a separate tahsil, and Tappal was part of the *jagir* of the Begam Somru. A general reconstitution was effected in 1840, when the whole district was divided into eight tahsils. That of Aligarh included Koil, Morthal and Barauli; that of Atrauli the Atrauli, Gangiri and Pachlana parganas; that Akrabad the Akrabad and Jalali parganas; that of Hathras the Hathras and Mursan parganas; that of Iglas the Gorai and Hasangarh parganas, while Khair and Sikandra Rao remained unchanged and Tappal was constituted a tahsil by itself. The subsequent alterations in the area of the district necessitated further changes, and by 1865 the present arrangement had come into force. According to this there are six tahsils; and of these Aligarh, Hathras and Iglas are the same as before, and so is Atrauli, less the pargana of Pachlana transferred to Etah. The pargana of Tappal has been transferred to the Khair tahsil, and the Sikandra Rao subdivision is made up of the Sikandra Rao and Akrabad parganas, Jalali having been abolished in 1862-63 and absorbed in Koil and other parganas.

Fiscal history.

When the conquered provinces were first taken over, in 1803, the fourth or Firozabad division was settled by Mr. R. Cunynghame, the collector of Etawah, the bulk of the area, including pargana Hasangarh in this district, being farmed by Raja Daya Ram of Hathras and Raja Bhagwant Singh of Mursan, while the

rest was either given to other farmers or else held *amani*, the revenue being fixed and collected by *amins* who received ten per cent. of the collections. The latter system was generally adopted by Mr. Russell for the Koil parganas, which were in so disturbed a state that assessments could only be made on an estimate of the crops as they stood or on the revenues realised in former years. The pargana of Khair and two others now in Muttra were farmed, while Barauli and two of the Bulandshahr *mahals* were held by Dunde Khan, then in a state of open rebellion.

Second summary settlement.

In October 1804 instructions were issued for a new settlement to be made for one year. Lands were to be leased at a fair assessment based on the rent rolls for preceding years, and engagements were to be taken as far as possible from the persons in actual possession, including subordinate proprietors in *taluqas*, while in no case were *nankar* allowances to exceed ten per cent. of the assessed revenue. At the same time all cesses, transit dues and imposts were abolished, and no account was to be taken of *sayar* or miscellaneous income in making the assessment. In practice, however, it was found advisable, owing to the disturbed state of the country, to farm several parganas to *taluqdars* and others who were able to preserve order within the limits of their charges, the Rajas of Hathras and Mursan being confirmed in their former farms. Details of the revenue assessed at these first two settlements cannot be ascertained, but it appears that the total demand for the whole district as then constituted was Rs. 18,92,250 for the first and Rs. 19,86,483 for the second year. This was considered to be very moderate, but none the less a large portion could not be realised, the balances for the two years aggregating Rs. 9,78,440. This was due mainly to the effects of war, for much damage was caused by Dunde Khan's rebellion and the incursions of Holkar and Amir Khan, while the Banjaras engaged in supplying the English army at Muttra and Bhartpur regularly devastated the country through which they passed. Added to this, the district suffered much from the drought of 1803-04, and considerable injury was caused by hailstorms in either year. From the first an attempt was made to assist the cultivators with advances, but these became a source of profit to the native officials rather than a privilege to the landholders. The

former charged large discounts, and it became impossible to recover anything approaching the full amounts debited.

Triennial settlement.

Under Regulation IX of 1805 a settlement was made by Mr. Russell for three years, from 1805-06 to 1807-08. The collector had to settle an immense area in a very short period, and in spite of repeated orders to the effect that engagements should be taken from the occupants of the land in each village, it was found absolutely impossible to carry them into effect. Lack of time was not the only reason, for the presence of many powerful chieftains demanded a policy of conciliation. At the same time it must be pointed out that the theory of individual proprietary right was new, or rather was merely in process of formation, as is shown by a discussion between the collector and the Board on the subject of alienating land in *jagir* to the detriment of the village *zamindars*. Consequently it is not surprising that the system of farms was maintained as before, so that this settlement differed but little in character from its predecessors. The Rajas of Hathras and Mursan, as well as Har Kishan Singh of Beswan, were allowed to retain their farms. Dibai was given to Mardan Ali Khan; Malakpur to Akbar Ali Khan; Chandaus to Puran Chand of Mahaban; and Khair with Nohjhil, Pitampur and Shikarpur to Ranmast Khan, the son of the rebel Dunde Khan. In defence of his action the collector stated that Daya Ram of Hathras had originally received his farm from Lord Lake, and that the arrangement had been maintained in consequence of an unsuccessful experiment in realising the demand and preserving order through the agency of a tahsildar. The same reasons applied to Mursan, while the lease given to Ranmast Khan was in accordance with the conditions of Lord Lake's offer of pardon to Dunde Khan. As for the rest, Chandaus was farmed because no tahsildar would give the requisite security and the landholders were too untrustworthy; Dibai was given to Mardan Ali Khan as a specific reward for his loyalty, excepting the Gangapur *taluqa*, the owner of which had been pardoned for his rebellion and now paid his revenue direct into the treasury, and Malakpur was left in possession of the old farmer for the reason that he had always held it. None the less Mr. Russell was fully aware of the defective title of the *taluqdars* and great

landholders, most of whose estates had been acquired by fraud or violence. In many cases they held leases obtained from former rulers, in which they were styled *taluqdars* and *zamindars*, and to such documents they attached the validity of regular *sanads*. The responsibility for this state of affairs lay rather with the central Government than with the collector, and the weakness of the authorities is further illustrated by their action with regard to cesses and dues. The collection of these had been prohibited, but now deductions were made on this account in the assessment. Such remissions amounted to Rs. 20,000 in the case of the Raja of Hathras, who received further compensation for the abolition of his mint. In spite of this he continued to collect the illegal dues, as also did the Raja of Mursan, and he actually claimed an additional rebate of Rs. 10,000 on the ground that this had been allowed as a customary privilege by De Boigne and Perron in the days of Maratha rule. The revenue at this settlement was made progressive, the demand for the entire district as then constituted rising from Rs. 23,56,464 in the first to Rs. 24,21,575 and Rs. 24,57,253 in the succeeding years. As before, collection proved a matter of great difficulty and large remissions had to be granted. The rainfall of 1806 was defective, and consequently remissions amounting to three annas in the rupee were allowed to all except the most powerful *zamindars*, while in the same year Rs. 1,88,278 were remitted for injury caused by the marching of troops, and Rs. 60,980 for damages alleged to have been committed by field mice, though it is very doubtful whether the subordinate proprietors and cultivators obtained any benefit therefrom. The district again suffered from drought in 1808, and on this occasion a similar remission of three annas was granted, while large sums issued in the form of advances were struck off.

Second settlement.

The second triennial settlement was made from 1808-09 to 1810-11, under the direction of the Board of Commissioners appointed under Regulation X of 1807. The collector was directed to report on the state of the district and the practicability or otherwise of forming a permanent settlement, a project which was abandoned on his representations that the country had not recovered from the effects of former misrule and famine. It

was estimated that only three-fifths of the culturable land was then under tillage, but that within six years an addition of eight lakhs might reasonably be expected, since the reclamation of waste was steadily going on. It was therefore directed that a settlement should be made with farmers for three years only, while actual proprietors might engage for a similar term on condition that the demand assessed for the last year should remain fixed for ever. Fortunately this scheme was never sanctioned, and in any case it must have broken down in view of the greatly increased demand contemplated; for the collector was instructed to add to the old revenue two-thirds of the difference between the assessment of the past settlement and the actual yearly produce of the land at its expiration. When the Court of Directors in 1811 refused to agree to a permanent settlement, the conditions of Regulation X of 1807 were rescinded, and recourse was had to the systems of former years. No other method was indeed possible, since operations had to be conducted within the short space of eight months, while progress was interrupted by changes in the district staff. Mr. Russell was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Trant, who in two months concluded the settlement of Hasangarh, Gorai and six parganas of the present Muttra district, hitherto held in farm by Daya Ram, Bhagwant Singh and Har Kishan. He was then followed by Mr. C. Elliott, who completed the settlement in 1809. The demand was again made progressive, amounting to Rs. 26,03,825 for 1808-09 and to Rs. 28,60,661 and Rs. 31,03,793 for the two succeeding years. In spite of the large enhancement, amounting to Rs. 3,52,435 in the parganas settled by Mr. Trant, the assessment was gladly welcomed by the *zamindars*, who rejoiced at their deliverance from the exactions of the farmers. It is noteworthy that whereas at the former settlement only 827 persons were admitted to engagements, the number on this occasion was increased to 3,324. Proceedings were necessarily too hurried to admit of any examination of proprietary rights, and consequently numberless disputes arose as to the holdings and responsibilities of sharers; with the result that in 1810 all persons were allowed to claim admission to the proprietary right, whether they had been previously admitted to engage for the Government revenue or not, all such claims being decided

by the collector. The result of this settlement was hardly satisfactory, matters being worse in the parganas hitherto held in farm; for the small proprietors soon got into difficulties, having neither capital nor any means of controlling their tenants. Sales for arrears first began in 1810, and the numbers rapidly increased; but it would appear that in this district little damage was done, since few estates were purchased and the great majority were left in the hands of Government, only to be resettled with the original proprietors at reduced rates. Very frequently this practice was adopted by embarrassed *zamindars*, who gladly allowed their estates to be sold in the hopes of obtaining more favourable terms, while a similar custom was the renunciation of engagements, which became so common that in 1817 it was directed that collectors should as a rule settle such estates with farmers.

Third settlement.

The third settlement was made for four years, from 1811-12 to 1814-15, operations being conducted by Mr. C. F. Ferguson on the same principles as the last. The demand varied in different years, but was not made progressive, the original amount of Rs. 31,38,931 being practically the same as that for the last year. The net increase was slight, but heavy balances occurred, and in spite of large remissions it was found necessary in numerous instances to resort to sale or to reduce the assessment. It was during this settlement that the demarcation of village boundaries was for the first time attempted, with the hope of putting a stop to the affrays which had become alarmingly frequent.

Fourth settlement.

Before the end of the period it was acknowledged that the district was far too large to be administered by a single officer, and accordingly in 1815 it was divided into three portions for revenue and assessment purposes, though still remaining a single magisterial charge. The fourth settlement was made in 1815-16 for a period of five years terminating in 1819-20. Of the parganas included in the present district Mr. Calvert settled Akrabad, Gangiri, Jalali and Sikandra Rao, and Mr. Ferguson the remainder, the third or western portion in the charge of Mr. S. M. Boulderson now lying in the districts of Agra and Muttra. On this occasion operations were conducted with less haste and more success. The enhancement was moderate, and prospective assets were not taken into account, as had formerly

been the practice; but at the same time no attempt was made to determine the rights of *taluqdars* and subordinate proprietors, and when an invaluable opportunity of restoring the village occupants was afforded by the confiscation of the Hathras estate in 1817, the land was made over to the descendants of former *taluqdars*, who in some cases had been wholly dispossessed for forty years. The revenue in the first year amounted to Rs. 33,14,022, but in 1816-17 this was reduced by Rs. 3,77,711 on account of the transfer to Agra of the Firozabad, Khandauli and Sahpau parganas, though to the balance must be added Rs. 1,76,466 for the four new parganas of the Kasganj tahsil. In the second year the total was Rs. 29,61,862, and in the third Rs. 32,68,070 owing to these changes; while the removal of seven parganas in the north brought the figure down to Rs. 30,16,388 in 1818. The settlement was extended by three successive terms of five years in the ceded parganas up to 1831-32, and in the conquered parganas a similar extension was sanctioned from 1820 to 1824, subsequently renewed by an extension up to the end of 1829-30, except in the case of certain parganas in which glaring errors called for prompt rectification. It had been intended to apply the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822, but it was found impossible to follow the highly elaborate procedure with the small staff at the collector's disposal. By 1831 only 127 villages had been settled, at the rate of some 19 a year, and in most cases even these proved to have been over-assessed. As a matter of fact, the cumbrous measure proved useless everywhere, and at this rate it would have taken seventy years to settle the district, reduced as it was by the formation of Bulandshahr and Muttra, which brought down the total revenue to Rs. 16,64,124 in 1825, excluding the demand for Sikandra Rao and Tappal, added in 1831 and 1836 respectively.

State of the district.

The extension of the settlement undoubtedly proved of great value to the country, since nothing but evil had resulted from the continuous changes in the demand of earlier years. There can be no doubt too that the material progress achieved was very considerable, in spite of the numerous transfers of property and the widespread distress caused by the collapse of the indigo trade in 1831. The revenue assessment was certainly too high

at first, and from time to time bad seasons must have caused individual and partial distress; but the incidence on the cultivated area fell lower and lower, so that eventually the people were paying half the original rate for double the amount of land. Trouble was caused at the beginning of British rule by imposing a heavy revenue before the country had recovered from a protracted state of disorganisation; but the good effects of stable government soon became manifest, and lenient treatment, expressed in frequent remissions and reductions, enabled the people to tide over times of difficulty. The population rapidly increased, waste land was reclaimed, and on the whole the old landholders managed to maintain their position, while an immense amelioration in general prosperity took place during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century.

First regular settlement.

The next settlement was conducted under Regulation IX of 1833, and differed from those of preceding years in that it was based on a professional survey, which permitted the preparation of accurate maps and statistics, as well as the compilation of a detailed record of rights. The work of assessment was entrusted to Mr. J. Thornton, who from December 1833 to the end of 1838, completed the settlement of ten parganas and also made a summary settlement for six years of pargana Tappal after the Begam Somru's death in 1836. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Rose, who assessed Sikandra Rao, Akrabad, Jalali and Barauli, finishing his task in July 1839, while Mr. W. B. Wright, who had been Mr. Thornton's assistant since 1837, resettled Tappal in 1840. The survey was made between 1833 and 1837, mainly under the direction of Captain Wroughton. The importance of this survey can hardly be exaggerated, since for the first time it became possible to estimate the true resources of the district, more especially in the case of the *taluqdari* estates. Soils were classified on a conventional basis, according to the proximity to the village, and for each class average pargana rent rates were framed by enquiry into the rents actually paid and by a comparison with those prevailing in neighbouring parganas. These rates were applied to the areas of each class of land, and in this way the gross assets were obtained, the Government demand being generally two-thirds, though no hard and fast rule was laid

down beyond the stipulation that the *zamindar's* share should not be less than 30 per cent. The demand thus determined was checked by comparison with the tahsildar's estimate and the recorded assets for the ten preceding years. Nothing could have been more fair than such an assessment, provided that the soil demarcation had been correctly carried out; and to this point both Mr. Thornton and Mr. Rose paid the closest attention. Some of the *taluqdars* had attempted to obtain easy terms by throwing land out of cultivation or by concealing wells, but these frauds were easily detected. The revenue demand was fixed at Rs. 18,41,242 for the district as now constituted, including the amount finally assessed on pargana Tappal, and it was sanctioned for a period of thirty years, to expire in 1868.*

Pargana Mursan.

Much of the enhancement was obtained from the assessment of the *taluqdari* estates, which constituted one of the most important parts of Mr. Thornton's work. The largest of these was Mursan, which in 1832 comprised some 300 villages, including 231 *dakhli mauzas* or hamlets. They had been drawn at various times from the parganas of Jalesar, Sadabad, Mahaban, Raya and Koil, and were distributed among eighteen *taluqas*. Mr. Thornton had to discover in what villages there existed persons entitled to retain the management under the Raja, and then to determine the relation of the two parties. It was found that in about two-thirds of the pargana descendants were forthcoming of persons who were recorded by the Government of the time as *zamindars* or *muqaddams* before the absorption of their estates by the Raja, and that the latter could produce no sort of legal claim to the property save in the case of the Sonk, Madan and Dunaitia *taluqas*. Further, such persons had generally held the management of their villages under Raja Bhagwant Singh, and even in villages farmed by the Raja to *mustajirs* it was frequently the case that the hereditary occupants had been sub-lessees, their old proprietary status being clearly proved by the existence of *sir* land recognised as such. As a matter of fact, the old *taluqas* had remained intact throughout, and the various shares were kept separate and distinct, so that no trouble whatever was experienced in apportioning the land of those villages for

* Appendix, table IX.

which the *muqaddams* had been allowed to engage in 1825-26. Even in the three *taluqas* mentioned it transpired that the legal claim adduced rested on a sale negotiated between the revenue officials and Raja Bhagwant Singh. Mr. Thornton was on these grounds convinced as to the propriety of allowing the village occupants to engage provided they could trace their right to a period anterior to the Raja's authority, and in such cases they were styled *biswadars*, responsible for the Government demand to the Raja, who received an allowance as *sadr malguzar* or superior proprietor. In about one-third of the pargana the stock of the old *zamindars* was extinct, and these villages were made over to the Raja in full *zamindari* right.

Parga Hath

Reference has been made to the manner in which the rights of the village occupants had been ignored in pargana Hathras after the confiscation of Daya Ram's *taluqa*. It was certainly intended that a full enquiry was to be made with regard to such rights, but the collector, misled by the title of *zamindar* which Daya Ram had enjoyed in the greater part of the pargana, had come to the conclusion that no individuals or communities were entitled to protection, and had consequently settled a large portion of the area with *taluqdars*, who were admitted to engage in full proprietary tenure. When the new settlement of 1818-19 came under consideration, a very hasty and imperfect investigation was made regarding the names of those who were termed *muqaddams* in each village. This vague title included not only the old *zamindars*, but even those who had obtained *inami* grants from Daya Ram for military and other services; and though it was considered indispensable that some person or persons should be so recorded in each case, it seems to have been held of little moment, when claimants did appear, to select those with the best title. The gross assets being then assumed, in most cases at a very full, and in many at an excessive amount, the revenue payable by the *muqaddams* to the *taluqdars* in the newly formed Mendu and Shahzadpur *taluqas*, and to Government in the miscellaneous villages, was fixed at 90 per cent. of these assets, leaving only 10 per cent. as the profit of the *zamindars*, who had to bear all risks and expenses, including the *patwari's* fees. From the amount thus payable 15 per cent. was deducted for the

profit of the *taluqdars* as *malikana*. In the five *taluqas* of the old *tappa* of Jawar no deduction whatever was made in favour of the *muqaddams*; and though it would seem to have been vaguely intended that the demand should not exceed an assumed rental termed the *raibandi*, yet this intention was never carried out, while the *taluqdars* obtained somewhat more than 20 per cent. of the *raibandi*. Unfortunately this settlement, made originally for five years only, was extended up to the time of Mr. Thornton's revision. The result was that by 1835 the Hathras estate had been reduced to a deplorable condition. Mendu and Shahzadpur were in the worst plight, for in Jawar the cultivating communities, being excluded from the management of their estates, were indeed poor and destitute, but not overburdened with debt like their neighbours. Mr. Thornton adopted the same principles which he had followed in dealing with Mursan. Where no village proprietors existed, he conferred full *zamindari* rights on the *taluqdars*; and where the representatives of the old occupants were forthcoming, and no transfer of their rights had taken place, he admitted them to engage as *biswadars* paying the same *malikana* as in Mursan.

Working of the settlement.

Mr. Thornton's settlement appears to have worked well, and at all events was a vast improvement on its predecessors. In the first few years considerable balances accrued, but these seem to have been due for the most part to the effects of famine in 1837-38; and as the district recovered from this disaster and cultivation rapidly increased, the work of collection was comparatively easy. On the other hand, the period of the settlement was characterised by a very extensive transfer of property. From 1839 to 1852 as many as 110 estates with an aggregate demand of Rs. 1,03,996 were sold for arrears of revenue, principally in the parganas of Tappal, Hathras, Mursan and Atrauli, while 210 estates were farmed or transferred for a similar cause. Apart from these 352 estates were voluntarily alienated and 657 were sold by decree of the civil court, while during the whole currency of the settlement 1,005,269 acres or 83·6 per cent. of the total area changed hands. The last figure includes many estates which were alienated by successive owners, so that some exaggeration is inevitable. It should, however, be noted that such a condition of affairs

was not the result of a heavy demand. Almost all the sales for arrears of revenue took place in the first two years of the settlement, and the great bulk of the transfers resulted from quarrels between sharers and extravagance. As early as 1852 it was noted that the subdivision of property had been carried to extreme lengths, so that in most villages there was a numerous body of small proprietors, whose possessions were inadequate to maintain them in the rank to which they aspired to belong.

Secon gular tleme

Revisional operations commenced in 1866, and from that time to the conclusion in March 1874 they were conducted by Mr. W.H. Smith. This officer was assisted from January 1869 to December 1870 by Mr. A. B. Patterson, who completed the inspection and assessment of the Iglas tahsil; from February to December 1871 by Mr. J. J. Digges La Touche, who did part of the work in Sikandra Rao; and from February 1872 to the end by Mr. R. Smeaton, who supervised the completion of the village records. The initial work was the field measurement carried out by *patwaris*, and this was finished by September 1869. The soil classification was somewhat elaborate, since it took into account no fewer than seven different descriptions of soil; the conventional terms being employed for irrigated areas, while unirrigated land was demarcated according to natural soils. Circles were then framed, and the actual rent rates elicited, the assumption rates being based on the attested figures for selected villages in each circle. From these materials he obtained average rent rates, which were applied to the assessable area in each circle, and the assets thus deduced corresponded very closely with those calculated both from enquiry in individual villages and from an estimate of the probable assets in view of the rise in rents and prices. An almost identical figure too was obtained by adding one-seventh to the recorded rent-roll, in order to allow for errors and also for prospective enhancements, which at this settlement were taken into account in almost all districts; though little attention was paid to unreclaimed waste. The amount thus determined was modified to some extent by the peculiar characteristics of each estate after personal inspection, and the revenue was assessed at 50 per cent. of the net assets, as compared with 68·9 per cent. taken on the previous occasion. Owing to the increase in cultivation, irrigation and population,

with the consequent rise in the value of land, rents and agricultural produce, the enhancement amounted to Rs. 3,06,100 or 16·6 per cent. on the old revenue, and to Rs. 2,90,573 or 16·2 per cent. on the expiring demand, the total being Rs. 21,47,343.* The incidence per acre of cultivation was Rs. 2-0-11, as compared with Rs. 2-3-1 in 1838. The cost of the operations was Rs. 4,66,376 or Rs. 238 per square mile, a rate which was much lower than that of many other districts. The new demand was collected in the Aligarh and Atrauli tahsils from 1871-72; in Iglas and Khair from 1872-73; and in the rest of the district from the following year.

Working of the settlement.

During the thirty years of its currency the settlement worked easily, and by the end of the period the demand had become extremely light, owing to the enormous increase in the rental value of the district. These remarks do not, however, apply to the whole area. Large reductions were found necessary in the *khadir* tract of the Khair tahsil owing to deterioration, where on one occasion the revenue was reduced by Rs. 7,110, and on another by a further Rs. 3,720. In parts of Sikandra Rao the spread of *reh*, induced by saturation in the tract between the two main lines of canal, caused an enquiry to be held, the result of which was a temporary reduction of Rs. 3,003. Subsequent revisions showed a general improvement, and the old demand was restored in several villages, the net reduction at the close of the settlement being only Rs. 759. Similar action on a smaller scale was taken in the depressed areas of the Aligarh tahsil, but this affected only two villages, in which the ultimate reduction was Rs. 295. In realising the demand it seldom proved necessary to resort to the more severe coercive processes. There were five cases of transfer, 15 of annulment of settlement and two of sale, figures which may be taken to prove that the demand was not unduly light. Transfers by private agency or under decrees of the civil court were very numerous, though the returns show a great improvement on those of the preceding settlement. The total area transferred between 1872 and 1898 was considerably less, but 346,118 acres of land assessed at Rs. 9,29,311 were sold and 133,768 acres were mortgaged during the

* Appendix, table IX.

period, the alienations being most frequent during the second decade. Although the returns call for considerable allowances on account of land sold or mortgaged more than once, the area affected must have been very large. That the result is due to a severe assessment there is room for doubt, though certainly in some cases this cause was at work; but it is clear that in spite of the revenue demand the value of land was constantly on the increase. During Mr. Thornton's settlement the number of years' purchase of the land revenue rose from 5 in the first to 7½ in the last decade, while during the ensuing period it increased from 15 to 23, a rise which hardly appears to indicate the pressure of an excessive demand.

Third regular settlement.

When the time arrived for the new settlement it was recognised that there had been no marked extension of cultivation, but that canal irrigation had largely increased, prices and rents had risen, and that general progress had been achieved in the matter of agricultural prosperity. With increased assets it might naturally be expected that a material enhancement of the revenue would result, although all parts of the district were not in an equally fortunate condition, the south-western parganas having deteriorated on account of the fall of the water level. The settlement was entrusted to Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt, who took over charge in 1899 and completed the assessment of the entire district, excepting the Khair and Hathras tahsils, which were inspected by Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, as assistant settlement officer. Operations closed in 1904, the total cost of the settlement being Rs. 2,56,000, which gives the low average of Rs. 124 per square mile.

The assessment.

It was originally intended to survey the whole district afresh, but eventually only such villages were resurveyed of which the existing maps showed any considerable error, the number thus treated being 249 with an area of 315,309 acres. Much inconvenience was caused by the simultaneous commencement of survey and settlement operations, since large areas had to be excluded for lack of records from the rent rate reports. Attestation of records was undertaken in tahsil Aligarh from the beginning of January 1900, and this work was completed throughout the district before any further step was taken, save

for the demarcation of soils. The next task was the formation of circles and the extraction of standard rents, the latter being based as far as possible on recorded rents, though in Atrauli and elsewhere much difficulty was caused by the prevalence of concealment, while in almost every part of the district occupancy rentals were far too low. The recorded rents of tenants-at-will, on the other hand, were too high to be safely applied, owing to the severe competition of recent years, while a further difficulty was caused by the fact that rents are generally recorded in the lump. Accordingly Mr. Burkitt set himself to determine proportionate soil values by observing the actual rents paid by tenants-at-will, while at the same time the entire rental was examined, holding by holding, with the special object of distinguishing the useful from the obsolete portions of the occupancy rental. For this purpose the most valuable rates were those paid by tenants who had newly acquired occupancy rights, and these circle rates were used to test the non-occupancy rental and for the valuation of the assumption area, the special circumstances of each case being taken into consideration. The valuation of the total area by standard rates was Rs. 52,44,773, whereas the accepted gross assets were Rs. 55,28,210, the excess being due to the non-occupancy rental, even though this had been reduced by 10 per cent. in order to allow for deterioration in certain tracts and possible instability elsewhere. The accepted rental of occupancy land was 2 per cent. lower than the valuation, and even this gave an enhancement of 9 per cent. on the recorded rent. From the gross assets further large deductions were made on account of the excess area included in holdings and allowances for improvements, while *sir* land was very liberally treated. Small additions were made for *sayar* income, derived principally from grass and the *singhara* or waternut, and for land wilfully thrown out of cultivation, bringing the net assets to Rs. 53,04,478. Of this amount Rs. 24,49,555 or 46·2 per cent. were taken as revenue, the new demand being sanctioned for a period of thirty years. The enhancement amounted to Rs. 3,04,786 or 14·21 per cent. on the expiring revenue, but it was very much greater in some tahsils than in others, being no less than 30·59 in Atrauli and 24·97 in Aligarh, as compared with 12 per cent. in Sikandra

Rao, 7·51 in Hathras, 4·63 in Iglas and 4·55 in Khair. The incidence of the new demand was Rs. 2·95 per acre of cultivation, ranging from Rs. 3·31 in Aligarh and Rs 3·17 in Sikandra Rao to Rs. 2·75 in Khair and Rs. 2·57 in Atrauli. Where the enhancement was large, it was made progressive and spread over a period of ten years, the demand in the initial year of the settlement being Rs. 24,16,722. The chief objects kept in view were leniency and moderation. On the assets no doubt a larger revenue might have been taken; but the incidence is decidedly heavy, heavier even than in Meerut, and it was far from certain that rents would remain at their high level. As a matter of fact they have risen still further; and as a general rule the settlement has worked with the greatest ease. In the deteriorated tracts a series of dry years has caused some trouble, rendering remissions necessary; but it cannot be doubted that all difficulty will be removed when the Hathras and Iglas tahsils obtain a further supply of canal water.

Alluvial mahals.

The revenue given above does not include the demand for the alluvial *mahals* along the Ganges and Jumna These were first demarcated by Mr. Smith, who settled 12 such *mahals* in Atrauli and eight in Khair for the ordinary term of five years at Rs. 4,327, subject to the usual quinquennial revision. They were reassessed at the last settlement at a revenue of Rs. 3,447, the number of the *mahals* in Atrauli being reduced to eleven.

Cesses.

In addition to the ordinary revenue, the *zamindars* pay the 10 per cent. local rate, calculated on the gross demand. This dates from 1871, when the various cesses introduced at different times, such as the road, school and district post cesses, were amalgamated and received the sanction of law. The *patwari* rate was abolished in 1906, and the further rate of 1879 was dropped a year earlier. The total sum realised on account of cesses, but excluding the canal rates, which are merely payments for water supplied, amounted in 1906-07 to Rs. 2,49,081.*

Police stations

On the formation of the district in 1804 a police force was established for the principal towns and markets, while in the rural tracts the police administration was made over to the

*Appendix, table X.

tahsildars, who were held responsible for the repression of crime and the maintenance of an adequate establishment. This arrangement failed to meet the requirements of the case, owing to the disordered state of the district, for even in Koil itself it was necessary to proclaim martial law and to employ a military force, while similar measures were adopted in dealing with many refractory landholders. In 1809 the tahsildars were relieved of their police duties and a police force was instituted under the control of the magistrate. It was distributed among a large number of stations, those in the existing district being at Koil, Atrauli, Aurangabad, Chharra, Chandaus, Khair, Hasangarh, Sasni, Hasayan, Kauriaganj and Sikandra Rao, while at first there were five others, subsequently abolished in 1817. In that year new stations were established at Hathras and Mursan, and in 1837 the Tappal *thāna* was formed on the lapse of the Begam Somru's *jagir*. A general rearrangement took place in 1851, when Mr. E. F. Tyler formed eight police divisions corresponding with the tahsils, and the tahsildars were invested once again with police powers, though these were limited to a general superintendence of the force within their subdivisions. Under this scheme there were ten *thanas* or principal police stations at Koil, Atrauli, Akrabad, Sikandra Rao, Sasni, Dadon, Hathras, Iglas, Khair and Tappal, with first-class *chaukis* or secondary stations at Harduaganj, Jawan, Chandaus, Somna, Gonda, Hasayan and Gangiri. Besides these subordinate *chaukis* or outposts were established at 21 other places, and patrol posts at intervals along the grand trunk road and that to Moradabad. The reorganisation of the police after the Mutiny effected but few modifications in this arrangement. The old *thanas* were all made first-class police stations with the exception of Tappal, which was reduced to the second-class; and the latter included all the first-class *chaukis* of former days, as well as Narayanpur, Mursan, Agsauli, Barla and Sankra, of which the second and fourth had been previously in existence as subordinate outposts. Most of the minor *chaukis* were abolished, but Madrak, Bhankri, Daryapur, Panchti and Hastpur were retained, while six others were added at Chherat, Hatisa, Mitai, Gopi, Jao and Alam. Subsequently several changes were effected. A new police station

was built at Banna Debi near Aligarh, and another was added at Salempur in the east of the Hathras tahsil; while the Sankra thana was abolished, as also were all the outposts save Jao, though a new one was built at Ahan on the road from Hathras to Jalesar, all these measures being carried out prior to 1896. Under the reorganisation of 1906 extensive alterations were recommended, involving the reduction of eight stations, and these were put into force with few modifications. The stations abolished were Somna, Mursan, Salempur, Agsauli, Narayanpur, Jawan, Gangiri and Barla, while in place of the two last a new station has been built at Datauli as being more central, and the Banna Debi *thana* is to be moved to Bhankri. Under this arrangement the district is divided into 16 circles, grouped as far as possible so as to fall within the limits of a single tahsil. Thus in tahsil Aligarh the stations are at Koil, Bhankri and Harduaganj; in Atrauli at Atrauli, Dadon and Datauli; in Khair at Khair, Tappal and Chandaus: in Iglas at Iglas and Gonda; in Hathras at Hathras and Sasni, with an outpost at Ahan; and in the Sikandra Rao tahsil at Sikandra Rao, Akrabad and Hasayan. Each circle has an average area of 122 square miles and a population of 75,051 persons.

Police force.

The earliest police force, as has been observed, consisted merely of town *chaukidars* and the servants of the tahsildars. The new force raised in 1809 comprised 1,187 officers and men of all grades, employed throughout the then vast district of Aligarh; but even this was not sufficient and recourse had still to be had to the military for repressing crime. A corps of irregular cavalry was raised by Colonel Gardner for the support of the police and other local purposes, and in 1810 a superintendent of police was appointed, who borrowed 145 men from the cavalry for the protection of the roads, and in 1812 established a chain of police posts along the main highways, which were still so insecure that passengers had to travel in groups under escort. Colonel Gardner's corps was removed for military service in 1815, but it was replaced by a small party of irregular horse and by a detachment of Major Lumsden's camel corps, though two years later in place of the latter the magistrate was allowed to entertain a body of 78 mounted police. In the same year 290 sepoys

of the Agra provincial battalion were sent to the district for guard duties at the jail, courts, treasury and elsewhere, but when this force was disbanded in 1831 an armed police was formed from the ordinary police of the district for similar purposes. The next change occurred in 1861, when the district police ceased to exist and a provincial force was organised, while a further advance was made in 1873 by bringing the village *chaukidars* into the regular service of Government. The present constitution of the police force is shown in the appendix, where a table gives the distribution by police circles. The district is in charge of a superintendent, whose staff includes a deputy superintendent, a reserve inspector, a prosecuting inspector and two circle inspectors. The sanctioned force under the new scheme comprises two sub-inspectors, 28 head constables and 165 men of the armed police; 43 sub-inspectors, 37 head constables and 320 men of the civil police, including the reserve, as well as 20 head constables and 268 men for beat duties in the municipal towns, replacing the old municipal force. The Act XX towns maintain the usual body of *chaukidars* paid from the proceeds of the house-tax, and nothing further need be said regarding the village watchmen, 1,921 in number. There remain the road patrols 120 in all, who are maintained along the grand trunk road, the roads from Aligarh to Muttra, Hathras, Tappal and Moradabad, and on that from Muttra to Kasganj.

Crime. Probably no district in the United Provinces gave more trouble than Aligarh in the matter of magisterial administration during the early years of British rule. Apart from the difficulty of coping with the rebellious landholders, the officials had to deal with numerous armed gangs of *qazzaks*, a word otherwise familiar in the guise of Cossacks, or highway robbers. They consisted mainly of adventurers from the disbanded Maratha forces, and their depredations were rendered easy by the jungles which then abounded, the forts which studded the country, and the refuge afforded by the territory of the Begam Somru. A body of fifty mounted men was sanctioned in 1806 for dealing with these pests, but it required Colonel Gardner and his cavalry to bring them successfully to book. This officer denounced Thakur Hira Singh of Awa as largely responsible for the prevalence

of crime, but as positive proof of harbouring *qazzaks* was not obtainable, the matter was allowed to drop. All this time other forms of crime were rife, cases of *thuggee*, dacoity, murder and burglary were of constant occurrence, and the newly formed police was quite unable to cope with the emergency. Added to this, the contumacy of the *zamindars* was on the increase, and in 1814 it was found necessary to employ regular troops in reducing the landholders to order. The country, too, was infested by gangs of Bhadiks and other criminal tribes, who had their headquarters as a rule in the Mursan and Hathras estates, whence they wandered over the country, while the Mewatis of the southern parganas were notorious for thuggee throughout the Doab. A great improvement occurred, however, on the fall of Hathras, when most of the Badhiks left the district, and the establishment of police posts in the Hathras tahsil deprived the rebellious and disaffected of their last rallying point, while the robber gangs had no longer a safe place of refuge in which they could dispose of their spoils and from which they could sally forth unchecked on their expeditions. Even so the district has long been notorious for serious crime, the most prevalent forms being theft, burglary, cattle-stealing and dacoity. Statistics dealing with this subject will be found in the appendix, and from these it will be seen that at the present day Aligarh compares unfavourably with many parts of the United Provinces.* Serious dacoities by armed and organized gangs are by no means infrequent, and occasionally a regular epidemic of such crimes breaks out, as was the case in 1900. One of the principal gangs was found to be working on a systematic principle, being divided into two parties located in Bulandshahr and Budaun. Correspondence was maintained by messengers, and when their plans were carefully matured, they would commit a series of depredations in this and other districts, afterwards vanishing completely before the police could appear upon the scene. Ordinarily these gangs devotes their attention to districts and police circles at some distance from their homes, so as to avoid recognition ; but the majority of the dacoits, drawn for the most part from the Brahman, Rajput and Ahir castes, belong to the eastern and southern

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

parganas, especially the villages on the Muttra and Etah borders, the inhabitants of which are particularly lawless. In 1900 special measures were taken to put down the widespread outbreak of dacoity. The chief landowners were requested to provide retainers as patrols, and a force of armed police was detached for similar duty. It was ascertained that most of the dacoities took place in the canal irrigated tracts, particularly in the neighbourhood of canal footpaths; and consequently close attention was paid to these paths and the canal bridges, in several cases with successful results. Subsequent experience has confirmed the necessity of watching the canals, and has shown that this class of crime demands the full co-operation of the landholders, as well as a liberal application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. While dacoity is usually traceable to the south, the western parts and particularly the Jumna *khadir* of the Tappal circle are notorious for cattle-lifting. This is the work of Jat, Musalman and Gujar *thangdars*, who are often persons of influence in their neighbourhood, the chief centres of this crime being Garbura, Pipli and the adjacent villages. These *thangdars*' work in conjunction with those of Muttra and Gurgaon beyond the river, the cattle stolen on one bank being sent to the other for disposal, while the profits are divided after the transaction is completed. It is a common practice for the thieves to exact blackmail, called *languri* or *pirothi*, from the villages on the restoration of stolen cattle, and the owners generally prefer the payment of a small fee to the *thang* responsible to invoking the assistance of the police. It was with the object of preventing the sale of stolen cattle that several police outposts were established in this part of the district, but the experiment did not prove a success and was soon abandoned. Of late years a common form of crime has been the theft of copper telegraph wire, which is immediately melted up. The offence is extremely difficult to detect, and the only method of prevention is the prosecution of suspected bad characters. Considerable trouble is caused by criminal tribes, notably the Haburas and Aherias. The former were in old days addicted to crime of a desperate nature, but at the present time, though very numerous in this district, they seldom commit serious offences, but confine them-

selves mainly to petty theft, especially of agricultural produce. The Aherias are more formidable, being expert thieves and burglars, but though they frequently accompany gangs of dacoits on their excursions, they seldom take an active part beyond procuring information. Being good cultivators, they are generally welcomed in their villages by *zamindars*, and they are found in greatest strength in the Hathras and Sikandra Rao tahsils. Their depredations usually take place by night, when they act in small gangs, seldom numbering more than twelve persons; but they are apt to cause serious trouble if disturbed, owing to the readiness they display in the use of the *lathi*. The Mallahs of the Iglas and Tappal circles are much addicted to petty theft, but their operations are mainly confined to large towns at a considerable distance from this district.

Infanticide.

It is probably true that in old days the crime of female infanticide was as rife in Aligarh as in other districts with a large high-caste element in the population; but it is at least doubtful whether the practice survived for any length of time after the introduction of British rule. After the enactment of Act VIII of 1870 a list of 127 villages was submitted in which the proportion of female children was unduly small, but the information was incomplete and a special census was taken in 1871-72, with the result that the Pundir, Jadon and Chauhan clans were brought under the rules in 85 villages. Soon afterwards 54 of these were released from special supervision, but further enquiries were made into the conditions of a number of villages in which Jats, Ahirs, Gujars and others were suspected of the practice. A number of these were proclaimed, and by 1875 as many as 85 villages were on the list, 37 being inhabited by Rajputs, 25 by Jats, 22 by Ahirs and one by Gujars. The total was rapidly reduced, however, and by 1890 very few villages remained, the last being struck off within the next ten years.

Jail.

In 1804 the jail consisted of two small houses in Koil which were hired for the purpose; but it was not large enough even for forty prisoners, and it proved so insecure that many escaped, in spite of the presence of a military guard. A criminal jail was built in 1810 at a cost of Rs. 34,000, while the adjoining

civil jail and hospital were added in 1816, the expenditure on the new buildings being Rs. 11,000. In 1817 the military guard was removed, and till 1831 its duties were performed by a detachment of the Agra provincial battalion, which was then disbanded, a special jail guard being organised to take its place. The jail, which was reconstructed after the Mutiny, stands in the civil station, between the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Anupshahr road; it ranks as a second-class prison, and is under the superintendence of the civil surgeon. The daily average number of prisoners was 648 from 1845 to 1849, while fifty years later, from 1895 to 1899, it was only 420. The usual manufactures are carried on within the jail walls, the principal industries being weaving of various descriptions and the production of ropes, matting, bricks and tiles.

Excise. From 1804 to 1861 the revenue from excise, or the *abkari mahal* as it was called, consisted merely of the sale proceeds of farms; the right to manufacture and sell spirituous liquor, as well as the vend of hemp drugs and opium, being leased to contractors, who engaged either for a single pargana or for a group of parganas. The system had the merit of simplicity, since the farmer was responsible for preventive work, and the establishment was limited to a *darogha* and four peons. The income, however, was small, for during the ten years ending with 1851-52 the average collections were Rs. 14,600 on account of liquor, Rs. 4,330 for drugs, and Rs. 2,600 for opium, exclusive of the amount paid for the opium by the contractor, who purchased it direct from Ghazipur. In 1862 the farming system was abolished and the distillery system introduced. Distilleries were opened at Aligarh, Hathras, Atrauli and Sikandra Rao, and these remained in existence till 1881, when that at Atrauli was closed. The Hathras and Sikandra Rao distilleries were abolished in 1882, while that at Aligarh was closed in 1894, arrangements being made for the supply of liquor from Meerut and several other places. The ordinary distillery system has always been in force, save when the modified system was experimentally adopted in 1883, only to be abandoned after a year's trial. For the first five years from the introduction of the distillery system the average annual receipts from liquor

were Rs. 15,414, of which Rs. 10,911 represented still-head duty and Rs. 4,503 the income from license fees. From 1867-68 to 1876-77 the seasons were somewhat more favourable, and license fees rose with the adoption of free competition, so that the average receipts were Rs. 7,353 from licenses and Rs. 10,705 from duty, making in all Rs. 18,058. A further increase was recorded during the next decade, the total annual receipts being Rs. 22,030, of which Rs. 9,800 were derived from licenses. Then came a very marked advance from 1887-88 to 1896-97, though the income fell off greatly at the end of the period owing to the abolition of the distillery, the average for the ten years being Rs. 32,970, licenses alone contributing Rs. 18,051. Figures from 1890-91 onwards are shown in the appendix, and from these it will be seen that the average for the ten years ending with 1906-07 was Rs. 47,298, licenses rising to Rs. 22,036, while still head duty was Rs. 25,261, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 in the last year*. The increase is due rather to the enhancement of the duty than to greater consumption, though the latter has undoubtedly risen. From 1877-78 to 1886-87 it amounted to 12,157 gallons per annum, while in the next decade it was 15,736, and in the last ten years 16,359 gallons. The figure varies as usual with the nature of the season, but even in the best years it is relatively low and the consumption per head is much smaller than in most districts, in spite of the large industrial population.

Other liquors.

The receipts on account of foreign liquors, including Rosa rum, are slowly increasing, but their consumption is almost wholly confined to the large towns. The average for the last ten years was Rs. 952, but nearly double this sum was realised in 1906-07. The fermented liquors known as *tari* and *sendhi*, obtained from the two common species of palm trees, are not widely drunk in this district. The right of vend is leased to a single contractor, but in spite of the abundance of *khajur* or date palms the income from this source in no more than Rs. 295 annually.

Hemp drugs.

Hemp drugs on the other hand are somewhat largely consumed by most classes of Hindus, in the form of *charas* and

* Appendix, table XI.

bhang, both of which are imported by the lessees. The farming system has always been in force, and the only modification in the old arrangements has been the enhancement of the duty since 1900. From 1843-44 to 1852-53 the average receipts from drugs were Rs. 4,474, but during the ten years ending with 1876-77 it was Rs. 8,468; it fell to Rs. 8,056 in the following decade, but has since risen, averaging Rs. 10,233 from 1887-88 to 1896-97, and for the last ten years Rs. 15,928. The consumption does not appear to have increased, but rather the reverse, since during the last decade it has averaged 24·5 maunds of *charas* and 175·3 of *bhang*; the figures for the preceding five years were 58·37 and 278 maunds respectively.

Opium.

There remains opium, which in the matter of the revenue realised is almost as important as country spirit, the drug being largely consumed both by Musalmans of all classes and by many castes of Hindus. In former days the right of sale was farmed to the highest bidder, who imported the opium he required from Ghazipur; but after the Mutiny all opium was purchased from the Government treasurer and his agents at the various tahsils, each shop being licensed for retail vend. The average receipts from the farm for the ten years ending with 1852-53 were Rs. 3,103 annually, or less than a tithe of the present figure. From 1867-68 to 1876-77 the average was Rs. 30,111, rising to Rs. 30,382 in the next decade, with an annual consumption of 69·5 maunds. From 1887-88 to 1896-97 the consumption remained almost the same at 68·5 maunds, but the income was Rs. 32,460, while in the last ten years it was Rs. 44,200, the amount of opium sold being 76·5 maunds per annum. There is practically no opium produced in this district, and smuggling is confined to the illicit introduction of the drug from Etah, Budaun and elsewhere; but it will be seen from the returns that the number of cases detected is very small.*

Registration.

The registration of documents dates from the earliest days of British rule, when the duty was entrusted to the registrar of the judge's court. In 1832 it was made over to the *sadr amin* or subordinate judge, and this system was maintained till 1864, when the district judge became the registrar, the tahsildars being

* Appendix, table VII.

deputy registrars for their respective subdivisions. The latter were subsequently replaced by departmental sub-registrars, one of whom is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsil. The work is much heavier at Aligarh and Hathras than elsewhere, and is least at Atrauli and Khair. The average receipts from registration of all kinds for the five years ending with 1907 were Rs. 17,155 and the charges, including commission, Rs. 7,500 annually.

Stamp duty as at first charged on the institution of suits constituted a portion, if not the whole, of the remuneration of the munsif in whose court the payment was made. This practice ceased in 1824, but the sale of stamps was conducted by the courts concerned till 1854, when the control of the stamps was made over to the treasurer. The annual income from stamp duty, levied under the Court-Fees Act and the Indian Stamp Act, for each year from 1891 onwards is shown in the appendix.* The average total receipts for the ten years ending with 1907-08 were Rs. 3,83,000, rising in the last year to Rs. 4,45,000, and the expenditure Rs. 8,985 annually. Of the former nearly Rs. 2,95,000 were derived from the sale of judicial stamps, representing 77 per cent. of the whole. This is a high figure, both relatively and absolutely, the increase in the volume of litigation having been very remarkable during recent years. For the five years ending with 1867-68 the average total receipts were only Rs. 1,02,825, of which Rs. 95,340 represented judicial stamps; while formerly the figures were even smaller, the average sales from 1848-49 to 1852-53 being Rs. 68,900 for stamps of all kinds.

Stamps.

The earliest form of income tax was that levied under Act XXXII of 1860, imposed on all kinds of income exceeding Rs. 200; but its assessment and collection proved very difficult, and a year later the minimum was raised to Rs. 500. This amended tax was in force for five years, and was then abolished. In 1867 a license tax was imposed on trades and professions, and this was followed a year later by a certificate tax on incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards, which gave place to a regular income-tax in 1869, renewed in 1870 at the rate of six pies per rupee on

Income tax.

* Appendix, table XII.

all profits exceeding Rs. 500. The amount collected in 1870-71 was Rs. 1,25,467, but at the end of 1872 the tax was removed, and it was not till 1877 that a fresh license tax was introduced, the latter being levied till the substitution of the present income tax under Act II of 1886. The only subsequent change was the exemption in 1903 of incomes less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, a measure which in this district afforded great relief to the poorer classes hitherto affected. Tables given in the appendix show the annual receipts from 1890-91 onwards, both for the whole district and also for the various tahsils, as well as for the cities of Koil and Hathras.* During the five years ending with 1907-08 the average total amount was Rs. 77,650 as compared with Rs. 85,550 for the previous ten years, when the number of assessees was much larger. Of the former amount Rs. 1,658 were collected by companies, while Rs. 48,762 were paid by persons assessed at the higher rate, as compared with Rs. 20,000 paid by those assessed at five pies with incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, the average incomes in the two cases being Rs. 4,344 and Rs. 1,050 respectively. The great bulk of the tax is paid by the merchants of Hathras, and most of the remainder by pleaders, professional men and traders at Aligarh. In the rural tracts the amount is generally insignificant, the tahsils with the highest assessment being Aligarh and Sikandra Rao.

Post-office.

In early days the postal service was limited to the through mail lines from Aligarh to Dehli, Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly on the north and north-east and to Agra and Allahabad on the south. There was no internal post of any kind, and the transmission of official correspondence between the district headquarters and the outlying police stations was effected solely through the agency of the police. In 1846 a district post for the use of the public was organized, and a regular staff of runners maintained, a uniform fee of two pice being charged for each packet; though subsequently this was modified by limiting the weight to one *tola* for two pice, while the cost of maintenance was defrayed from the proceeds of a cess known as the *dakana*. The next important step was taken in 1866, when the operations of the imperial post-office were widely extended, and the absorption

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

of the local mail lines and offices was commenced. By 1872 there were fifteen imperial and fourteen district post-offices, the last of the latter disappearing in 1906. A list of all the offices at present in existence will be found in the appendix. In addition to the head office at Aligarh, there are thirteen sub-offices in the district, from which the mails are distributed to 39 branch offices. The railway is utilised as far as possible, but there is a considerable staff of runners, all of whom are paid from imperial funds. The operations of the post-office have vastly extended during recent years. In 1861 the number of letters and parcels dealt with was just over 300,000; ten years later it had risen to 535,000; and now it is about ten times the latter amount, while at the same time the post-office does a very large business in money orders, which are freely used for the payment of land revenue, and also as a savings bank. Aligarh is an important postal centre by reason of the workshops, to which reference has already been made, and consequently the staff employed in the district is unusally large.

Telegraphs.

There are combined post and telegraph offices at Aligarh head office, Aligarh city, Chherat, Atrauli, Hathras, Harduaganj, Chharra and Sikandra Rao. In addition there are railway offices at all stations, so that the district is unusually well provided in this respect. Lines of telegraph are also maintained along the principal canals, but these are for departmental purposes only and are not available for the general public.

Municipalities.

At the present time there are four municipalities in the district, at Koil or Aligarh, Hathras, Atrauli and Sikandra Rao. In the first two towns there was originally, from the earliest days of British rule, a committee known as the local agency for the management of local affairs, including police, conservancy and improvements. Funds were raised by town duties, a form of octroi, and at Koil alone these amounted to Rs. 6,000 annually from 1805 to 1810, after which they were farmed, the sum realised gradually rising from Rs. 6,200 in 1810 to Rs. 12,500 in 1836, when they were abolished simultaneously with the inland customs duties. During the last ten years of their collection upwards of Rs. 30,000 was expended in local improvements in Koil alone. After the abolition of the town duties a form of

house tax was introduced for the purposes of watch and ward, and this received the sanction of law under Act XX of 1856, which was applied to Aligarh and Hathras immediately after its promulgation. On the 1st of January 1865 the towns of Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao and Harduaganj were constituted municipalities, and four years later the old house tax was replaced by octroi. The only subsequent change of importance, apart from the effects of the various enactments regarding the administration of municipalities generally, has been the removal of Harduaganj from the list. This occurred in September 1882, when that town was brought under Act XX of 1856. In every case the municipal income is derived mainly from the octroi tax on imports, and details of the receipts, expenditure and management in each instance will be found in the several articles, while the figures of income and disbursements under the main heads for each year from 1890-91 onwards are shown in the appendix.*

Act XX Towns. A large number of places are administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. This enactment was applied in 1860 to Atrauli, Sikandra Rao and Harduaganj, which subsequently became municipalities, and also to Tappal, Khair, Mursan, Sasni and Mendu. A year later the list was extended by the inclusion of Pilkhana, Kauriaganj, Purdilnagar, Bijaigarh, Jalali, Kachaura, Datauli, Hasayan, Chharra-Rafatpur and Gangiri; while in 1867 Beswan, Jatari and Daryapur were added. Harduaganj followed in 1882; but in 1902 Daryapur was removed from the list and in 1909 the Act was withdrawn from Datauli, Gangiri and Jatari on account of their dwindling importance. This leaves a present total of fifteen towns, in each of which a house tax is levied in the usual manner for the purposes of watch and ward, conservancy and minor improvements. Details of the annual income and expenditure are given in the articles on the places in question. In former days the number of towns in which Act XX was in force was much larger. Between 1860 and 1867 the measure was introduced in Dadon, Barauli, Chandaus, Iglas, Madrak, Somna, and Akrabad, but it was withdrawn owing to the insignificance and poverty of the places concerned at various dates between 1882 and 1895.

* Appendix, table XVI.

Section 34 of the Police Act, V of 1861, was applied on its introduction to the Act XX towns then in existence, and the others were brought under its operations in 1867. It is now in force in all the municipalities and in the Act XX towns of Mursan, Mendu and Khair, having been withdrawn elsewhere owing to the absence of resident magistrates. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, has recently been applied to all Act XX towns.

District board.

The administration of local funds other than those derived from the town duties and house tax was in early days entrusted to various bodies, such as the road and ferry fund committee, which came into existence after the first regular settlement, the dispensary committee and the school committee. The various bodies were amalgamated into a district committee in 1871, when the cesses were consolidated into a single demand, but the different committees continued to act in their respective spheres, under the general control of the district committee as a whole, till the formation of the district board in 1884, when the elective principle was introduced. The board, as modified by the legislation of 1906, consists of 25 members, including the magistrate as chairman, the six subdivisional officers, and three elected members from each tahsil sitting for a period of three years and retiring in rotation, so that every tahsil returns one member annually. The functions of the board are of the usual varied nature, including the maintenance of the local roads and ferries, schools, dispensaries, cattle-pounds, the vaccination and veterinary staffs and several minor departments. The income and expenditure under the main heads for a series of years will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

During the first half of the nineteenth century there were no schools in the district beyond the small and very inefficient indigenous institutions, and students desirous of a higher education had to proceed to the Government schools at Agra, Meerut, Dehli and Bareilly. An enquiry made in 1845 showed that there were 159 Persian and Arabic and 137 Hindi and Sanskrit schools in the district, and of the whole number 86 were in Koil, while the aggregate attendance was 2,905, the pupils being mainly Musalmans, Brahmans, Banias and Kayasths. Though the

* Appendix, table XV.

schools were in most cases very small and the teachers inadequately paid, the standard of education was considered higher than in most districts, and this was one of the reasons for the selection of Aligarh as one of the eight experimental districts, in which a uniform system of general control over the village schools was introduced in 1850. In that year tahsili schools were started at Koil, Hathras, Atrauli, Tappal, Khair, Akrabad, Iglas and Sikandra Rao, while in 1853 *halqabandi* or village schools were started under Government control. Progress was checked by the outbreak of the Mutiny, which caused all the schools to be broken up till April 1858. Even then the village schools were at work only in the Hathras and Iglas tahsils, which contained 91 such institutions with 1,209 pupils, while in addition there were eight tahsili schools with 680 on the rolls and 199 indigenous schools with 2,131 pupils. At first the *halqabandi* system was confined to the two tahsils mentioned, but it was extended to Sikandra Rao in 1863 and to the other subdivisions a year later. During the ten years ending with 1868 considerable progress was made. An Anglo-vernacular school was started at Aligarh in 1858 in connection with the tahsili school, and by degrees it grew into the present high school, a new building being provided in 1870. In 1859 the tahsili school at Iglas was moved to Beswan, and in 1861 a similar change was made from Akrabad to Bijaigarh. In 1864 Anglo-vernacular schools were started at Sikandra Rao and Hathras, and a year later one was opened at Atrauli; they all continued in existence till 1900, when those at Sikandra Rao and Atrauli were closed for lack of pupils. These schools were classed as aided, since they were supported mainly from local contributions and municipal grants. A school for girls was started at Koil in 1863, and by the end of the followiug year there were 42 such schools in various parts of the district, though the number soon decreased. By 1868 the schools comprised the *zila* school at Aligarh, six tahsili schools at each of the present tahsil headquarters, excepting Iglas, the school at Beswan having been retained, 101 *halqabandi* schools, 32 girls' schools, 200 indigenous schools and the three Anglo-vernacular schools, the total attendance at all these institutions

being 6,683. By 1878 the number of middle schools had increased by three, as pargana schools had been started at Harduaganj, Tappal and Jalali. There were then 167 *halqabandi*, 178 indigenous, 10 female and six municipal free schools, which had been started two or three years previously, as well as the Anglo-vernacular schools and the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental school recently opened at Aligarh, the total number of pupils being 7,968. The numbers subsequently declined, owing to the reduction in expenditure, but of late years there has been a very great increase as regards both schools and scholars. In 1898 there were 528 schools of all classes with some 13,000 pupils, and of these 14 were secondary and 188 were primary schools, either managed or aided by the district board or else supported by the municipalities. In 1907-08 the number of institutions, apart from unaided indigenous schools, which are numerous if unimportant and generally ephemeral, was 277 and that of scholars 14,505.* A list given in the appendix shows all the schools in existence in 1908. It includes the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college and the district high school; nine middle vernacular schools at all the tahsil headquarters, and at Beswan, Sasni and Bijaigarh; the Anglo-vernacular school at Hathras; six municipal schools at Aligarh and Hathras; 61 upper and 97 lower primary scools managed by the district board, 15 girls' schools belonging to the same authority; and 41 aided schools, of which two are for girls.

The Aligarh College.

The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh was started as a school in May 1875, and was at first located in the old mess-house of the Aligarh cantonment. It owed its inception in a large measure to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, who as early as 1870 had endeavoured to enlist sympathy with his ideal of a great Musalman university, a consummation which has constantly been kept in view by the supporters and managers of the college. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Lord Lytton in January 1877, and from that time the institution has achieved constant progress and the expansion of the premises has been carried on without cessation. The number of students rose from 66 in 1875 to 186 in 1878, to 218

*Appendix, table XVIII.

in 1888 and to 343 ten years later, while in 1908 it was no less than 770, the growth of the college and school having been remarkably rapid during the last few years. For the first six years of its existence Mr. H. G. Siddons was principal, and in 1883 he was succeeded by Mr. T. Beck, who held charge till 1899, when he was followed by Mr. T. Morison. The latter resigned in 1906, and his successor was Mr. W. A. Archbold, the present incumbent of the office. The original grant of 74 acres of land was supplemented by an annual contribution of Rs. 6,000, which has since been largely increased, while several additional grants have been made from time to time for building purposes, as for example the gift of Rs. 10,000 in 1882 and of Rs. 20,000 for a junior boarding-house in 1900. The objects of the college are to afford Musalmans an English education without prejudice to their religion; to combine a thorough education with moral and physical development; and to imitate as far as possible the English pattern of a residential college, so as to keep the students under careful supervision, to create a sense of discipline and to foster the growth of a corporate feeling among all members of the institution. There are two large quadrangles surrounded with rooms for the students, a mosque, a fine dining-hall and a number of class-rooms, lecture halls, laboratories and the like. The buildings are as yet incomplete, but constant additions are being made, so that in time the college bids fair to be the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in India. The school is at present housed in temporary buildings, but a comprehensive scheme of improvement has been framed, including the establishment of several residential hostels for students of various classes. The college has met with support from every part of India, and the list of benefactors includes almost all the leading Musalmans of the country. The affairs of the college are managed by a committee of trustees, in whom the general administration of the institution and its revenues is vested. Large sums are realised from subscriptions, and in this connection much is done by the students themselves, who have organised a very active "duty society." The college is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the M.A. standard.

Literacy.

Statistics of literacy, or ability to read and write, were first compiled at the census of 1872, but the returns were very unsatisfactory. They showed that of the whole population 2·22 per cent. were literate, the proportion rising to 4·14 per cent. in the case of males, whereas in spite of the existence of numerous girls' schools only five females were said to be able to read and write. By 1881 the proportion of literate males was 4·7 per cent., but this had fallen to 4·1 ten years later, though in 1901 it was 5·2, which is considerably higher than in any of the adjacent districts except Muttra. Literacy has made much greater progress among females, the figure rising from ·08 in 1881 to ·1 in 1891 and to ·24 per cent. at the last census, this being identical with the general average for the provinces. The literate population in 1901 amounted to 2·68 per cent. of the whole, the proportion being practically the same among both Hindus and Musalmans. There is of course an immense difference in this respect between the various castes. Over 60 per cent. of the Kayasth males can read and write, while barely two Chamars in a thousand can make the same boast. As usual the Nagri script is most commonly employed, being used by 66·2 per cent. of the literate population as against 17·4 per cent. who adopt the Persian character, and 8·2 per cent. who know both. The balance consists of persons literate in English and other languages, especially the former, which is more widely known in Aligarh than in most districts.

Dispensaries.

There are at present eight dispensaries under the management of the district board. The Aligarh dispensary dates from 1849, when it was founded by Mr. Blunt, the necessary funds being raised by private subscription. It was made over to Government in 1851, and in the same year branch dispensaries were opened at Hathras and Sikandra Rao. Next came Khair in 1862, though this was closed in 1879 and was not reopened till 1892. A fourth branch was started at Atrauli in 1873, and in 1893 three more were instituted, at Iglas, Dadon and Gabhana, the two last owing their origin to the liberality of the resident landowners. In 1872 the *sadr* dispensary at Aligarh was moved into a larger house, which had formerly belonged to Mr. John Thornton, one of the first indigo planters, and was purchased by Mr.

Bramley, then collector of the district, by whom it was presented to the city. The Dufferin hospital at Aligarh dates from 1892; it was built by a contribution from the Countess of Dufferin's fund and is supported by a Government grant and local subscriptions. A second female dispensary was established in 1896 at Hathras by a wealthy resident of Farrukhabad, who named it the Singhari hospital in memory of his wife, the daughter of a Hathras banker. In 1894 a third was opened at Gabhana, but this closed its brief existence in 1897. In addition to these institutions there is a small canal dispensary at Nanau, two railway hospitals belonging to the East Indian and the Oudh and Rohilkhand systems at Aligarh, as well as the usual police and jail dispensaries. The work done is very great, and the extent to which the hospitals are appreciated is illustrated by the fact that during the five years ending with 1907 the average attendance at the district board dispensaries was 85,662 and at the two female hospitals 12,573.

Cattle-pounds.

The district board derives a considerable income from cattle-pounds, the management of which has been entrusted to its care since 1891, whereas prior to that date they were under the charge of the magistrate. In recent years the number of pounds has been appreciably increased, for at first they were only found in connection with the police stations. Apart from those at the municipal towns, the receipts from which are credited to the several municipal boards, there are now 31 pounds in the district. They are located at each of the existing police-stations except Bhankri, and also at Jawan, Lodha, Jalali, Barauli and Budhansi in the Aligarh tahsil; at Chharra, Gangiri, Lohgarh and Lehra Salempur in Atrauli; at Beswan in Iglas; at Narayanpur, Somna and Jatari in Khair; at Mursan and Mendu in Hathras, and at Bijaigarh, Agsauli, Kauriaganj, Purdilnagar and Jao in tahsil Sikandra Rao. The average net income from all these pounds during the five years ending with 1908 was Rs. 5,493 annually.

Nazul.

The *nazul* land in the district is variously managed. There are altogether 74 plots under the control of the district board, which derives therefrom an income of Rs. 616 yearly; such land, when of any value, being let on annual leases, save in the case

of four plots leased for five years in the Sikandra Rao tahsil. Within the limits of the Act XX towns are 284 such plots, bringing in Rs. 1,316 annually, and these are similarly treated except in the case of two plots in Khair given for thirty years on building leases. The rest is municipal, and the most important blocks are to be found at Aligarh. There the *nazul* properties in the town are managed directly by the municipal board, while similar land in the civil station is controlled by the collector, though the income is credited to the municipal funds. A complete survey of the town was made in 1903, when all *nazul* plots and buildings were recorded in a prescribed register. Actually the largest areas consist of roads and the like, but the most valuable property comprises 21 shops at Balai Qila, close to the Jami Masjid. In 1860 some forty shops were built there by Government, but some of these were afterwards sold, and others were resumed for the accommodation of police constables and tahsil servants, those remaining being leased at an annual rent of Rs. 210. The smaller plots are usually given on long terminable leases for building purposes, notably a block of about two acres between the grand trunk road and the East Indian Railway, which is held by Lala Maluk Chand, the proprietor of the Diamond Jubilee Lock Factory, for thirty years at an annual rental of Rs. 50. In the civil station most of the *nazul* is leased at Rs. 10 per acre, a rate sanctioned in 1903. Some plots, however, are held at a lower or even a nominal rent. The club rents nearly nine acres on a thirty years' lease for Rs. 44 annually. Three acres are held at Rs. 25 for twenty-five years by Karim-un-nissa Begam; and three plots, over 15 acres in extent, are held by the trustees of the college. One was given for 25 years to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan for Rs. 19; a second for 30 years at eight annas annually stands in the name of the secretary to the institution; and the latter also holds a third block in perpetuity on a rental of one rupee per annum. In Hathras the *nazul* lands, surveyed in 1904-05, are controlled by the municipal board. It would appear that much of the site was sold outright in 1820, while the rest was leased at a nominal rent to residents; but at the present day considerable sums are derived from building leases of petty plots given on the highest

possible rents. The tahsil moat and the adjacent land is cultivated, lying too low for building purposes; it is nearly twelve acres in extent and is held on a triennial lease for Rs. 602 annually, while the total amount yearly derived from *nazul* is Rs. 1,081. In Atrauli the area is insignificant: apart from roads and Government buildings, six plots bringing in only Rs. 32 annually, of which one-fourth is paid into the treasury and the remainder is held by the municipality. In Sikandra Rao *nazul* is even less important, and the sole source of income is the sale proceeds of fruit and grass from the encamping ground.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

No materials are as yet available for an adequate account of the early history of this tract. Hindu legend makes the district part of the kingdom of the Pandavas, who are said to have moved their capital to Ahar in Bulandshahr after the destruction of Hastinapura. The same claim is urged on behalf of Koil, a place of undoubted antiquity, but the identification of the town with Kausambi rests on no foundation whatever. Equally impossible of proof is the assertion that Koil or Kol was an *asura* who was slain by Balárama, the brother of Krishna and the reputed founder of the town. This same story relates that Balarama proceeded to Ramghat on the Ganges, and that on the way Hardeva built Harduaganj and colonised it with the Ahirs of his army. It would appear that certain towns in the district were inhabited in Buddhist times, for, although no detailed exploration has yet been made of any sites, Buddhistic remains, now deposited in the Aligarh Institute, have been found in the Balai Qila at Koil, while others have been unearthed from the great mound called Gohankhera to the east of Sasni, where remains of an ancient temple are visible, and from the *tilas* to the west and south of Lakhnau.* It is practically certain that the second century before Christ the country was under the ıy of the satraps of Muttra, whose coins have been found at hgarh or Sahegarh near Kauriaganj and at various places in the Bulandshahr district; while at a later date the country was overrun by the great Kushans. There are no remains which can definitely be assigned to the Gupta era, but several old Hindu sites are in existence, such as Jalali, which was called Nilauti before the days of the Pathans, the brick-strewn mounds of Khera and Bajhera to the west of Akrabad, the mound called Kitkhari Khera to the north of Jalali, the ancient fort of Sankra Ancien

* C. A. S. R., XII, 1–7.

on the Ganges, the *khera* at Tuksan near Hathras and the old fort of Tappal overlooking the *khadir* of the Jumna.

The Dors.

We reach firmer ground with the foundation of the Tomar kingdom of Dehli, which clearly embraced this district. In subordination to the paramount ruler were the Dor Rajputs of Baran or Bulandshahr, whose genealogy for some ten generations has been preserved.* It is certain that the sway of the Dors extended over this district, but the names given in local tradition do not exactly agree with the list of kings given in the copperplate inscription of Manpur in the Bulandshahr district. Here the account states that in 372 A.D. Baran was held by Raja Vikrama Sen, whose brother Kali resided in Jalali, both being subject to Anang Pal of Dehli. This is of course impossible, for Anang Pal did not obtain the throne of Dehli till the eighth century at the earliest and probably a good deal later, Mr. Vincent Smith ascribing his foundation of the red fort, where the Qutb Minar now stands, to the middle of the tenth century.† Now the Manpur plate contains the name of one Vikramaditya, the tenth of the Dor line, who was in possession in 1076 A.D. The story goes on to say that Vikrama Sen had two sons, Indar and Mukindar, of whom the former succeeded to Baran and the latter to Jalali, where he was followed by Gobind Sen. Then came the latter's son, Nahar Singh, the reputed founder of Sambhal, whose grandson, Dasrath Singh, built Jalesar and was followed by his brother, Bijai Ram, the father of Budh Sen. This Raja Budh Sen was the hero of a story which crops up in many parts of the country. It is said that once, when journeying from Jalali to Dehli, he came to a *kol* or *jhil*, where he dismounted, as he had left his retinue far behind; that while he waited for their arrival he was attacked by a fox, which persisted in barking and standing at bay, though wounded by the Raja's sword; and that when his followers pointed out that the air and soil must have some marvellous qualities to inspire so much courage in a mean and contemptible animal, he determined to build a city on so favourable a site, and therefore digging up some clay from the *jhil* with his dagger, he laid the foundations of Koil. The city when completed became his capital, and Budh Sen's authority extended

* J. A. S. B., XXXVIII, p. 21. | † *Early History of India*, p. 310.

over Jalesar, Kampil, Patiali, Baran, Sambhal and Budaun. After a reign of 55 years he was succeeded by his son, Mangal Sen, who made an alliance with Raja Bena of Atranji and Etawah, giving his daughter in marriage to Bena's eldest son. The latter was murdered by his younger brother, and the widowed Padmavati returned to Koil, where her father built for her a lofty pillar, from which she could daily behold the sacred Ganges, though another account avers that the unhappy lady was immured in the column.

Mahm... of Gh...

For many reasons the story is hopeless. Budh Sen was sixth in descent from Vikrama Sen, so that the traditional foundation of Koil would on this supposition take place in the second half of the twelfth century, and it is perfectly clear that the city was of very much earlier origin. Mangal Sen could not have enjoyed so long a reign, for in 1193 Koil fell into other hands, while the legend of the pillar and of the extent of the Dor kingdom is clearly absurd. On the other hand, it is perhaps significant that no mention is made of Koil in the account of the invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018. The capture of Baran is narrated at length, as also is that of Mahaban and Muttra, which followed; so that it seems clear that no important city then existed in the intervening country. Baran was at that time held by Har Datt, the father of Vikramaditya, and it is certain that Mahmud's victories caused, for a time at any rate, the decay of the Dor power. The Doab was overrun by Meos, and the Dors are said to have called to their assistance the Bargujars, who then for the first time established a hold on this district. These Bargujars are said to have fought for Prithvi Raj against the Chandels of Mahoba, and to have been liberally rewarded by the victorious monarch. Perhaps, too, they had assisted his grandfather, Visala Deva of Ajmer, in driving out the Tomars from Dehli and establishing the Chauhan dynasty.

The M... salma... conque...

The Dors still held Baran when Qutb-ud-din Aibak invaded the Duab with the armies of Islam in 1193, and captured that stronghold from Chandra Sen. A year later he took Koil, described by Hasan Nizami as one of the most celebrated fortresses in India. He adds that those of the garrison who were wise embraced Islam, but those who stood by their ancient faith were

slain. "The nobles and chiefs of the state entered the fort, and carried off much treasure and countless plunder, including one thousand horses."* It was here that the army was joined by Muiz-ud-din Muhammad *bin* Sam, the Sultan, who then accompanied Qutb-ud-din to Benares. Returning from the latter place, Qutb-ud-din punished "a certain tribe in the neighbourhood of Kol," but it is unfortunately not clear whether the sufferers were Dors or Bargujars; nor indeed is the name of any ruler or tribe mentioned in connection with the capture of the city. It would appear that the place was not taken without loss, since to this day the tombs of Shah Jamal, Pir Bahadur and others testify to the death of several persons of eminence who fell in the assault. The fortress must have been of importance, for Koil at once became the seat of a Musalman governor, the first to hold the post being Hisam-ud-din Ughlabaq, a great noble, who was afterwards transferred to the newly acquired province of Oudh.

The Rajputs. An important effect of the Musalman invasion was the movement it induced among the Rajputs of Western India. Displaced from their original homes they wandered eastwards in small bodies and at different times, and many such colonies were established in the Doab. The Dors were almost exterminated by the invading armies and the Bargujars were much weakened, though they appear at all times to have successfully maintained a conciliatory policy towards their Musalman overlords. Elsewhere the fighting races seem to have vanished, and their places were taken by the Chauhans, who occupied the north and west, being led thither by the descendants of Prithvi Raj, the Jadons in the south and scattered colonies of the Gahlot, Pundir, Porach and many other clans. The presence of Musalman garrisons at Koil, Jalali and elsewhere prevented the rise of the Rajputs to any eminence; but in the rural tracts they seem to have remained undisturbed so long as they paid their tribute, and in the course of time they acquired considerable power within the limits of their petty spheres of influence.

The Pathan Sultans. The references to Koil by the Musalman historians are fairly numerous, though insufficient to form a connected narrative. The district remained in the undisturbed possession of Shams-ud-din

* E. H. I., II, 222, 224.

Altamsh, but his successor, Rukn-ud-din Firoz, so mismanaged affairs that a rebellion ensued among the governors, and on his departure from Dehli with an army he was deserted by the Wazir, Nizam-ud-din Muhammad Junaidi, who in 1236 fled to Koil and then joined the governor of Budaun. The conspiracy hatched at Koil proved successful and Rukn-ud-din was deposed; but the Wazir did not acquiesce in the accession of the princess Rizia, and carried on a campaign against Dehli with Koil as his base for some time before peace was made. In 1242 Koil was given to Nizam-ul-Mulk Mazhab-ud-din, who was appointed Wazir by Ala-ud-din Masaud; but his avarice and tyranny led to his murder at Dehli in the same year, his place being taken by Najm-ud-din Sadr-ul-Mulk.* In 1259 Koil was united with Biana and Gwalior to form a single province under the charge of Malik Muhammad Sher Khan, the nephew of Ulugh Khan, better known as Balban, who was then in command of the army. Already Balban had been connected with the district, for in 1242 there would appear to have been a rebellion on the part of the Meos and others in the neighbourhood of Jalali, which was repressed by him with much severity; and it was at this date that Jalali received a Pathan garrison.† Ever since the power of Balban had been unchallenged in the Doab, and Koil was one of his many appanages. In 1253 he had erected the great *minar* at Koil to commemorate his name and the victories of his master, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. This interesting monument stood on the high ground of the Balai Qila, but was most unfortunately demolished in 1862 to make room for improvements round the mosque, a piece of vandalism which was sanctioned by Sir George Edmonstone. The tower was round, with a square base, and was divided by external cornices into stages, of which the lower was 54 feet in height, while at the time of its destruction 20 feet of the second stage remained. The base was of block *kankar* and red sandstone; the first stage, 80 feet in circumference below and gradually diminishing, was wholly of *kankar*; and the second stage of brick. The walls in the first stage diminished from 6 to 4½ feet, and within was a spiral staircase of block *kankar*, approached by a door on the north side and

* E. H. I., II, 343. † *Ibid.*, 362; III, 105.

lighted by several apertures. Engraved above this doorway was an inscription recording the erection of the pillar by Balban as governor.* The good work done by Balban was continued after his accession by his son Muhammad, known as the Khan Shahid, who held Koil for several years, and he was succeeded by Muhammad Sherandaz, who took part in the Bengal campaign against the rebel Tughril Khan.

Civil wars.

Subsequent references are more scanty. In 1290, during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz, one Malik Kiki was governor of Koil. Later we hear of the garrisons being shut up in Koil and Baran by the Mughals under Targhi, who seriously threatened Dehli for two months in 1300.† In 1342 Ibn Batuta passed through Koil on his way to China, and described it as a fine town surrounded by mango groves, on which account probably it received its name of Sabzabad or the green city; but the reign of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq was known chiefly for the terrible distress that prevailed throughout the Doab by reason of repeated famines and the exactions of that monarch. His successor, Firoz Shah, gave Koil and Oudh to Hisam-ul-Mulk and Hisam-ud-din Nawa in joint charge in 1376, but after the death of Firoz the country fell into a state of hopeless confusion. In 1389 Muhammad Shah was driven from Dehli by Abu Bakr into the Doab, where he established himself at Jalesar, this district being nominally under his sway until he recovered his kingdom a year later. Intestine warfare, however, was followed by rebellion, and Muhammad's successor, Mahmud, made over the task of reducing the country to Khwaja-i-Jahan, who had to begin his work in this district in 1394, though he subsequently devoted his attention to the east, where he founded the kingdom of Jaunpur. After his departure Iqbal Khan became the real ruler of the Doab till his death in 1405, his sway being interrupted only by Timur's invasion in 1398. Koil was afterwards given to Iqbal Khan's family, Daulat Khan being appointed governor; but the whole country was in a state of utter confusion, which terminated with the accession of Khizr Khan in 1414. Everywhere the Rajputs were in a state of rebellious discontent, and

* Thomas' *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings*, p. 129; J. A. S. B., 1872, p. 166; 1878, p. 334. † E. H. I., III, 190.

during the anarchy which had prevailed at the capital they had been constantly strengthening their position. Even in 1419, five years after his accession, he had to march in person against the rebels of Koil, while a year later similar repressive operations were undertaken by Taj-ul-Mulk, the Wazir. Khizr Khan's son and successor, Mubarak Shah, was frequently engaged in the same task, and his troubles were increased by the threatening attitude of Ibrahim Shah, king of Jaunpur.

Wars with Jaunp[ur]

In 1426 the Sultan marched to Atrauli, where the army remained encamped for some time, and made that place his base in his first and successful campaign against Ibrahim.* On the death of Mubarak the country once more lapsed into a state of confusion, and it needed the strong arm of Bahlol Lodi to restore order out of chaos. When he obtained possession of Dehli in 1445 Koil and Jalali were held by Isa Khan Turkbacha, an officer who was acting as warden of the marches, for Jalesar and all the Duab up to Jalali were in the hands of Mahmud Shah of Jaunpur. The latter in 1451 made an attempt on Dehli itself during Bahlol's absence in the Punjab, and the city narrowly escaped capture; but the expedition came to nought, and Isa Khan remained unmolested in Koil, where he afterwards received a visit from the Sultan in person.† Bahlol then proceeded to recover the lost territory in the Doab, and an agreement was made with Mahmud that the former should hold all the country administered by Mubarak Shah. This pact was frequently broken both by Mahmud and by his successors, and the district on more than one occasion was the scene of fighting between Bahlol and Husain till the final extinction of the latter's power. In 1488 Bahlol died near Sakit, and his remains were carried to Dehli, his son and successor, Sikandar Lodi, coming as far as Jalali to meet his father's corpse.‡ Nothing of importance occurred during the reign of Sikandar, who gave Koil to Umar Khan, the son of a Suri Afghan named Sikandar Khan; but at the beginning of the reign of Ibrahim Lodi the *zamindars* of Jartauli, a village in pargana Tappal, raised a rebellion and defeated Umar Khan, who lost his life in the fight. Thereupon Qasim Khan of Sambhal proceeded to Tappal and inflicted a severe punishment

* E. H. I., IV, 63. | † *Ibid.*, V, 79. | ‡ *Ibid.*, IV, 444

on the rebels.* Koil was then given to Umar's son, Muhammad Khan, who in 1525 built the fort of Muhammadgarh, afterwards known as Aligarh, as is recorded in an extant inscription.

The Mughals.

A year later Ibrahim was overthrown by Babar, who rapidly acquired possession of the Duab. He placed Koil in the charge of Kachak Ali Beg, but this man was attacked and taken prisoner by a Pathan leader named Ilias Khan just before the battle of Khanwah, when the position of the Mughals had been rendered extremely perilous by the Pathan and Rajput confederacy. After his victory Babar sent Muhammad Ali Jang Jang to Koil, which was recaptured, the unfortunate Ilias being taken to Agra and flayed alive. The district remained in the hands of Humayun, the successor of Babar, till his expulsion by Sher Shah, but no event of note is recorded during the reigns of the Suris, and after the death of Islam Shah there was no acknowledged ruler till Humayun recovered Hindustan and the empire was consolidated by his youthful son Akbar.

Akbar's administration.

Under the rule of Akbar Koil was not a place of any importance. It was the capital of a *sarkar*, which formed part of the province of Agra, but no officer of any note is mentioned as having held the command, unless we except Mir Muhammad Gesu, a Shia who built the Idgah in 1563. The *sarkar* was divided into the four *dasturs* of Koil, Akbarabad, Marahra and Thana Farida, and was much larger than the present district, since it embraced almost all Bulandshahr and a large portion of Etah, as well as a part of Muttra. Out of 21 *mahals* or parganas only eight belong to the district as now constituted; but a considerable area in the Hathras, Iglas and Sikandra Rao tahsils was then included in the *sarkar* of Agra, principally in the pargana of Jalesar, then held by Gahlot and other Rajputs. The *mahal* of Koil was then of large extent, embracing the present parganas of Morthal, Barauli, Khair and most of the modern Koil, as well as portions of Hathras, Gorai and Hasangarh. The *zamindars* were mainly Rajputs of the Chauhan and Janghara clans, who paid a revenue of 10,412,305 *dams* on a cultivated area of 548,655 *bighas*: the great size of the pargana is illustrated by the fact that the military contingent amounted to no fewer than 450

* E. H. I., V, 104.

horse and 29,050 foot. Jalali, now included in the parganas of Koil, Akrabad and Gangiri, had 145,801 *bighas* under tillage, with an assessment of 2,957,910 *dams*; it was held by Pundirs and others, who supplied 500 horse and 6,000 infantry. Atrauli was a large and highly cultivated *mahal*, embracing most of the present tahsil of that name, with a cultivated area of 320,569 *bighas* and a revenue of 5,454,459 *dams*; the landholders were Afghans and Chauhan and other Rajputs, while the local levies numbered 500 horse and 9,500 foot. Gangiri was then much smaller, with 53,545 *bighas* of cultivation, a revenue of 372,050 *dams*, and a contingent of 25 horse and 200 foot, supplied by the Afghan and Rajput *zamindars*. The pargana of Chandaus was held by Chauhans, who paid 1,749,238 *dams* on 42,469 *bighas*, and furnished 100 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. Tappal also was a Chauhan *mahal*; it had 163,046 *bighas* under tillage, paying 1,802,571 *dams*, and supplied 100 horse and 3,000 foot. Akbarabad, the modern Akrabad, was a Pundir pargana, and furnished 500 horse and 5,000 foot, the cultivated area being 118,389 *bighas* and the revenue 3,003,409 *dams*. There remains Sikandra Rao, at the headquarters of which was a brick fort. It was held by Afghans and Pundirs, who contributed 400 horse and 4,000 foot, while the revenue was 4,412,331 *dams* assessed on 83,480 *bighas*.

The revenue.

These details are of considerable interest, as showing that the district was then in a high state of tillage and very thickly populated. An area roughly equivalent to the four tahsils of Aligarh, Khair, Atrauli and Sikandra Rao supplied as many as 2,575 cavalry and 58,750 infantry—a truly remarkable figure. It is even more remarkable that the cultivated area should have been as much as 922,471 acres, for this is almost identical with the total area under tillage in the whole district at the present time. As a matter of fact, however, the figures cannot be regarded as accurate. The area of the Atrauli and Gangiri *mahals* must necessarily be smaller than that of the existing Atrauli tahsil, which includes a large part of Jalali, whereas the cultivated area of the *Ain-i-Akbari* is a great deal larger than the present area of the whole tahsil. The same thing occurs in several other instances, and consequently the area must be considered incorrect,

though it is perfectly clear that the district was then very highly cultivated. This is obvious from the revenue demand, which amounted to Rs. 7,54,107, an amount which would fall severely on the present cultivated area in view of the fact that the value of the rupee was then at least four times as great as at the present day.

The Jats. Under the strong and stable rule of Akbar's immediate successors the history of the district was uneventful. Koil was too near Agra, the capital of the empire, to possess any political or strategical importance, and the rich parganas of the Doab were usually given in *jagir* to favoured nobles attached to the court. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Jats of *tappa* Jawar first rose to power and prominence, and their history has already been narrated in a previous chapter. They increased their possessions in the troublous days which followed on the death of Aurangzeb and continued till the advent of British rule. For a time the imperial authority was securely upheld at Koil by Sabit Khan, a Turkoman governor, who held charge during the reigns of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah. In 1717 he built the *dargah* of the saint Ilah Bakhsh, and in 1728 he completed the great mosque at the centre of the town; but his chief work was the reconstruction of the old Lodi fort of Muhammadgarh, the name of which was changed to Sabitgarh. He was a pious and careful ruler, under whose influence many Hindus embraced Islam, notably a branch of the Bargujars, who go by the name of Sabitkhani to this day. The descendants of Sabit Khan are still to be found in Koil, and frequently assume the title of nawab, although most of them are in very reduced circumstances. After the death of this governor the district began to suffer from Maratha incursions, and then came the Jats from beyond the Jumna. The latter were originally invited by Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, to assist him in his campaign against the Bangash Pathans of Farrukhabad, and having once obtained a footing in the Doab, showed no inclination to resign the advantages they had gained. By degrees they got possession of the entire country, and about 1754 Suraj Mal took the fort of Sabitgarh from the Musalmans and made it his capital for a time, changing the name to Ramgarh, a village close to the

fortress being still known by that appellation. In 1757, however, Ahmad Shah Abdali took possession of Koil, spending the hot weather at Sabit-Kasra, as the fort was named, before going into cantonments for the rains at Anupshahr.* The power of Suraj Mal soon revived after the departure of the Afghans, and he completely recovered his hold on the district; but in 1764 he was opposed by Najib-ud-daula and took up a position on the Jumna between Tappal and Jewar, where the armies remained confronting one another for some time. By mere chance Suraj Mal lost his life at the hands of a small party of Gujar plunderers near Dehli, and the Jats retired; but in 1765 his son, Jawahir Singh, again entered the Doab, though only for a short time, and in 1769 he died. His successors lost much of the conquered territory, mainly at the hands of the Marathas under Holkar, who in 1769 overran the country from Agra to Jalesar and Koil. The invaders were eventually bought off, but dissensions arose among the Jats, since Nawal Singh, the regent and a son of Suraj Mal, had usurped the place of Ranjit Singh, an infant and the rightful heir. In 1773 Najaf Khan collected a large army of Musalmans and drove out the Jats from Koil, Jalesar, Agra, Muttra and other places, his campaign being conducted so vigorously that in 1776 even Dig was taken, Bhartpur itself being almost the only fortress remaining to the Jats. The Nawab undertook the government of the Doab and retained effective control of this district till his death in 1782.

The Marathas.

This event led immediately to a contest for the Nawab's offices. His successor as Amir-ul-Umra was Afrasyab Khan, who obtained as his share Aligarh and the Doab, but he met with powerful rivals in Shafi Khan, who commanded in the Punjab, and in Muhammad Beg Hamadani, the governor of Agra. The latter set himself to plunder all the country between Agra and Koil, but a compromise was subsequently effected and the two noblemen for a time held jointly the Doab and the tracts to the south west of the Jumna. In 1784, however, Afrasyab Khan was assassinated with the connivance of Madhoji Sindhia, who became Amir-ul-Umra and directed his steps towards Aligarh, which contained all the treasures of Afrasyab Khan

* E. H. I., VIII, 147.

and was held by his brother, Jahangir Khan. The fort was besieged and was stoutly defended; but when Sindhia arrived, in the beginning of July, Jahangir Khan expressed his willingness to negotiate. Though he possessed every means for conducting a stubborn defence, it would appear that he was influenced by the fears of the women for their honour and effects, and was therefore inclined to pacific measures. A treaty securing very favourable terms for the besieged was drawn up and ratified; but once the gates were opened Sindhia paid it scant respect, for while Khadim Husain, the eldest son of the deceased Nawab, was received with great attention and directed to remain in the royal camp, Jahangir Khan and the Begams were sent under a strong guard to Gwalior and there detained in confinement; the fort was seized and with it all the treasures of Afrasyab Khan to the value, it is said, of a crore of rupees. Subsequently Khadim Husain for the assistance rendered to Lord Lake received the *taluqa* of Teothi in revenue-free tenure for life. He died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Husain Khan, who obtained a pension of Rs. 130 per mensem from Lord Auckland and had nearly persuaded Lord Ellenborough to restore the *taluqa* on the old terms, when the discovery that the old *sanad* had been tampered with so as to suggest a grant in perpetuity cost him his pension as well as the estate.

De Boigne and Perron.

Thus the Marathas gained possession of Aligarh and almost the whole of the upper Doab, the territory remaining under their control, save for a brief period, up to the British conquest. In 1788, when Sindhia was engaged in war with the Rajputs of Jaipur, a dash southwards was made by the Rohillas under the infamous Ghulam Qadir Khan, who stormed the fort of Aligarh, obtaining therefrom a large amount of booty, and then retired northwards. He left behind him a small garrison, but this was ejected in the same year by Sindhia, who made over the place to his French commandant, De Boigne. The latter formed a great cantonment at Aligarh, which became the headquarters of a large division of troops trained and armed in the European fashion, the cost of their maintenance being met from the revenues of a territory which embraced almost the whole of the Meerut division. The first two battalions were raised in 1784, and so

valuable did they prove that in 1789 De Boigne was authorized to raise fourteen more, to be formed in two brigades with a hundred pieces of cannon. Shortly after their completion in 1790 they were successfully employed against the Rathors in the famous battle of Mairta, and subsequently they helped Sindhia to defeat the combined forces of the Raja of Jaipur and Ismail Beg. Their merits were more fully tested in the war between Sindhia and Holkar, when the latter had the services of Dudrenec's battalions; and practically all the Maratha victories from the Chambal to the Himalayas were due to these troops alone. De Boigne was not only a great general but a skilled administrator, and his government of the districts made over to his charge was superior to any they had previously experienced. In 1796 he retired to France and was created a Count, his place being taken by another Frenchman named Perron, a man of far less character or ability. There were then three brigades, of which one was stationed at Poona, one was under Major Sutherland at Muttra and one under Captain Pedron at Aligarh. The new commander-in-chief at once arranged a systematic plan to aggrandize his authority and increase his riches. He was the most powerful personage in a vast stretch of country, extending from Lahore to Kota and from Aligarh to Jodhpur. His only rivals, Tantia Pagnavis and Lakhwa Dada, perished in 1801, and the following year witnessed the fall of George Thomas. In 1802 a fourth brigade was added, and Sindhia's disciplined corps now numbered thirty-two battalions; but just about this time Perron's position was threatened by the machinations of his enemies, and he was obliged to proceed to court at the risk of his life and place in order to appease his foes, an undertaking which was successfully accomplished by a liberal expenditure of money. In November 1802 the Peshwa of Poona sought aid of Sindhia against Holkar, and Perron was ordered to despatch some of his brigades; but he hesitated to obey so long that eventually the Peshwa joined the British, a step which resulted in the triple alliance between Holkar, Sindhia and the Bhonsla of Nagpur against the Peshwa, the Nizam and the East India Company. It was Perron who drew up the plan of campaign, recommending that he himself should hold the northern Doab,

while Sindhia attacked the Nizam and Holkar invaded Surat.

The ceded districts.

Perron's reason for retaining his trained battalions in the north was that there he would inevitably have to face the British, whose frontier had advanced to within 15 miles of Koil. This was a direct result of the treaty of the 10th of November 1801, whereby the Nawab Wazir of Oudh made over to the East India Company a large tract of country, including the middle Duab, which he had held, in spite of repeated Maratha incursions, since the destruction of the Rohilla confederacy and the power of the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad. His tenure of the western districts had been somewhat precarious, and so weak was the administration that the local chieftains tyrannized over the people with impunity, applying the revenue to their own purposes and levying all manner of imposts. Every *zamindar* of any consequence possessed his fort and a body of troops who were no better than banditti. The ceded territory in this district comprised the parganas of Sikandra Rao, Akbarabad, Jalali and Gangiri, but the transfer was more nominal than real, for the *zamindars* had been practically independent and were most unwilling to admit the authority of their new rulers. Much trouble was involved in the reduction of the recusant chieftains and their strongholds, especially in the case of Sasni and Bijaigarh, both of which were then included in pargana Jalali and were held by the troops of the Mursan Raja. Lord Lake had to proceed in person to the district in 1803, and the capture of the forts was achieved only after considerable loss. The immediate cause of rebellion was the abolition of the arbitrary duties levied on all commerce by the *zamindars*, who maintained toll-houses in every large village, and the introduction of the British system of customs and transit dues, which deprived the local chieftains of an important source of revenue. Raja Bhagwant Singh's property was confiscated after the capture of his forts, but there were many petty expeditions against other chiefs, and everyone was steadily preparing for the great struggle which had now become inevitable.

Lord Lake's campaign.

Perron's plan of campaign was formally adopted by the Maratha chieftains, though each appears to have determined on

modifications to suit his own convenience. War was declared in 1803 against the British, and the reply to the challenge was the advance of Lord Lake to the frontier on the 29th of August. He was met by Perron with 8,000 horse, but the latter fled at the first round of grape from the British horse artillery, and Perron fled by way of Hathras to Muttra. Lord Lake remained for a time at Sasni, whither on the 5th of September Perron despatched a letter to him from Muttra, offering to surrender on assurance of protection to his person and property. The offer was readily accepted, and Perron, having sent for his family from Agra, contrived to elude the vigilance of his troops by giving them liberal bounties, and joined the British force at Sasni.

Aligarh. Lord Lake had in the meantime entered Koil and proceeded to the attack of Aligarh, then held by Colonel Pedron with some 2,000 trained men and many irregulars. The fort was considered at the time an impregnable stronghold, for it had been reconstructed by the French engineers into a fortress of the most modern type. Standing on an elevated plain, which is interspersed with swamps and depressions so that during the rains it is almost inaccessible, it was protected as now by a ditch of great breadth some 32 feet deep, with at least ten feet of water. From the accounts of the siege it appears that there was then but a single entrance, approached by a traverse across the ditch, with heavily armed bastions on either side. The roadway within was narrow and guarded by four gates, while throughout the passage was capable of being swept by artillery and musketry fire from behind covered defences. But for the traverse it would have been impossible to carry out an assault, and had the garrison cut away this narrow passage so as to complete the ditch, it would have proved necessary to resort to the slow operations of a siege. As a matter of fact, the causeway was mined the day before the attack, though no use was made of this defence owing to the unexpected nature of the assault.

The assault. General Lake's force consisted of about 200 European artillery, three regiments of European and five of native cavalry, one battalion of European and eleven of native infantry. The troops detailed for the assault comprised four companies of His Majesty's 36th Foot, two battalions of the 4th Native Infantry

and four companies of the 17th Native Infantry. This force was commanded by Colonel Monson of the 76th, while the covering artillery was under Colonel Horsford, who on the 3rd of September had erected two batteries, each of four 18-pounders, one near Perron's house and the other in a village near the fort. The attacking party left camp about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and, marching towards the gateway, halted till daybreak at a distance of four hundred yards from the fort. An officer who had been sent out to reconnoitre the ground, discovered a party of the enemy seated round a camp fire, and a small body of the 76th was despatched with the object of effecting a surprise and securing the gate of the fort in the confusion which might naturally be expected to ensue. As it turned out, however, every man of the enemy was bayoneted, and the assailants withdrew quietly: the affair alarmed the garrison, and a brisk fire was opened in the direction of the troops, though this died away as it was thought that nothing had happened beyond the near approach of the British vedettes. The preconcerted signal for the assault was the firing of the morning gun, on which the covering batteries opened a heavy cannonade on the gateway. At a hundred yards from the latter the storming party was checked by a recently constructed breastwork, in which three 6-pounders were mounted; but this was carried before a gun could be discharged, and Colonel Monson with two companies of the 76th dashed forward and attempted to enter the fort along with the retreating guard. This attempt failed, as the enemy had been too quick for the assailants, and Monson found himself confronted by a closed gate, his column being exposed to a most severe raking fire from the bastions on either side. Two scaling ladders were instantly applied to the walls, and Major McLeod with the grenadiers of the 76th attempted to mount, but was compelled to withdraw by the throng of pikemen on the parapets. A 6-pounder was then planted in front of the gate, but proved ineffective, and then a 12-pounder was brought up, though some time elapsed before it could be properly placed, owing to the peculiar situation of the gate, close to the flank of a bastion. Several rounds were fired before any impression was produced, and for fully twenty minutes the storming party was exposed to a very heavy fire

from guns and muskets, while numbers of the enemy descended the scaling ladders and attacked the troops on foot. It was at this crisis that most of the British casualties took place. Colonel Monson was wounded with a pike; his adjutant, Lieutenant F. W. St. Aubin, and Captain R. Cameron were killed, as well as Lieutenants J. Browne, M. B. Fleming and A. C. Campbell of the 76th and J. Turton of the 4th Native Infantry. At length the gate gave way, and the whole party rushed along the narrow entrance, under a heavy fire from the neighbouring bastion and a small round tower which commanded the passage. The second gate was easily forced and the troops advanced along a narrow causeway to the third guided by Mr. Lucan, an officer who had lately quitted Sindhia's service to avoid fighting against his own countrymen and had joined General Lake. The third gate was taken in the confusion caused by the flying enemy, who crowded the passage and prevented the gate from being closed before the pursuing troops came up. All the time a heavy cross-fire was maintained, and fresh losses were incurred before the fourth gate, which led into the body of the fort. The artillery, under Captain Shipton, who had been severely wounded, experienced considerable difficulty in bringing up the 12-pounder, and when it at length arrived the gate was found too strongly secured to be forced. The situation was saved by Major McLeod, who broke through the wicket and ascended the ramparts.

Then the resistance gradually lessened, and in a short time the celebrated fortress fell. The British loss was 55 killed and 205 wounded—a small price to pay for so signal an exploit. The defence had been conducted for nearly an hour with the utmost vigour, and the losses of the garrison were enormous. At least two thousand either were killed or lost their lives in attempting to escape, for the ditch in places was almost filled with bodies of the drowned; while many who could swim and thus gained the open plain were cut up by a troop of the 27th Dragoons owing to their obstinate refusal to surrender. Those who yielded were at once set free by the Commander-in-Chief, who had been watching the siege with the greatest anxiety and had constantly kept close to the place. M. Pedron, the commandant of the fort, was taken prisoner, as were two Maratha chiefs, but the second-in-command

Capture of the fort.

also a Maratha, had been killed in the assault. Within the fort were found 281 guns of various descriptions, large quantities of muskets, ammunition, stores and clothing, as well as several tumbrils loaded with Spanish dollars, which were immediately put into circulation. On the evening of the same day the officers who had lost their lives were buried in front of the main guards of their respective regiments, the whole force being present at the ceremony, and monuments were afterwards raised over their graves. Aligarh was subsequently added to the battle rolls of the regiments engaged, but it is curious that the medal for the victory was not issued till 1851.

War with Holkar.

The capture of Aligarh was followed by that of Dehli, and the whole of the Maratha possessions in the Doab thus passed into the hands of the British. The district, however, was not easily pacified. It has been shown elsewhere how the various *taluqas* came into existence, and how revenue farmers had attained power and influence by all manner of illicit means. Under native rule the *taluqdars*, owing to their local knowledge and experience, were naturally the persons best fitted to collect the revenue and therefore could not be passed over by the governors of the district, whether Mughal, Jat or Maratha. Their power greatly increased in times of anarchy and disorder, and even De Boigne and Perron deemed themselves fortunate if they could recover even a nominal demand from the leading *taluqdars* and *jagirdars* of the district. The rule of the French commandants was undoubtedly strong, but there was no real safety for person or property. Money and valuables were buried, money-lending was stagnant, trade was crushed by vexatious imposts, cultivation was languishing, no one wore good clothes for fear of forced contributions, and for the same reasons houses were built of mud instead of bricks. The British authorities had a difficult enough task before them in evolving order out of chaos and making the *taluqdars* realize the strength of the new administration. The latter, as in the ceded territory, stoutly opposed the inquiry into their rights and the abolition of the transit dues, so that when Holkar declared war in 1804 his numerous emissaries in the Doab had no difficulty in exciting the hopes and fears of the local chieftains. Among the first to join the Marathas were

Nahar Ali Khan and his nephew, Dunde Khan, the Lalkhanis of Pitampur in the Bulandshahr district, who held the whole of the northern and north-eastern parganas. Holkar's *amils* took possession of the country to the west and north-west, while Abhai Singh occupied Chandaus, and in Koil itself an insurrection broke out in September, which lasted for nine days. In December Mr. Russell expelled the Marathas from Nohjhil and Khair with the aid of the *taluqdar* of Beswan; Captain Cruttenden recovered Atrauli and Dibai; and Colonel Grueber drove out Abhai Singh from Chandaus, though on his retirement the Bargujars again seized Atrauli and menaced Chandaus. The commanding officer at Aligarh could not spare sufficient troops for Mr. Russell's support, and it was not till the middle of 1805 that any active measures could be taken. In July Colonel Richardson took Nahar Ali Khan's fort of Turkipura, and his estates were confiscated; but Dunde Khan was pardoned on condition of his disarming certain forts, his property being settled with his son, Ranmast Khan. The latter at once began to equip a large force and to strengthen his defences, heedless of the promise he had given. In the meantime the whole district had been much disturbed by the inroad of the celebrated Pindari leader, Amir Khan, who had been despatched northwards by Holkar with the object of creating a diversion in the Doab and Rohilkhand. In February 1805 he crossed the Jumna at Mahaban and marched northwards to Dunde Khan's fort of Kamauna. The latter place was then being besieged by Colonel Grueber, who had with him some 2,000 regular infantry and 1,500 of Skinner's Horse; but he appears to have retired on the approach of Amir Khan, who stayed but one day and then passed on towards Meerut, with General Smith in close pursuit. The Pindaris again passed through the district a fortnight later, and on the bank of the Jumna defeated the troops of Daya Ram of Hathras, which had been sent to stop their progress.

Further roubles.

The capture of Turkipura had no lasting effect, for Ranmast Khan soon showed signs of contumacy, and refused to engage for his share of Pitampur and the farm of Shikarpur on any reasonable terms, with the result that he was expelled in 1806. In October of that year, however, he returned with his father, and

seized Masmana, a village of Nobjhil. Subsequently they resumed possession of their ancestral forts, putting Kamauna and Ganaura into a state of defence. In September 1807, on the representation of Mr. Russell, who pointed out that Ranmast Khan had broken all the conditions of his pardon and was in a state of open rebellion, a military force was ordered to reduce him and Dunde Khan to subjection should they refuse to pay up all arrears, dismantle their forts and surrender their persons. On the 29th of September they were ordered to present themselves before the magistrate, but instead they began collecting materials and provisions, while Ranmast Khan added to his former offences by plundering the town of Shikarpur. On the 12th of October Major-General Dickens invested the fort of Kamauna. A practicable breach was effected by the 19th of November, but an attempt to carry the place by storm proved a disastrous failure and great losses were incurred. In spite of this success Dunde Khan evacuated his fort on the 24th and repaired to Ganaura, from which he made his escape on the 13th of December. He fled to Rajputana, where he remained for the rest of his days, in spite of the large reward offered for his apprehension. His ancestral estate of half Pitampur was given to Mardan Ali Khan, who had consistently supported the Government in the operations conducted against his kinsman.

Hathras. With the expulsion of Dunde Khan the district gradually quieted down, and beyond the events narrated in former chapters nothing worthy of mention occurred till it became necessary to adopt strong measures towards the great Jat *taluqdars* of the south. It has already been shown how Daya Ram of Hathras and Bhagwant Singh of Mursan were constantly in arrears with their payments of revenue, and how they consistently defied the authorities by levying unauthorised dues and harbouring offenders. At length in 1816 Mr. Marjoribanks requested that, owing to Daya Ram's gross misconduct in refusing to deliver up four persons charged with murder, both he and the Raja of Mursan should be deprived of their privilege of exemption from the police system introduced in the rest of the district. Owing to the disturbed state of Rohilkhand and other parts at this juncture it

was considered necessary to strike a vigorous blow. The Cawnpore, Meerut and Muttra divisions were accordingly mobilised and ordered to concentrate on Hathras under the command of Major-General Marshall. Daya Ram's fort was one of the strongest in India, and was in a most complete state of repair, the improvements carried out at Aligarh after the conquest having been carefully copied. By the beginning of February 1817 the place was closely invested, and Daya Ram was then ordered to surrender a gate of the fort and to dismantle the fortifications. The negotiations were continued for some days, and then dropped owing to the *taluqdar's* refusal to comply with the conditions. The siege commenced on the 17th, and at the end of a week the *katra* or fortified town was breached and evacuated; approaches were then made to the fort and batteries were erected under a heavy, though ineffectual, fire from the ramparts. By the 1st of March the works of the besieging army were completed, and on the following morning fire was opened on the fort by forty-two mortars and three heavy batteries, the most powerful assemblage of artillery hitherto witnessed in India. The effect was most destructive and the garrison was paralyzed, the cannonade being maintained throughout the day till at 5 o'clock a large magazine blew up, destroying half the garrison and nearly all the buildings. Daya Ram himself was unhurt, but when darkness came on he escaped with a few horsemen, vainly pursued by a patrol of the 8th Dragoons. The rest of the garrison attempted to follow, but were driven in and obliged to surrender. Thus Hathras was taken with the loss of a single European and five sepoys, an achievement which had such an effect that the Raja of Mursan agreed to dismantle his fort on the first summons, and no further resistance was offered by any of the recalcitrant *taluqdars*.

The Mutiny.

Thereafter nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the district till the great rebellion of 1857. The history of Aligarh during the Mutiny is full of incident, but is somewhat disconnected owing to the fact that the main highway of the Doab runs through the district, which in consequence witnessed the continual passage and repassage of rebel forces, in most instances with a pursuing British army at their heels. The Aligarh cantonment in May 1857 was garrisoned by four companies of the 9th Native Infantry,

a regiment which was considered one of the best and most steadfast in India. The troops were commanded by Major Eld, while the civil officers in charge were Mr. Watson, the collector, Mr. Lane and Mr. F. B. Outram, all of the Civil Service. News of the Meerut outbreak reached the station on the 12th, and caused much uncertainty and alarm, but nothing definite occurred beyond the burning of an empty bungalow. Rumours came of disorder in the district, and Major Eld sent out a detachment to ascertain the state of affairs. It returned after two days with the report that the rumours had been grossly exaggerated, and the sepoys had shown no signs of disaffection, although they had been openly urged by the butchers and bad characters of the city to revolt and shoot their officers. On the 20th of May, however, a Brahman resident of a village near the city was found tampering with the sepoys, who reported the matter to Major Eld. The man was seized, tried by a court-martial of native officers, sentenced to death and hanged before the assembled troops. The latter remained impassive till one of them stepped forward and exclaimed : "Behold a martyr to our religion !" The effect was instantaneous. The men broke into open mutiny, dismissed their officers and compelled them and the civil residents to quit Aligarh. They then plundered the treasury, opened the jail doors and marched off in a body to Dehli. The whole station was looted and burned by the city rabble, who also seized a large postal bullock train then passing through, appropriating the contents and taking away the carts and animals.

Flight from Aligarh.

The fugitives proceeded under escort of a small detachment of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry, which had just arrived in Aligarh, as far as Hathras. There had been left behind two clerks, Messrs. Connor and Cline, with their families, and these on the 22nd reached Sawamai near Sasni, being joined on the way by an indigo planter, Mr. Nichterlein, and his family ; they were then attacked and robbed by a party of Mewatis, who killed Mr. Nichterlein's son ; but they were subsequently rescued by Panna Lal, a banker of Sasni, who escorted them in safety to Hathras. On the 21st of May news of the Aligarh mutiny had reached Agra, and Mr. Colvin at once despatched Captain Alexander with the 1st Gwalior Cavalry to secure the main road

to the north. The latter sent ahead Lieutenant Cockburn with 233 sabres to rescue the fugitives at Hathras, and this task was successfully effected; but on the 24th a hundred of his men rebelled and rode off to stir up the villagers in the neighbourhood. The fugitives were sent on to Khandauli in the Agra district, but Cockburn with his remaining force set out to punish the rebels. He placed four men in a covered bullock cart, which was sent towards the native camp. The ruse succeeded at once, for several troopers dashed out to seize the cart, only to meet with a volley, while the resulting confusion gave Cockburn an opportunity of charging down on the rebels from a neighbouring grove with such effect that forty-eight were killed and the rest dispersed. Cockburn remained at Hathras, patrolling the road, and his action enabled further measures to be taken.

The volunteers.

On the 26th of May a party of 40 volunteers from Agra under Lieutenant W. H. Greathed reached Khandauli and then went on to Hathras on the 29th, effecting the rescue of Messrs. Booth, Saunders and a few others who had been shut up in the Maloi indigo factory. The same day they occupied Aligarh and took possession of the station, Mr. Watson assuming charge of the district. He opened up communications with Bulandshahr and Meerut, while in the city itself some degree of order was restored, the guilty in many cases disgorging much of the plundered property for fear of punishment. On the 1st of June the collector, with Dr. S. Clarke, the postmaster and a few volunteers rode out by night to Khair, where Rao Bhopal Singh and his Chauhans had deposed the tahsildar and proclaimed a Rajput government. Posting vedettes to prevent the rebels' escape, he rode boldly through the town with a few followers, entered the tahsil and surprised Bhopal Singh, who was captured with sixteen of his men. The leader was promptly hanged, and the party retired unmolested to Aligarh, the command of the volunteers being then taken by Mr. Paterson Saunders. Before the middle of the month the Chauhans of Khair, enlisting the aid of the Tappal Jats, attacked Khair, plundered and destroyed all the Government buildings as well as the houses of the Banias, and compelled the tahsildar to retire after a brief defence of the strongly fortified tahsil. In the meantime Koil

was kept in order, and many excursions were made against refractory villages, which were most successful in every instance. More formidable were the large bands of mutineers from Oudh and elsewhere, which were constantly passing up the grand trunk road. They were too strong to be met in open fight, but their movements were harassed by the volunteers, who used to attack the advanced guard and then retire to some strong position, from which the rebels never attempted to dislodge them. The work entailed on the garrison was very severe, and the achievements of the small force remarkably effective; but on the 21st of June most of the volunteers were recalled to Agra, and Mr. Watson was left with eleven men. These included Messrs. Cocks and Outram of the Civil Service, Ensigns Marsh and Ollivant, Dr. Stewart Clarke, Messrs. P. Saunders, J.O'B. Tandy, H. B. Harington, Hind, Castle and Burkingyoung.

Madrak.

This little force was wholly insufficient to defend a station with a turbulent city in the immediate vicinity, and Watson therefore retired to the deserted factory at Madrak, where he was within touch of Captain Burlton at Sasni and Captain Alexander at Hathras. From Madrak he continued to make expeditions against the rebellious villages, but towards the end of June he received information of the intended mutiny of the Gwalior troops. A more immediate cause for alarm was the news on the 30th of June that the Musalman rabble of Koil had raised the green flag and had sworn to bring back the heads of the Europeans and affix them to the city gate. Careful watch was then maintained, and on the 2nd of July a force of some hundreds was observed approaching from Koil. Watson at once sallied forth, and the little body was received with the innocuous fire of a hundred matchlocks; the weather was damp, and many more missed fire; but Watson without hesitating dashed at the mob, which broke like sheep and fled in precipitate haste. Fourteen men were killed, but the little band emerged unharmed and returned in peace to Madrak.

he walior oops.

Meanwhile the 1st Gwalior Cavalry had mutinied at Hathras on the 1st of July. The men showed no ill feeling towards their officers, but simply told them to go, and Alexander with a few others had no choice but to ride off to Agra. The next day the

same thing happened with Captain Burlton's detachment of the 2nd Cavalry at Sasni, which marched into Hathras. Captain Pearson found his artillery in a mutinous state but remained behind. On the 3rd he went on parade attended only by a European staff-sergeant, rode up to the two regiments, received their salutes, and as soon as he was clear of the line galloped away, owing his safety merely to his cool courage. He overtook the cavalry officers on the way to Agra, which he reached in time to take a very conspicuous part in the disastrous battle of Shahganj. The revolt of the last remaining troops convinced Watson that further delay was idle. He and his party proceeded to Iglas, where a few days before Burlton had dispersed a large body of Jats which were threatening the tahsil. From Iglas he marched to Agra, but on the way he lost two of his small force, Mr. Marsh being killed in a slight skirmish, while Mr. Tandy jumped his horse into a grove crowded with hidden *ghazis* and was cut to pieces. Watson himself died of cholera soon after reaching Agra.

Rebel rule.

His efforts had delayed the establishment of a rebel government at Koil till his final departure. Then a *panchayat* was formed with the object of preserving order and saving the city from the Mewatis; but a pleader named Nasim-ullah, taking umbrage at his exclusion from the committee, invited Muhammad Ghaus Khan from Sikandra Rao to Koil, and the latter was appointed *naib nazim* by Walidad Khan of Malagarh in the Bulandshahr district. The *panchayat* was ousted, Nasim-ullah was put in charge of the city, one Mahbub Khan became tahsildar and a man named Hasan Khan was *kotwal*. The usurpers levied forces, but Muhammad Ghaus Khan was never able to extend his authority beyond the city and collected no revenue. In the district the rebellion had taken the form of internecine warfare between Hindus and Musalmans and again between Rajputs and Jats. Besides the *darogha* of the jail and Niaz Ahmad, the inspector of schools, none of the higher officials had joined the rebel cause. Only one Christian, Mr. Nichterlein, had been murdered, while in many cases the villagers had rescued fugitives. Mr. Hoggan and his family were saved by a sweeper at Koil; Mr. Ryan at Nanau was taken into Hathras by a *zamindar* after a narrow escape; and there was little sign

of any general animosity against Europeans, the only large factory that was destroyed being that of Mr. Nichterlein, though three others were damaged by rebel troops. The landholders remained as a rule quiet, or else confined their attention to the recovery of their lost estates and to the settlement of old scores against their neighbours. There were several exceptions among the Musalmans, especially the Pathans of Sikandra Rao, but the Jats and Rajputs seldom took a prominent part against the British Government. Mention has already been made of Rao Bhopal Singh, while others of note were Mahtab Singh and Mangal Singh of Akrabad, who, after the plunder of the Akrabad treasury by mutineers, permitted their own people to destroy the records, refused all aid to the tahsildar and generally lived in open rebellion. Most damage was done by the low Musalman rabble, especially at Koil and Harduaganj; and this was only to be expected when all were excited and there was no restraining hand. The tahsil records were destroyed at Sikandra Rao, Atrauli, Akrabad and Khair, but, except at the last, the mischief was started by mutinous troops and the populace joined in the general scramble for plunder.

Military operations.

On the other hand there were many who throughout the disturbances displayed their loyalty to the Government, and these were afforded an opportunity of rendering active aid when on the 20th of August 300 of the 3rd Europeans, three guns and thirty volunteer cavalry under the gallant de Kantzow, the whole being commanded by Major Montgomery, left Agra for Hathras, which was then threatened by the Koil rebels, having been hitherto preserved from plunder by the influence of Gobind Singh, the son of Daya Ram. This man, in spite of the loss of his ancestral estates, rendered excellent service at all times, his followers being employed constantly on police escort and intelligence duties. He joined Major Montgomery, who arrived at Hathras on the 21st and found the place kept in good order by Gobind Singh, Raja Tikam Singh of Mursan and Chaube Ghansham Das, the blind tahsildar. Other loyal Jats were Kharag Singh of Beswan, Daryao Singh of Jawar and Bharat Singh of Nagla Dagar, all of whom obtained commissions in Murray's Jat Horse, as well as Sheo Singh of Pisawa,

who contributed a large number of troopers for Gobind Singh's use and afterwards for Captain Murray's regiment, and Balram Singh of Kajraut. Most of these joined the expeditionary force, as also did Net Ram, the agent of the Rani of Bijaigarh, who had maintained order in that part of the district, and a few others, including Muhabbat Ali Khan and Zafar-ud-din, cavalry soldiers in mutinied regiments, who were the more remarkable for their loyalty as being inhabitants of the very rebellious town of Sikandra Rao. Montgomery reached Aligarh on the 24th of August and in the morning of that day found Ghaus Khan and his troops near the town in an enclosure known as Man Singh's garden. The rebel force comprised a large body of *ghazis* and a detachment of the 3rd Cavalry. The latter appeared outside the enclosure and de Kantzow was sent to dislodge them, a task which he effected with a single charge. The *ghazis* then rushed out and made a furious onslaught on the infantry. So determined was their advance that it became necessary to bring up the guns. This caused their retirement, and the Europeans, dashing forward, turned the retreat into a rout. The rebels were driven out of Aligarh, but the city was not fully occupied till the 28th. Mr. Cocks, who accompanied the force, assumed charge of the district, but on the retirement of the troops to Hathras, on the 4th of September, the city was made over to Gobind Singh, assisted by Aftab Rai, an experienced old tahsildar, Sundar Lal, a subordinate judge, and Rai Durga Prasad, a deputy collector. In the district some show of authority was established and all the tahsils were reoccupied.

Further troubles.

This arrangement answered very well for a time, but trouble again ensued after the capture of Dehli, which let loose a flood of rebel troops in the Doab. On the 25th of September Gobind Singh was surprised and driven out of Koil with some loss by Nasim-ullah, while on the same day Ali Muhammad, the tahsildar of Atrauli, was murdered at his post. The same reason caused the troops to fall back on Agra from Hathras, which was threatened by a large force that had come through Muttra to Mursan and looted the latter place, inflicting much damage on the Raja's house and property. This force reached Hathras on the 3rd of October and thence marched to Sikandra Rao, leaving the latter on the 6th.

Re-occupation.

On the 5th of the same month Colonel Greathed's column entered Koil without opposition. The north of the district was comparatively quiet, for order had been kept in some measure by Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhitari, by Daud Khan of Bhikampur, and by Chandan Singh of Gabhana, aided by his brother, Hira Singh of Birpur, and his nephew, Balwant Singh of Somna. The rebels in Koil fled down the grand trunk road to Akrabad, whither Greathed sent in pursuit the 9th Lancers under Major Ouvry. The latter came up with the flying mutineers and cut up about 250. Then, pushing on to Akrabad, he surprised Mangal Singh and Mahtab Singh in their fort, and hanged them after a summary trial. In this proceeding he was assisted by Tej Singh and Jawahir Singh, loyal Pundirs of Akrabad, who had ever refused to join with their kinsmen and had done their utmost to keep the neighbourhood quiet. On the 9th of October Greathed reached Bijaigarh, which had been untouched by the rebellion, even the furniture in an indigo factory being found intact, and thence he proceeded by forced marches to Agra. Koil was speedily reoccupied after the battle of Agra by Gobind Singh, who was now supported by Major Eld with 150 Europeans, two guns and 100 Sikhs, the fort being cleaned up and utilized as a cantonment. Mr. Cocks accompanied the force as special commissioner, while Mr. W. J. Bramly took charge as magistrate. The police were reorganised and strengthened by levies of horse and foot, which were forthcoming in large numbers all over the district, under the influence of the Jats, the Jadons of Gabhana, the Nawab of Chhitari, the Pathans of Bhikampur and others. Revenue was collected everywhere, but much trouble was caused by the constant passage through the district of rebels from beyond the Jumna. In the beginning of December news came of the advance of the Fatehgarh rebels, who had reached Kasganj, where Chaube Ghansham Das was surprised and killed. Their progress was so slow that Colonel Seaton, who was taking a large convoy from Dehli down the grand trunk road, was enabled to reach Aligarh by the 11th of December. Leaving his convoy under the fort walls and taking with him a hundred men of the 3rd Europeans, he marched his troops to Gangiri, where Colonel Farquhar, who had come from Bulandshahr by

way of Atrauli and Chharra, was watching the enemy with a small force of Baluchis. Having advanced a mile and a half beyond the suspension bridge over the Nim Nadi Seaton was surprised by the news that the enemy were coming down on both flanks. He formed line with extraordinary rapidity, the Carabineers and a few of the 9th Lancers on the extreme right, Hodson's Horse on the left, with the guns and infantry in the centre, the latter comprising the 3rd Europeans, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, the 7th Punjabis and a Sikh corps. The rebels came on in two columns, the intervening gap being filled with infantry. The Carabineers promptly charged the enemys battery on the right and took the guns, though three out of five of their officers were killed and another was dangerously wounded. At the same time Hodson had overthrown the enemy's horse on the left and the infantry thereupon fled, abandoning their arms and scattering over the fields. They had in fact received a greater surprise than Seaton, since they imagined they had only to deal with Farquhar's Baluchis. The battle is generally known by the name of Kasganj, that town being occupied the next morning. It relieved the pressure on this district, and the relief was enhanced by the tremendous punishment inflicted on the same rebel army by Seaton at Patiali. Returning to Kasganj on the 22nd of December Seaton sent Major Eld to take the captured guns into Aligarh and to despatch thence the convoy under an escort, while he himself proceeded to Mainpuri.

Pacification.

The exploits of Seaton cleared the district, and thenceforward the only danger to be feared was the incursion of rebels from Rohilkhand. There was no occupied post between Aligarh and Fatehgarh, but in spite of this the rebels appear to have shown no enterprise, and the threatened peril was finally averted in March by the arrival of General Penny at Patiali. By this time, however, the civil administration of the district was thoroughly established, and the Meerut division suffered no more from the presence of hostile forces after the invasion of Rohilkhand by Sir Colin Campbell.

Punishments and rewards

There remained the settlement of accounts. The landholders who had taken part in the disturbances were guilty in most cases of isolated acts of plunder rather than of overt rebellion against the Government; but the punishments were heavy, as much as

21,912 acres being confiscated. Of this amount 5,810 acres were in the Khair tahsil, 5,566 in Sikandra Rao, 4,969 in Aligarh and 3,650 in Iglas, while only 1,252 were in Atrauli and 1,115 in Hathras. On the other hand, the recipients of rewards were numerous. Gobind Singh was created a Raja and was given the *zamindari* rights of the city of Koil. Chaube Jai Kishan Das, the brother of Ghansham Das, who had acted as tahsildar at Hathras, received a similar title and a large grant of land, while a smaller grant was made to his nephew, Mohan Lal. Gifts of land were bestowed on the loyal Jats, on the Jadons of Gabhana, Birpur and Somna, on the Pundirs of Akrabad, and others whose names have been mentioned in different parts of the narrative. Besides these the rewarded loyalists included the Saiyids of Jalali, who preserved their town from plunder; the families of Moti Singh and Daulat Singh, Chauhans of Ahak in pargana Koil, who had fallen with Ghansham Das in the defence of Kasganj; and Sawant Singh of Bisana in pargana Hathras, who had fought with the rebel Jats at Sadabad. Mention, too, must be made of Kundan Singh of Nai, a Pundir who constantly kept the Musalmans of Sikandra Rao in check, whereby the tahsildar was enabled to retain his post till Mr. Watson left for Agra. After the recapture of Koil in August Kundan Singh was placed in charge of the pargana and raised a force of some 1,500 men, by whose aid the tahsildar was maintained in his position to the end. Kundan Singh was assisted by Debi Prasad, a Bania of Sikandra Rao, who sent much useful information to Agra and suffered considerably at the hands of the rebels.

Subsequent history.

Since the Mutiny nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of Aligarh, and the history of the district is confined to a mere record of agricultural and economic progress, to which reference has already been made in previous chapters. The chief events, apart from the settlements of the land revenue,[1] have been the development of communications, the rapid expansion of commerce and industries, and the wide extension of the canal system. The last is yet incomplete, but it is hoped that within a few years the greater part of the district will have been rendered secure against the effects of those natural calamities which from time to time have retarded the flowing tide of prosperity.

GAZETTEER

OF

ALIGARH.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

ALIGARH.

DIRECTORY.

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AGSAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

This large agricultural village stands in the east of the pargana, in 27°44′N. and 78°29′E., a short distance south of the provincial road from Muttra to Kasganj, some seven miles north-east from Sikandra Rao. From it unmetalled roads lead to Gangiri on the north and to Kachaura and Jalesar on the south, while close to the point where the latter crosses the Cawnpore-Achnera line is a railway station. The population of the village numbered 3,770 persons in 1901, including 210 Musalmans and a large community of Jadon Rajputs. The area of the *mauza* is no less than 4,042 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 7,194; the owners are Jadons, one of the proprietors being the widow of Ram Chandar Singh of Pachon, but a portion has been alienated and is now held by Banias. Agsauli contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. Till 1908 there was a police station here, but the circle was then abolished, as already noted in Chapter IV.

AKRABAD, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The capital of the Akrabad pargana is a mere village standing in 27°48′N. and 78°16′E., on the grand trunk road, at a distance of 14 miles from Aligarh, two miles east from the Nanau bridge and eleven miles north-west from Sikandra Rao. It is connected by unmetalled roads with Pilkhana on the north and Bijaigarh on the south. The name was originally Akbarabad, and the place is said to have been founded by Akbar during one of his hunting excursions. It was for many years the headquarters of a tahsil, and when this was abolished in 1862 the munsif's court continued to be located here till 1880. It now contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a military encamping-ground and an upper primary school. The population was 2,008 in 1853, rising to 2,199 in 1865, while in 1872 it was 2,197. It then dropped to 1,805 in 1881, and ten years later

to 1,687; though at the last census it was 1,994, including 751 Musalmans and a large community of Rajputs, the latter being the owners of the village. During the Mutiny the *zamindars*, Mangal Singh and Mahtab Rai, not only allowed their followers to plunder the tahsil after the troops had looted the treasury, but remained in open rebellion, refusing all aid to the tahsildar. The village was captured by Colonel Greathed on the 6th of October 1857 and the leaders were hanged; but two of their clansmen, Tej Singh and Jawahir Singh, remained loyal and so saved the property from confiscation. From 1867 to 1882 Akrabad was administered under Act XX of 1856, but the measure was withdrawn as unsuitable for so small a place.

AKRABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

This pargana forms the north-western portion of the tahsil, and is a roughly rectangular tract bounded on the south-east by pargana Sikandra Rao, on the south-west by Hathras and on the north-west by Koil, while the Kali Nadi separates it from Gangiri on the north-east. It has a total area of 74,299 acres or 116 square miles, and of this 48,860 acres or 65·76 per cent. were cultivated on an average during the five years ending with 1906-07.

Akrabad, or Akbarabad as it was originally named, is said to have first become a pargana in the days of Akbar, but its area was then very different from that comprised within its present limits. The boundaries were inextricably mixed up with those of Jalali, and in the beginning of the nineteenth century there were numerous villages to the north of the Kali Nadi and many now in pargana Koil. The Akrabad and Jalali parganas were made into a single tahsil in 1840, but in 1862 Jalali was divided up among its neighbours. At the same time 23 villages of Akrabad were given to pargana Koil, 22 to Atrauli, from which they were subsequently transferred to Gangiri, and four to Hathras. This left 39 villages, but to make up the deficiency a large number of villages were received from Jalali, bringing the total up to the present figure of 89. In this manner the pargana lost the Pathan estates north of the Kali Nadi, and in exchange received the Pundir *taluqa* of Bijaigarh, of which an account

has been given in Chapter III. The rest of the area is held mainly by the Jadon families of Jarauli and other villages.

The population of the reconstituted pargana numbered 64,747 persons in 1872, and this dropped to 57,450 in 1881, though ten years later it was 59,938, and by 1901 the number of inhabitants had risen to 71,301, of whom 59,843 were Hindus, 9,667 Musalmans and 1,791 of other religions, mainly Aryas and Jains. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, Brahmans and Rajputs, followed at a long distance by Banias, Gadariyas, Ahirs and Lodhs. The pargana contains the small towns of Pilkhana, Kauriaganj and Bijaigarh, as well as several large villages such as Gopi, Jarauli and Akrabad, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. Others are Shahgarh, adjoining Kauriaganj, Nānau on the canal and Manai, a Pundir village of 2,026 inhabitants, some four miles south-east from the pargana capital.

ALIGARH, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

The headquarters of the district are located in the civil station of Aligarh, a name originally applied to the famous fortress situated some distance to the north, and now commonly employed to denote not only the old cantonment and civil lines, but also the city of Koil, though the latter name is still in general use. Koil stands in 27°53′N. and 78°4′E., at a distance of 875 miles by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta, 308 by the grand trunk road from Allahabad, 49 miles north from Agra and 80 miles from Dehli. The grand trunk road skirts the eastern part of Koil, separating the city from the civil station, and through the former runs the provincial road from Agra. Metalled roads lead northwards to Anupshahr, north-eastwards to Atrauli, south-westwards to Iglas and westwards to Khair. The railway station lies close to the grand trunk road, and this also serves as a terminus for the branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bareilly.

At the first census in 1847 the city of Koil contained 36,181 inhabitants, but by 1853 the total had risen to 55,001, though in 1865 it had dropped to 48,403. Since that time there has been a marked increase, the population in 1872 being 58,539, rising

to 62,443 in 1881; and though ten years later it was 61,485, by 1901 the figure had risen to 70,434, of whom 32,339 were females. Classified by religions there were 41,076 Hindus, 27,518 Musalmans, 619 Jains, 609 Aryas, 570 Christians, 35 Sikhs and 7 Parsis. Of the whole population 37·2 per cent. belong to the industrial classes, 27·4 are agriculturists, 13·4 depend on personal or domestic service, 12·4 on general labour and 5·6 per cent. are engaged in trade, including transport and storage. The remainder include the professional classes and those employed by Government or by local or municipal bodies.

The history of Koil has already been narrated in Chapter V and need not be repeated. The town grew up gradually round the old Dor stronghold, still known as the Balai Qila or lofty fort, a name which at once suggests that of the other Dor city of Bulandshahr. Of the fort itself nothing now remains, and the site is occupied by Sabit Khan's great mosque, which from its situation is the most striking feature in the landscape for miles around. The building possesses little architectural merit, and is constructed of block *kankar*, with a little red sandstone, the domes being of brick. Viewed at a distance, the white mosque with its gilded pinnacles does not lack beauty or even dignity. It had fallen into a bad state of repair, but was thoroughly restored in 1898-99 at a cost of Rs. 23,356, the money being subscribed by the principal Musalman residents of this and the Bulandshahr districts, as is recorded on a tablet at the gate. Near the mosque is another called the Moti Masjid. This too is attributed to Sabit Khan, as also is the adjacent tank. In the history of the district reference has been made to the unhappy destruction of the Koil Minar, which stood on the highest ground of the Balai Qila and was the oldest building in the town. Antiquities in Koil are scarce. About a quarter of a mile to the west of the Jami Masjid is a curious group of tombs, to the south of the Khair road. Many of these bear Arabic inscriptions, and some are undoubtedly of great age. One is known as that of Shah Jamal Shams-ul-Arfin, and is held in great veneration. This man is said to have been a darvesh, who took up his abode in the town before its capture by the Musalmans. He may have been a spy, for such a practice was not uncommon in those days,

as would appear from similar traditions elsewhere. It is said that he took part in the assault and that two of his disciples were killed, one of whom was buried in the Mamu Bhanja *muhalla*. Possibly other tombs contain the remains of those who fell in the assault. Some of these were once endowed, but the properties have been dissipated or confiscated, and most of the tombs are in a very dilapidated state. Another Shah Jamal, who was a chief in the Musalman army, is buried near the railway station, and two villages are held revenue-free for the support of the *dargah*, at which a large gathering is held in June to commemorate his death. Near the old racecourse is the tomb of Pir Bahadur, who is said to have been killed in the capture of Koil, though nothing further is known of this personage. The most striking tomb is that of Gesu Khan, an open pillared *chhatri* of the Hindu type. It was built in 1563, as is recorded in an inscription on the adjoining *idgah*, and the occupant is believed to have been governor of Koil. Close to the Moti Masjid is the tomb of Ilah Bakhsh, a Faqir. The story goes that this mausoleum, built in 1717 by Sabit Khan, was intended by the latter for his own use, but that on being warned by Ilah Bakhsh that he would never lie in it, he replied that either himself or the Faqir should be buried in it, whoever died first. The Nawab himself is buried in his own garden, now occupied by the Kinlochganj bazar. There are nearly a hundred mosques and *imambaras* in the town, but few are of any antiquity or possess any interest. Old Hindu buildings are still more rare. The most conspicuous is the temple of Achaleswar in the south of the city, on the edge of the Achal tank, a reservoir of considerable size filled with water from the canal. It was at first an unpretentious building, but was greatly enlarged and enriched by the Jats. On the Dehli road is a large masonry tank built in the seventeenth century by a Kayasth named Jadu Rai, but it is now in ruins and the bed is cultivated.

In spite of its imposing appearance and fine situation the city is a poor place, rather resembling an overgrown agricultural village. The open space round the mosque is flanked by good shops belonging to the municipality, and here too stand the tahsil buildings and the Kotwali police station. From this

space wide roads radiate to the north-east and the railway, on the west to Kanwariganj and the Khair road, and to the south, connecting with a road that winds round the western outskirts. The business quarter of the town lies to the east, and is traversed from north to south by a broad street, which forms the principal bazar. This is crossed by the station road from the mosque and a branch leads eastwards, past the Achal tank, to the grand trunk road, this serving as the main line of communication for the east of the town. The northern part of the principal bazar is known as Mianganj, and connected with it is the Perronganj market. There are altogether 126 *muhallas* in the city, and many of these go by the name of Sarai, such as Sarai Babu and Sarai Hakim, named after one Hakim Asad Ali. It would appear that a large portion of the site was formerly occupied by clusters of *sarais*, built at various times for the convenience of travellers, Koil being a central halting-place on the routes from Agra, Rohilkhand and the Duab to Dehli. In the days of the Marathas the city extended only as far as the large masonry building on the edge of Perronganj, and this quarter is still known as the Aligarh Darwaza. There were originally walls and gates round the city, as the names of Madar, Dehli, Turkman, Sasni and Aligarh Darwazas testify, but only the vestige of one pillar of the last gateway remains close to the *dargah* of Kalan Shahid. Under British rule the city spread northwards and was much improved, the names of the officers responsible for the creation of new markets and quarters being commemorated in Russellganj, built in 1805, Kinlochganj on the site of Sabit Khan's garden, and several others. In the northern extension of the city, towards the railway station, are Faizganj, the municipal hall, the mission church and the Bramly hospital. This quarter was an open plain in the days of Perron. Latterly the cotton presses and indigo factory of Mr. J. Thornton, one of the first planters, were erected here, and his fine house was purchased by Mr. Bramly in 1871 and presented to the city for a dispensary. Opposite the factory was a large garden belonging to Perron, while M. Dudrenec lived in a house close to the city: several other planters, such as Messrs. Robertson and Stewart, had residences in the same vicinity. The Bramly

dispensary is being remodelled and extended at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000. Close to it is the Dufferin Hospital, on the opposite side of the road: it was built in 1894 at a cost of Rs. 7,300, but is also being greatly improved at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Between the dispensary and the railway is the Lyall Library, a fine building which faces the grand trunk road. It was erected under the auspices of the Bharat Varshiya National Association and was completed in 1902.

The civil station of Aligarh is connected with the city by means of two main roads, one having a level crossing and the other a bridge over the railway. It includes the old cantonment, which was abolished in 1869 and made over to the municipality. The station is pretty and well laid out. The principal thoroughfares are the Anupshahr road, which runs from the overhead railway bridge along the west side of the old parade ground and has a branch leading northwards to the fort, and the road which leads from the railway station and the overhead bridge past the parade ground on the eastern side and rejoins the Anupshahr road after a distance of a mile and a half. To the north-west of the bridge is the district high school and adjacent to this are the civil courts, located in a building which was completed in 1906 and is of a better type than is found in most districts. Beyond the courts stands the Aligarh Institute, already mentioned, and further west are the cemetery and the district jail, while near the south-west corner of the jail enclosure is the small domed monument erected over the officers who fell in the assault on the fort in 1803. There is an old cemetery in the cantonment, towards the fort, but it contains nothing of special interest. Between the two main roads, in the Cadell garden, a small park maintained by the municipality, is the Harrison clock tower, a fine building named after the late Mr. J. H. Harrison, collector of Aligarh about 1890. It is a five-storeyed, quadrangular structure in stone and brick, each storey having a vaulted roof supported on open arches with inlaid and cut stone-work. At each corner is a graceful turret and pinnacle, while the central spire is crowned by a steel weathercock. The foundation was laid in 1892 and the building was finished two years later at a cost of Rs. 11,830, exclusive of Rs. 5,000 for a chiming clock in the fourth storey,

the entire expense being met from subscriptions. Another handsome building is the Crosthwaite Hall, situated to the north of Cadell garden and opposite the Aligarh Institute; it was built in 1898 at a cost of Rs. 25,200, of which Rs. 10,000 were contributed by the municipal board and the rest raised by subscription. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Crosthwaite in 1894, and the formal opening by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. Digges LaTouche took place five years later. There is a large central hall with a gallery, approached by spiral staircases in the turrets flanking the porch, and three other rooms. To the south-east of the Cadell garden and the Crosthwaite Hall are a mission church and the Postal Workshops, already noticed in Chapter II. To the north of the Crosthwaite Hall, on the old parade ground, are the masonic hall, the post-office and the English church, dating from 1833. The station club, which was formerly accommodated in the building now occupied by the post-office, is a compact building near the north-east corner of the parade ground. To the west of the latter are the district courts and the police lines, while on the north side are the extensive buildings of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, already described, occupying part of the cantonment. Close by, towards the fort, is the ruined house called the Sahib Bagh, standing within a walled garden with a large gateway and guard-house on the roadside and bastions at each corner. This was the residence of DeBoigne and Perron, and at one time it must have been a very handsome building. It was occupied for some years by the Derridon family, and was last used by Mr. Smith as a settlement office. The residence of Colonel Pedron, who commanded Aligarh at the time of the siege, stood in a large garden, where the judge's court is now situated.

The celebrated fort of Aligarh stands some two miles to the north of the civil station and is approached by a short metalled road branching off from that leading to Barauli. The position is one of great natural strength, for the fort is built on high ground commanding an open plain, most of which was under water for a considerable portion of the year till the construction of the system of drains by the Canal department. It would appear that the fort was originally built in 1524 by Muhammad Khan, governor

of Koil under the Lodis. It was rebuilt in 1717 by the famous Sabit Khan, and its name was changed to Sabitgarh, while in 1757 it was taken by the Jats and called Ramgarh. Further additions were made by Afrasyab Khan, in whose day the fortress received its present appellation of Aligarh, and it was then considered a place of great strength, the Marathas being compelled in 1785 to resort to stratagem for its reduction. Under DeBoigne and Perron the fort was vastly improved by the agency of French engineers, and when stormed by Lord Lake in 1803, the fortress appears to have been a polygon of ten sides, with a bastion at each angle, in every case strengthened by a renny or faussebraie. All round ran a broad and deep ditch, crossed at the entrance by a narrow causeway, which was defended by a traverse. Immediately after its occupation by the British the ditch was completed and the causeway replaced by a drawbridge, and subsequently the outline was remodelled, the number of bastions being reduced to eight, while a second gateway was added on the north: each entrance was strengthened by a ravelin with a drawbridge, and a covered way was constructed; a regular glacis was made on the outer side of the ditch, the ramparts were lowered and the interior cleared of several buildings which it was thought might interfere with the defence. In 1857 the fort was occupied for a short time by the rebels, but it played no important part during the Mutiny. In 1858 the walls and bastions were again repaired; barracks for Europeans were built; and the trench was deepened so as to hold seven feet of water during the rains. Nevertheless the fort was soon abandoned as a military station, and at the present time is unused and empty. Though it might easily be refitted for military purposes, the fort is an unhealthy place, and is not likely ever to become anything more than a monument of one of the most notable achievements of the British army. In 1843 Lord Ellenborough conceived the idea of transforming it into a central jail, and the scheme was actually sanctioned, though it was never carried out, and Agra was selected as a more suitable locality. During recent years the place has been utilised as a segregation camp for pilgrims to Mecca, but as a rule it is quite uninhabited.

The public buildings of Aligarh and Koil have been mentioned in the foregoing account. There remain the educational institutions, of which by far the most important is the college and its dependent school. Next comes the high school, and then the vernacular middle school, the latter being located in the city. There are several other schools, most of which are maintained or aided by the municipality, and for these reference must be made to the list given in the appendix.

Aligarh is rapidly growing in commercial importance, and has a large trade in cotton, grain, *ghi*, sugar and other commodities. Some account of the trade has already been given in Chapter II, and there too mention has been made of the chief industries of the place. Indigo has long disappeared, but the cotton ginning and pressing business has attained very large dimensions, and there is a number of factories worked by steam power. The postal workshops afford employment to a large number of hands, and to them must be ascribed the important industry of lock-making, for which Aligarh is famous throughout India. A large number of lock factories are to be found in the city, and almost all are in a flourishing condition. Weaving too is in a fairly thriving state and the cotton *daris* and rugs of Aligarh, as well as various coloured fabrics, have a well deserved reputation. So also has the cotton printing, which like the weaving is almost wholly in the hands of Musalmans of the Julaha and Rangrez castes. The so-called Aligarh pottery is almost extinct. The industry was maintained for a while, and perhaps unnecessarily, by the encouragement given at the annual Aligarh horse fair in the spring, at which an exhibition of local handicrafts forms a regular feature.

After the conquest of Aligarh the affairs of the city were placed in charge of an official committee styled local agents, who were entrusted with the administration of the town duties, these being a kind of octroi tax on imports. In 1810 the duties were abolished, and their place appears to have been taken by a form of house tax, which was regularized under Act XX of 1856. In 1865 the city was made a municipality, and the house tax continued to be collected till the introduction of octroi in 1869. The collection of octroi was modified in 1894 on the lines of the

system adopted at Hathras, whereby a distinction was made between wholesale and retail dealers; but this method was abolished in 1901, and a regular octroi tax was imposed on all articles of commerce. This octroi constitutes the great bulk of the municipal income, and there is no other tax except on tobacco grown within municipal limits. Considerable sums are realized from the rents of bazars, houses and lands, from the sale of manure and from the municipal pounds; details under the major heads of revenue and expenditure for each year from 1890-91 onwards will be found in the appendix.* As at present constituted, the board consists of seventeen members, of whom thirteen, including the chairman, are elected.

The raised site of the old city of Koil has a good natural drainage; but the low ground in the neighbourhood has proved a source of much trouble, as the surface water is apt to collect in stagnant and unwholesome pools without any outlet. The matter was long recognized as a serious evil, which affected the health of the town and the civil station; but matters have greatly improved since the construction of the Aligarh drainage cut, which has relieved a large area, and also of the Jeffrey's cut to the east of the site, which effectively serves the low area in the vicinity of the fort and carries off the surface water into the drainage line that now forms the source of the Sengar. The station was abandoned as a military post about 1869, largely owing to the prevalence of fever. Another trouble was the unsatisfactory nature of the water supply, and this still exists. As early as 1869 it was suggested that water for drinking purposes should be brought from the Ganges canal, as the wells, on which the city depends, have in many cases become contaminated by drainage through percolation. An enquiry made in 1900 showed that the wells on the south side of the city contain brackish water, while throughout the area many of the cylinders, linings and platforms were in an unsound condition. Much has been done to remedy these defects, but the question of the water supply still awaits a satisfactory solution.

It would appear that from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the eighteenth century the land comprised in the town-

* Appendix, table XVI.

ship of Koil was held free of revenue by various grantees. A number of these grants were resumed during the days of Muhammad Shah by Sabit Khan, but these were again released by Najaf Khan. In 1785 Anand Rao, the Maratha governor, once more resumed all the old holdings, in some cases allowing the grantees six-sixteenths of the produce and in others ten-sixteenths, from which fact the tenures were termed *shashani* and *dasani*. Many accepted the new condition of things, but others appealed to Sindhia and obtained the complete restitution of their lands. This state of affairs remained unchanged for a long period, and under the British administration the resumed lands were managed directly, the rents being collected by the revenue officials and the allowance to the holders paid out of the treasury. It seems clear that there was some fixed allotment of the Government demand, for in some years there was no balance at all to be distributed among the proprietors. In 1839 a settlement of the city was undertaken by Mr. Harvey, who declared that no ancient rights existed and accordingly resumed grants to the value of Rs. 4,500, including all the *dasani* land, most of the *shashani*, and much of the absolute *muafi*. In the portion left of the *shashani* he allowed the holders 37½ per cent. of the gross assets, while the revenue of the town was fixed at Rs. 9,741. Farmers were appointed to collect rents and a commission of 12 per cent. was deducted from the assets. These drastic measures were in great part disallowed on appeal, and in 1844 a completely new settlement was made by Mr. Blunt, who released many of the resumed holdings and reduced the demand to Rs. 5,272. The ex-grantees were placed in actual possession of the land and were made responsible for the payment of a fixed revenue, though the latter was collected as before by farmers, who received 10 per cent. as remuneration. A great change was effected after the Mutiny, when the residents were severely punished for their rebellious conduct. Out of ten farmers eight were Musalmans, and their rights were transferred to Raja Gobind Singh of Hathras in reward for his loyalty. In 1866 the Raja was given the *zamindari* rights of Government in the city, and at the following settlement a change was made in the old arrangement of four *mahals*, Budaun Darwaza, Dehli Darwaza, Khari Khirki

and Mithi Khirki, each of which contained plots held in different tenures. Under the new scheme there were four *pattis:* that of Rani Sahib Kunwar, 758 acres assessed at Rs. 1,123, including the old *khalsa* land and resumed *muafis ;* that of Muafi Munzabta, 1,540 acres assessed at Rs. 5,577, including the recently resumed *muafis* of all kinds in possession of the original grantees and now paying revenue at 50 per cent.; that of Muafiat, 1,345 acres, representing existing revenue-free plots, wholly or partly cultivated; and that of Abadi, 1,058 acres, consisting of houses, building sites and land acquired for public purposes. Thus a gift which at first was of little value was converted into one of considerable worth, the Raja assuming the position of an ordinary *zamindar* and paying to Government a proportion of the assets as determined in the usual manner. This system has since remained unchanged, but the number of shares and sharers has greatly increased, and the revenue record of the city lands is now extremely complex.

Major Louis Derridon, an officer in the service of Sindhia, was the brother-in-law of General Perron, and the latter on his departure made over to Derridon the village of Bhamola, which he had held in *jagir* under an imperial *farman.* Derridon refused to surrender the village to the British and was ejected by force, though afterwards he was reinstated. Subsequently a part of the village was required for cantonments, and in exchange for Bhamola the village of Dodhpur and half of Alampur were given in exchange to Major Derridon in 1821 in perpetual revenue-free tenure. On his death in 1845 the estate was divided among his heirs, who now reside in Agra ; but Alampur was sold to Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhitari, and the greater part of the interests in Dodhpur and what was left of Bhamola has been lost to the family.

In the year 1905 a plot of some 88 acres of land in the villages of Begpur and Koarsi was acquired for the purposes of an agricultural station. The locality is two miles north-east from the Aligarh railway station along the Atrauli road, just west of the bridge over the Koil canal distributary. By the roadside a bungalow was erected for the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge, as well as an office and farm buildings.

The work carried on at the station is both experimental and demonstrative. One of the first projects to be undertaken has been the acclimatization of American cotton, which is being carried out on a large scale. Other experiments deal with the reclamation of *usar*, while the demonstrative side of the undertaking at present consists in the employment of improved implements and the distribution of selected seeds.

ALIGARH *Tahsil.*

This subdivision comprises the parganas of Koil, Barauli and Morthal, and has a total area of 227,608 acres or 355·64 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Khurja tahsil of the Bulandshahr district, on the west by the Khair and Hasangarh parganas, on the south by those of Gorai, Hathras and Akrabad and on the east by the Kali Nadi, which separates it from the Atrauli tahsil. Up to 1840 the subdivision was generally called the Huzur tahsil, but its name was then changed to Koil, though now it is officially styled the Aligarh tahsil to distinguish it from the Koil pargana, which comprises the bulk of the area.

Along the Kali Nadi is a narrow strip of *khadir*, but this is of little value and most of it has suffered from deterioration in the past. Above the *khadir* rises the high sandy bank of the river, but the belt of light soil is narrow except in pargana Morthal, which contains a large proportion of *pilia*, in which wells are difficult to construct. The sandy strip merges into a rich tract of excellent loam, fully irrigated, which extends as far westwards as the canal, and beyond the latter lies a broad depression, continuing throughout the tahsil from north-west to south-east, bounded roughly by the canal on one side and the grand trunk road on the other. Throughout this tract the predominant soil is a heavy clay, and everywhere are to be seen extensive stretches of barren *usar*. There are numerous *jhils* and depressions, the overflow from which passes southwards into a drainage channel, which afterwards becomes known as the Sengar. This depression crosses the canal in the north, so as to include about a dozen villages in Morthal and Barauli; and similarly it extends for some distance beyond the grand trunk road

in the south-east, along the borders of pargana Akrabad. At one time saturation did much damage in this depressed tract and a certain amount of land was thrown out of cultivation by the appearance of *reh;* but the natural channels have been greatly improved and several artificial cuts have been excavated, so that the drainage system is now adequate, at all events in ordinary seasons. To the west of the depression the level rises and the soil becomes a good firm loam, gradually growing lighter towards the Khair and Iglas borders. Depressions are rare, but there is a line of lowlying villages in the south along the Iglas road, and another line, through which a drainage channel has been driven, follows the south-western boundary.

There has been a considerable increase in the cultivated area since the settlement of 1870, when it amounted to 151,836 acres. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 157,052 acres or 69 per cent. of the whole, while of this 48,900 acres or 31·14 per cent. bore a double crop. The former proportion is somewhat lower than the district average, but this is due to the large barren area, comprising 5,527 acres under water, 7,936 permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and sites, and 38,988 acres of sterile land, most of which is *usar*. The so-called culturable area amounts to 18,104 acres or 7·95 per cent., but from this should be deducted 3,058 acres of current fallow and 2,003 under groves, the remainder being generally of a more or less worthless description. Means of irrigation are abundant, and on an average 98,284 acres or 62·58 per cent. of the cultivated land receive water, the villages in which the supply is inadequate being few in number. The canals are responsible for 42·75 per cent. of the total irrigation, but their influence is practically confined to the eastern half of the tahsil, and almost all the rest is obtained from wells.

In most years the *rabi* harvest covers a larger area than the *kharif,* though much depends on the nature of the season and the facilities for sowing. On an average 102,741 acres are under spring crops, and of this 35·18 per cent. is taken up by wheat alone, apart from 9·84 per cent. under wheat mixed with gram or barley. The latter by itself occupies 6·84, and in combination with gram 36·96, gram alone amounting to 2·43

and peas to 3·64 per cent. There is a little tobacco and less poppy, but a large area consists of vegetables and garden crops, particularly in the neighbourhood of the city. The average *kharif* area is 100,081 acres, and of this 30·54 per cent. is sown with cotton and *arhar*. The latter in combination with *juar* takes up 24·91, and with *bajra* 11·06 per cent.; but of more importance is maize, which occupies 22·47 per cent. of the area and has taken the place of the more valuable indigo. The latter was once a most valuable staple, but the area has shrunk to an insignificant figure, though even as late as 1903-04 there were 3,355 acres under this crop. The remainder of the *kharif* produce comprises the fodder crops called *guar* or *kurthi*, 5·06 per cent., and small areas under the autumn pulses, garden crops and sugarcane.

According to the returns of 1906-07 the total area included in holdings is 162,043 acres, and of this 18·37 per cent. is cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Occupancy tenants hold 59,854 acres or 36·94 per cent., which is slightly below the general average, while 43·03 is in the hands of tenants-at-will and 1·66 per cent. is tilled by ex-proprietary tenants. There is a large proportion of the land sublet to *shikmis*, amounting in all to 21·5 per cent., and in many cases the rental is extremely high. In the occupancy area, which has increased from 28 per cent. in 1868, the average rate is Rs. 6·77, while tenants-at-will pay Rs. 10 per acre. Not only are these figures higher than in any other part of the district, but they represent a very remarkable increase during the past forty years, the corresponding rates in 1868 being Rs. 3·56 and Rs. 3·85 per acre.

The early fiscal history of the tahsil has been told in Chapter IV and in the articles on the several parganas, while the increase in the revenue demand from 1838 onwards is shown in the appendix, together with the present amount and its incidence.* The tahsil contains 358 *mauzas*, at present divided into 973 *mahals*, and of the latter 256 are owned by single proprietors, 354 are joint *zamindari*, 127 are perfect and 136 imperfect *pattidari*, while 106 are *bhaiyachara*. Almost the whole of pargana Barauli and the greater part of Morthal are

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

owned by large proprietors, but in Koil coparcenary communities preponderate. The Bargujars of Barauli, at present represented by Rani Khushhal Kunwar of Barauli and Rao Raghuraj Singh of Bajgarhi, who is a Katehriya Rajput and has succeeded through his mother, own 22 villages and three *mahals.* The Musalman Bargujars hold a great deal of Morthal and numerous villages in the north of Koil, and among them are the Nawabs of Pahasu and Talibnagar, and the owners of the Danpur, Chhitari and Sadabad estates, as well as the Lalkhanis of Taqipur, Somera and Budhansi. Connected with the same family is Saiyid Jafar Ali Khan of Pindrawal, who holds four villages in Morthal. A considerable area in the east of Koil, in the neighbourhood of the Kali Nadi, belongs to the Pathans of Bhikampur and Datauli. Other proprietors include various Bania families of Koil, the Jadons of Gabhana, Baranadi, Birpura and Ashrafpur Jalal, the Bhale Sultans of Bhartna, the Jats of Mohreni and several Kayasth communities. Altogether Rajputs own 81,521 acres or 37·06 per cent. of the area, and this is held mainly by Jadons, Bargujars and Chauhans, though Dors, Jangharas and Pundirs possess a few estates and several other clans are represented. The Jadons alone have done well, while the Chauhans of Morthal have lost a large proportion of their estates. Next come Musalmans of various descriptions with 22·48 per cent., mostly held by Musalman Rajputs, Pathans and the Saiyids of Pindrawal and Jalali, though a considerable area is in the hands of several Sheikhs of Koil. After these follow Banias with 11·53, Brahmans with 9·72, Kayasths with 8·21, Jats with 5·63 and Lodhs with 3·67 per cent. There have been very extensive changes in the proprietary body during the past hundred years, especially in the first half of the century. From 1838 to 1868 as much as 144,116 acres were alienated in various ways, and in the next thirty years the total was 94,514 acres. These figures give a very high proportion, but it must be remembered that many estates have changed hands more than once, while in several instances mortgages have preceded sale, and in others, in the Barauli estate for example, mortgages of considerable areas have been redeemed.

The tahsil was considerably altered in area by the abolition of the Jalali pargana and the addition of several villages from Akrabad in 1862, so that it is impossible to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the existing subdivision at any earlier date. In 1865 the total was 193,161, and this rose to 230,894 in 1872. A decline was then experienced, for by 1881 the number had fallen to 227,654, though it afterwards rose to 229,767 in 1891. The ensuing decade witnessed a remarkable increase, for in 1901 the tahsil contained a population of 268,012, including 125,568 females, and this gave an average density of 753 to the square mile, a figure that was only exceeded in Hathras. The result is due in large measure to the presence of an important city, as well as to the existence of the two considerable towns of Harduaganj and Jalali. There are several other large villages, of which mention will be made in the articles on the component parganas. Of the whole population 212,166 were Hindus, 48,434 Musalmans, 5,040 Aryas, 1,540 Christians, 764 Jains, 61 Sikhs and seven Parsis. Among the Hindus the strongest castes numerically are Chamars 46,881, Brahmans 26,640, Rajputs 23,086, Banias 12,078; Lodhs 10,896, Kahars 10,465, Gadariyas 9,535 and Jats 8,591. The Rajputs are more numerous here than in any other part of the district, and 11,879 belonged to the Jadon clan, apart from 1,325 described as Jadobansis, who are probably identical with the former; while there were 3,278 Chauhans and considerable numbers of Kachhwahas, Bargujars and Pundirs. The only other castes with more than 5,000 representatives are Koris and Bhangis; and of the remainder Nais, Barhais, Khatiks, Kumhars, Kayasths, Tagas, Dhobis, Malis and Sonars are to be found in numbers exceeding 2,000 apiece. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Sheikhs with 13,266 persons, and then come Pathans with 6,235. These are followed by Qassabs, Saiyids, Rajputs and Bhishtis, the total being over 2,000 in each case, and by Telis, Julahas, Bhangis, Mewatis, Faqirs and Mughals.

According to the census returns less than 40 per cent. of the inhabitants depend directly on cultivation, and though the actual agricultural population is probably somewhat larger, the proportion is lower than in any other part of the district. Nearly 15 per cent. come under the head of general labour, and almost

10 per cent. under that of personal or domestic service; but the industrial and commercial communities are very large, as, indeed, is only to be expected. The principal industries are those connected with cotton, wood, metals and leather; but many others are represented, though in few cases do they possess special importance.

Throughout the tahsil means of communication are excellent. In addition to the main line of the East Indian Railway, which passes through the stations of Pali, Daudpur, Aligarh and Kulwa, there is the branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system, which runs north-eastwards from Aligarh through the Harduaganj station, connected by a metalled road with the town of that name. Metalled roads radiate from Aligarh in all directions. The grand trunk road leads to Somna on the north-west and to Sikandra Rao on the south-east, giving off at Panehti a branch which gives access to the town of Jalali and unites with the metalled portion of the road from Sasni and Nanau to Dadon. A second provincial road goes south to Hathras and Agra, while the local metalled roads are those leading to Atrauli, to Anupshahr, to Iglas and to Khair and Tappal. With such a number there is little need for unmetalled roads. To this class belong the roads from Aligarh to Barauli on the north and to Gonda on the west; from Barauli to Somna and Khair; and from Harduaganj southwards to join the grand trunk road at Kalyanpur.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. At the headquarters are stationed the tahsildar, the sub-registrar and the two munsifs, as well as the superior executive officers. There is a bench of honorary magistrates at Aligarh, while Nawab Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar exercises jurisdiction throughout the tahsil. For police purposes there are under the present arrangement stations at Aligarh, Banna Debi and Harduaganj, which divide the whole area between them, while a large force is separately maintained for the municipal area.

ATRAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* ATRAULI.

The capital of the Atrauli pargana and tahsil is a considerable town standing in 28°2′N. and 78°17′E., on the south side of the road from Aligarh to Ramghat and Moradabad, at a

distance of sixteen miles north-east from the district headquarters. The road is metalled for about a mile beyond Atrauli, and from it three branches enter the town, converging on the central market-place. From Atrauli a metalled road leads in a north-westerly direction for some five miles to the railway station known as Atrauli Road in the village of Raipur, thence continuing to Pindrawal in the Bulandshahr district. Unmetalled roads lead to Sankra and to Dadon on the east, to Gangiri and Kasganj on the south-east and to Barla and Datauli on the south.

The place is said to derive its name from the founder, one Uttara Kunwar, an unknown chieftain of the twelfth century. It is mentioned as one of the halting-places of Mubarak Shah in 1426, when he was engaged in fighting with the Sultan of Jaunpur.* In the days of Akbar it gave its name to a pargana, then held by Bargujars, whose descendants became Musalmans and were long notorious for their turbulent disposition. Under the Marathas the town was the headquarters of an *amil*, who resided in the old fort built on the raised central site. There are the remains of another fort close to the town on the south-west. The Bargujars caused much trouble during the Mutiny, seizing the town and holding it till September 1857. In that month Muhammad Ali, a devoted servant of the Government and a member of a good Sheikh family of Sikri in Muzaffarnagar, was deputed to Atrauli as Joint Magistrate, but the rebels refused to acknowledge his authority, and on the 25th of September they rose and murdered Muhammad Ali at the gate of the tahsil. The place was afterwards visited with condign punishment, and several of the ringleaders were hanged.

Since that date Atrauli has steadily improved, and is now a thriving town with a considerable trade. The population numbered 12,722 persons in 1847 and 15,410 in 1853; and, though it had fallen to 15,053 by 1865, it was 15,941 in 1872, again dropping to 14,482 in 1881. Ten years later, however, it was 15,408, and in 1901 the place contained 16,561 inhabitants, of whom 9,562 were Hindus, 6,790 Musalmans and 209 of other religions.

From the central market place two streets lined with shops branch out in an easterly direction, subsequently rejoining in

* E. H. I., IV, 63.

the south of the town. These are the Mandi and Bara Bazar, of which the former presents a somewhat decayed appearance, while the latter is a busy thoroughfare, and is the scene of a thriving trade in cotton, iron, brass vessels and grain. The cotton business is particularly important, and there is a large steam gin, the property of the chief Khattri family, which employs nearly 200 hands during the busy season. The southern portion of the town is inhabited mainly by Chamars and other agriculturists, who cultivate the rich lands in the vicinity. The tahsil buildings are located in the old fort, which is surrounded by a high wall and is approached by a metalled road leading from the central market place. Here too are the police station and the registration office, while close by are the post-office, cattle-pound, and the recently erected town hall, in which the municipal board has its office and holds its meetings. Atrauli also possesses a dispensary, a post-office, a *sarai* situated between the two bazars, a middle vernacular school and two branch primary schools. There are several private schools in which Persian and Arabic are taught, but none is of much importance.

The town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1861, but in 1865 it was constituted a municipality. Its affairs are controlled by a board of twelve members, of whom one is appointed by name, two hold their seats by virtue of their office and nine are elected by the rate-payers. The income is derived mainly from an octroi tax on imports, which has been in force since 1868. The only other taxes are those on weighmen and on tobacco cultivation within municipal limits, and in either case the receipts are insignificant; but the income is supplemented by rents, the proceeds of the cattle-pound and slaughter-houses, the sale of manure and licenses for public vehicles. The main items of receipts and expenditure for each year since 1890-91 are shown in the appendix.*

ATRAULI *Pargana, Tahsil* ATRAULI.

This pargana forms the northern part of the Atrauli tahsil and consists of a long and somewhat narrow stretch of country from the Ganges on the east to the Kali Nadi on the west, the

* Appendix, table XVI.

former separating it from the Budaun district and the latter from the parganas of Morthal and Koil. The northern boundary marches with the Bulandshahr district, while to the south lies pargana Gangiri. Its total area is 103,468 acres or 161·67 square miles; but this is apt to vary in some measure by reason of changes in the main stream of the Ganges. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average area under cultivation was 78,383 acres or 75·76 per cent. of the whole, this proportion being slightly above the general average for the district.

The pargana is an old one, but it has undergone extensive changes since the time of Akbar. In the early days of British rule it comprised the Pathan *taluqa* of Bhamauri Nah, and five smaller estates. The latter included Chakhathal, of which a notice will be found in a separate article; the eight villages of Raipur, originally belonging to Musalman Bargujars, but afterwards broken up and sold to the Pathans of Bhikampur and the Banias of Atrauli; the seven villages of Lohgarh, which were similarly sold; the six villages of Sahnaul, bought at a sale for arrears by the Pathans of Datauli and sold to a son of the notorious Irshad Ali of Cawnpore; and the four villages of Badesra, which for the same reason were bought by the Jats of Kuchesar in Bulandshahr and are still held by a member of that family. In 1848 a village was transferred to Bulandshahr and another to Morthal, while in 1851 the pargana received two villages from Morthal. Further changes occurred in 1854, when 14 villages were added from Faizpur Badaria in the Etah district and three were given to Gangiri, leaving a total of 241 villages. Again, in 1863 Atrauli obtained 29 villages from the abolished pargana of Jalali and 22 from the portion of Akrabad lying to the north of the Kali Nadi; but the addition was counterbalanced in 1870 by the transfer of 123 villages with an area of 91,252 acres to Gangiri, leaving a total of 169 villages.

Owing to these changes it is impossible to ascertain the population of the existing pargana at the earlier enumerations. The census of 1853 gave a total of 109,596 persons in the area as reconstituted in 1854, and in 1865 the pargana contained 126,143 inhabitants. The transfer to Gangiri brought the total down to 80,647, and by 1881 this had dropped to 72,574, though ten years

later it had risen to 81,113, while in 1901 the population was 96,518, of whom 82,616 were Hindus, 13,086 Musalmans and 816 of other religions. The best represented Hindu castes are Lodhs, Chamars, Brahmans, Gadariyas, Banias, Koris, Kahars and Rajputs, the last belonging mainly to the Bargujar and Chauhan clans. Besides the municipality of Atrauli there is hardly a village of any size or importance, with the exception perhaps of Kazimabad, which is separately mentioned. The chief villages are Lohgarh, Badesra, Sahnaul, Pali and Ghazipur, but none of these contains two thousand inhabitants.

ATRAULI *Tahsil.*

This tahsil is the north-eastern subdivision of the district, and comprises all the country between the Ganges, which separates it from the district of Budaun, and the left bank of the Kali Nadi. The latter river forms the boundary on the west and south, dividing Atrauli from the Aligarh and Sikandra Rao tahsils; while to the north lies the Anupshahr tahsil of the Bulandshahr district, and to the east the Kasganj tahsil of Etah. The tract is made up of the two parganas of Atrauli and Gangiri which have been subject to frequent and extensive changes in their areas, as observed in the separate articles. The present area of the tahsil is 219,382 acres or 342·78 square miles, though the figure is liable to change slightly by reason of the fluvial action of the Ganges.

The physical features of the tahsil present a great diversity of appearance. In the extreme north-east is a narrow belt of *khadir* along the Ganges, comprising 29 villages. At the northern end this *khadir* is not much more than a mile in breadth, but further south it widens out, the distance between the river and the high bank increasing to as much as five or six miles. Along the western side flows the lower Ganges canal, which does not penetrate the uplands till it reaches Sikandarpur on the Etah border. No irrigation is obtained in this district from the canal, but its construction has greatly benefited the *khadir* indirectly by means of the protective embankments, thirteen in number, which run at right angles to the canal as far as the river. The *bandhs* have not only limited the effects of diluvion, but by

arresting the flood water they enable the fertile alluvial silt to find a resting-place on the fields immediately above them; so that, while the fluctutions in the area have been reduced, the quality of the soil has been greatly improved. Below Sankra on the Ganges some damage is still done by changes in the old channel known as the Burhganga; and the villages to the east of this channel, which are not protected, are exposed to serious damage. The *khadir* is, on the whole, a rich tract, the finest portion being the strip between the uplands and the canal, for it is safe from injury and produces fine crops of rice and sugarcane. Apart from this, the northern half is better than the rest, though it contains large stretches of tamarisk jungle; for in the south the superior crops are seldom grown and the cultivation is poor, while here and there are to be seen large patches of barren *usar*. The total area of the *khadir* at the last settlement was 13,776 acres, and of this 4,773 acres were subject to diluvion and settled for five years under the ordinary rules. The soil of the *khadir* is all recent alluvium, varying in the proportion of sand in its composition. The cultivators distinguish the *putka* or higher and lighter soil from the *tarai* or damp land suitable for the growth of sugarcane and rice.

The uplands commence with the belt of high undulating ground above the high bank. Here the soil is sandy, but ravines are comparatively scarce and are seldom extensive. The sandy tract extends inland as far as the valley of the Nim, but has been greatly improved by the extension of the Anupshahr branch canal, which with the aid of its numerous distributaries, such as the Hardohi and Bazidpur, commands almost the entire area. The part immediately above the *khadir*, however, obtains a very scanty supply of water, and several villages are decidedly precarious, since irrigation from wells is almost unknown. The Nim traverses the tahsil in a south-easterly direction, and leaves the district at Barhari, close to its junction with the Kali Nadi. It nearly always contains water, but the Chhoiya, a drainage channel which joins it on its right bank at Ramamai, is dry except in the rains. There is a belt of *khadir* along the Nim, generally of fair quality and in places producing good sugarcane, but the soil is apt to deteriorate after heavy floods, especially in

the southern reaches, owing to saturation and the appearance of *reh*. The country west of this river is a fine stretch of good loam soil, extending to the sandy ridge which overlooks the *khadir* of the Kali Nadi. Through the centre runs a depression, in which the soil stiffens into clay, and in places there is a good deal of *usar*, particularly to the south-east of Atrauli. The surface water escapes with great difficulty, but eventually finds its way into the Kali Nadi by a small drainage channel called the Kothia, joining the former river just above Hidramai. On either side of this depression the soil is of excellent quality, and, though untouched by the canal, means of irrigation are ample, the water level being not more than 20 feet below the surface. Lastly, there is the *khadir* of the Kali Nadi, a narrow strip of good quality, though liable to injury from saturation.

The tahsil has long attained a high standard of development. At the second regular settlement the cultivated area was 150,305 acres, and since that time it has considerably increased. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 169,350 acres or 77·19 per cent. of the whole, while of this 37,466 acres or 22·12 per cent. bore two crops in the year. The barren area was 27,530 acres or 12·55 per cent., the proportion being higher in pargana Atrauli than in Gangiri; but of this 6,450 acres were covered with water and 6,358 occupied by sites, railways, roads and the like. This leaves 14,722 acres of barren waste, mainly sand and *usar*, a proportion which is actually lower than in any other tahsil of the district. Much, however, of the so-called culturable area is of little better quality. From 22,502 acres thus classified must be deducted 3,912 acres of current fallow and 2,274 of groves, which are particularly common in pargana Gangiri, leaving 9,577 acres of old fallow and unbroken waste, little of which could be profitably brought under tillage. The irrigated area is large, averaging 74,934 acres or 44·25 per cent. of the cultivation; and of this 50,574 acres are supplied from wells and 20,754, mainly in Gangiri, from the canal.

The two main harvests are approximately equal in extent, the *kharif* averaging 103,323 and the *rabi* 101,050 acres, though occasionally the positions are reversed. In the former the chief staples are *juar*, *bajra* and cotton, in each case usually combined

with *arhar* ; the first averaging 19·19, the second 26·28 and the third 24·5 per cent. of the area under autumn crops. Maize too has grown greatly in importance of late, and now averages 20·17 per cent. The balance consists mainly of sugarcane, 1·61 per cent. ; indigo, which was at one time very extensively grown, but is now of little significance ; and rice, produced in the *khadir* and a few other localities. In the *rabi* wheat takes the lead as usual with 38·63 per cent. of the area sown, exclusive of 11·52 per cent. under wheat in combination with gram or barley. The latter by itself makes up 1·74, and when mixed with gram 30·93 per cent., while 2·83 per cent. is under gram alone. Peas, garden crops and vegetables, with a fair amount of tobacco and 177 acres of poppy, make up the bulk of the remainder.

In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 173,792 acres, and of this only 7·12 per cent. represented the *sir* or *khudkasht* of proprietors. The proportion is lower than in any other tahsil, the reason being that much of the area is owned by large *zamindars.* The same reason accounts for the fact that only 12·3 per cent. of the land is sublet. There is a large occupancy area, amounting at present to 44 per cent. as compared with only 23 per cent. in 1868, while 48·41 is held by tenants-at-will and ·47 per cent. by ex-proprietary tenants. The old rates were Rs. 3·45 for occupancy and Rs. 3·92 for tenants-at-will, whereas now the averages are Rs. 5·94 and Rs. 7·17 respectively. The latter is probably below the mark, since concealment of rents has always been prevalent in this tract. A fair amount of the more precarious land is still held on grain rents, especially in the *khadir* and the sandy soils of the high bank.

The fiscal history of the tahsil has been given in Chapter IV, and the revenue demand from 1838 onwards, together with the present incidence, is shown in the appendix. * The total figure is apt to vary from time to time, since the numerous alluvial *mahals* in the *khadir* are subject to the ordinary quinquennial revisions. The tahsil contains 307 *mauzas,* and these are at present divided into 698 *mahals:* of the latter 251 are held in single and 323 in joint *zamindari* tenure, while the coparcenary forms are relatively scarce, especially in pargana Gangiri, 38

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

mahals being *bhaiyachara*, 59 perfect and 27 imperfect *pattidari*. The tract is essentially one of large estates, and about two-thirds of the area belongs to the Pathans of Bhikampur, Datauli, Dadon, Binagaon, Budhagaon and Barla, the Saiyids of Pindrawal and the Lalkhanis of Dharampur. All of these have been mentioned in Chapter III, as also have the Khattris of Atrauli, the Saiyids of Jalali and Rani Raghuraj Kunwar of Sahanpur, who own considerable properties. Of the village communities the Jats of Kamalpur, the Bargujars of Lohgarh and the Ahirs of Malhepur are the most prosperous and powerful. The proprietary body is unusually varied. Pathans occupy by far the most prominent position, owning 115,595 acres in 1868 and at present 121,139 or 55·08 per cent. of the whole. Most of the other castes have lost ground, the exceptions being the Rajputs, chiefly of the Bargujar and Jadon clans, though smaller areas are held by Chauhans and Bais, with 8·67 per cent., representing an increase of 4,000 acres since 1868; Jats with 5·19 per cent., Banias with 4·21 and Ahirs with 1·86 per cent. Others include the Musalman Rajputs, who have lost most of the Chakhathal *taluqa*, with 4·61, Brahmans with 4·93, Saiyids with 3·16, Khattris with 3·1, Kayasths with 2·6, Sheikhs with 2·89 and Lodhs with 1·24 per cent. Transfers have not been so numerous as in other tahsils of the district, but though allowance must be made for several successive alienations of the same property in certain cases, the figures are still rather large for a tract which contains so many *zamindars* of wealth and position. The area which changed hands from 1838 to 1868 was 103, 799 acres, while during the next thirty years it was 72,131 acres in all.

The population of the tahsil at the earliest enumerations cannot be determined exactly, owing to the alterations in the area, but the total for the two component parganas as now constituted was 140,629 in 1865, rising in 1872 to 157,297. It dropped to 146,536 in 1881, but in 1891 it was 164,073 and at the last census 198,034, of whom 92,892 were females, the average density being 577 to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 165,555 Hindus, 30,887 Musalmans, 900 Aryas, 444 Christians, 216 Jains and 32 Sikhs. As usual, Chamars are the strongest Hindu caste, numbering 35,355 per-

sons, and then come Lodhs with 20,816, Brahmans with 14,408, Ahirs with 14,098, Jats with 12,841 and Rajputs with 8,259, drawn principally from the Jadon, Chauhan, Bargujar, Gahlot and Rathor clans. Other castes with more than 5,000 representatives are Banias, Gadariyas, Koris and Kahars, while those whose numbers exceeded 2,000 were Kachhis, Bhangis, Nais, Khatiks, Barhais and Kumhars. The Musalman element is unusually strong in this tahsil, owing to the influence of the Pathans, who numbered 6,856. Sheikhs, Rajputs and Bhishtis had a total of over 2,000 in each case, and after these follow Telis, Julahas, Lohars, Qassabs and Saiyids.

In addition to the municipality of Atrauli the tahsil contains the small towns of Datauli, Gangiri and Chharra Rafatpur, as well as several large villages, of which mention has been made in the pargana articles. Atrauli is an important business centre with a thriving trade in cotton, but apart from this there are no manufactures or industries of any note, and the tahsil is essentially agricultural. According to the census returns nearly 56 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation, and though this is well above the general average for the district, the actual figure is considerably higher. There is a good deal of cotton-weaving, and a certain amount of work in metals and leather: about 13·4 per cent. of the population comes under the head of general labour, and nearly 8 per cent. under that of personal or domestic service.

Though the railway only touches the extreme north-western corner of the tahsil, where it passes through the station of Raipur or Atrauli Road, means of communication are very fair. Metalled roads lead from Atrauli to the station and to Aligarh, the latter continuing in an unmetalled state to Ramghat on the Ganges. Another metalled road from Aligarh goes through the south of the tahsil, past Datauli and Chharra to Dadon, from which point up to the Sankra ferry over the Ganges it is unmetalled. The old road from Aligarh to Kasganj traversed the south-east corner, and other roads are those from Atrauli to Datauli, to Chharra and Gangiri, to Dadon and Gangiri and to Sankra.

The tahsil for administrative purposes forms a subdivision in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The

tahsildar and sub-registrar are stationed at Atrauli, but the original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Haveli Aligarh, sitting at the district headquarters. At the present time there are two honorary magistrates, Haji Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, both of whom sit at Bhikampur. For police purposes the area is now divided between the circles of Atrauli, Dadon and Barla, the Gangiri *thana* having been abolished recently. It is proposed to move the police station from Barla to Datauli.

BARAULI, *Pargana* BARAULI, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

The capital of the Barauli pargana is a large village standing in 28°5′N. and 78°3′E., near the right bank of the Ganges canal, at a distance of 15 miles north from Aligarh, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. A similar road leads westwards to Somna on the grand trunk road. The population was 2,544 in 1853, dropping to 2,274 in 1865, but rising to 2,523 in 1872, after which it again fell to 2,386 in 1881 and to 2,354 ten years later. At the last census the village contained 2,792 inhabitants, including 617 Musalmans and large numbers of Brahmans and Bargujar Rajputs. The place contains a branch post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school; small markets are held here weekly, and an unimportant fair takes place at the Dasahra festival. In 1867 Barauli was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856; but the measure was unsuited to a purely agricultural village and was withdrawn in 1882. The *mauza* has an area of 3,123 acres and is assessed at Rs. 5,500. It forms part of the estate of Rani Khushhal Kunwar, who resides here and is one of the representatives of the Bargujar family mentioned in Chapter III, the other being Rao Raghuraj Singh, who lives at Bajgarhi, a few miles to the south-east.

BARAULI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

The diminutive pargana of Barauli lies in the extreme north of the tahsil, and is a compact block with a total area of 16,513 acres or 25·8 square miles. On the north, north-west and east it is bounded by the Bulandshahr district, while to the south is

pargana Koil and to the south-west pargana Khair. There is an unusual proportion of barren land, and the cultivated area at present averages only 9,483 acres or 57·43 per cent. of the whole.

Barauli is in reality a mere *taluqa* of pargana Koil, from which it was not separated till the eighteenth century, and represents what was in former days a single estate belonging to the principal family of Hindu Bargujars. Most of the land is still in their possession, the chief proprietors being Rani Khushhal Kunwar of Barauli and Rao Raghuraj Singh of Bajgarhi. The area of the *taluqa* was at one time larger than at present, for in 1854 seventeen villages were transferred to pargana Pahasu in the Bulandshahr district, leaving a total of 25. None of these is of any size, excepting Barauli Khas, which has been separately mentioned. The population of the pargana as at present constituted was 9,609 in 1853, but fell to 8,800 in 1865, and though it rose to 9,652 in 1872, the next census again witnessed a decline, the total being 9,288 in 1881. Ten years later, however, it was 9,964, while in 1901 the pargana contained 11,474 inhabitants, of whom 10,323 were Hindus, 1,121 Musalmans and 30 of other religions. The bulk of the population consists of Brahmans, Chamars and Rajputs of various clans.

BARLA, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

A very large village standing in 27°54′N. and 78°19′E., at a distance of 19 miles by road from Aligarh and eight miles south from Atrauli. It is connected with the latter by an unmetalled road leading to Datauli on the main road to Dadon and Sankra. Owing to the more convenient situation of Datauli, the police station will probably be removed thither from Barla, which also contains a post-office as well as an upper primary school. There is a small bazar, and markets are held here weekly. The population in 1901 numbered 3,832 persons, including 996 Musalmans and many Chamars, Kachhis and Lodhs. The area of the village is 2,836 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 6,265; it is owned by Pathans, the chief proprietor being Muhammad Ishaq Khan. It is said that the name was originally Balramgarh, of which Barla is a corruption, and that the village was founded by Raja Balram Singh of Etah; that

subsequently it was seized by the Jats of Bhartpur, and that these were displaced by the Marathas, who bestowed the lands on the Goshains of Chharra. The latter were in turn ejected by the Pathans, who came with the army of Ahmad Shah Durrani. The village enjoys some reputation for its wood-carving, but the industry is a small one and owes its existence to an indigo planter.

BARWANA, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

A large agricultural village standing in 27°32′N. and 78°16′E., in the extreme south-east of the tahsil, at a distance of 13 miles from Hathras and 36 from the district headquarters. About half a mile west from the village runs the unmetalled road from Sasni to Jalesar, while close to the site on the east flows the Harduaganj distributary of the canal. The place is built on high ground, and contains nothing of any interest except the ruins of the fort, which is said to have been begun about a hundred years ago by Harsukh, brother of Daya Ram of Hathras. The former was killed in a skirmish near Hasayan, and in consequence the fort was never completed, while after the death of Daya Ram the village was restored to the old Jadon proprietors. These still retain a portion of their ancestral possessions, though much of the land is now owned by Brahmans and a Bania family of Hathras. The village has a total area of 1,850 acres, of which 1,350 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 4,565, the tenure being *pattidari*. The population resides in the main site and nine hamlets, and at the last census numbered 2,626 souls, including 173 Musalmans and large communities of Kachhis and Aherias. There is a small school and markets are held twice a week in the village, but Barwana is chiefly noticeable for the extensive cultivation of roses, grown for the manufacture of rose-water and *itr*. The annual outturn of flowers is estimated at some 7,000 maunds, and the produce is purchased by perfumers from Jaunpur, Kanauj and even Calcutta, who either export the flowers or distil them in factories on the spot.

BESWAN, *Pargana* GORAI, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

The small town of Beswan stands in the south of the pargana, in 27°38′N. and 77° 53′E., about a mile west of the road from

Aligarh to Muttra, at a distance of 22 miles south-west from the former, seven miles from Iglas and eleven from Hathras. To the west of the town is the large fort, the residence of the Jat *taluqdars*, of whose family an account has been given in Chapter III. The estate, though heavily encumbered, is still of considerable extent and includes most of the *mauza* of Beswan, which is 1,425 acres in extent, 1,095 being under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 3,068. Apart from the fort, Beswan contains nothing of any interest. It possesses a middle vernacular school, a post-office and a cattle-pound; markets are held twice a week and a considerable fair takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. The population numbered 3,536 in 1853, but fell to 3,253 in 1865, though it rose to 3,541 in 1872, since which date it has steadily declined, falling to 3,135 in 1881 and to 3,115 ten years later, while at the last census it was only 2,871, including 2,355 Hindus, 433 Musalmans and 83 of other religions. Among the inhabitants are several wealthy Banias, of whom the chief is Panna Lal, the representative of a Churuwal family owning part of Beswan and a considerable property in this tahsil, while another landowner is Kishan Lal of the same caste. Small portions of the *mauza* belong to Brahmans, Goshains and Khattris.

The area of the town proper is 28 acres, and this has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1867. In 1907-08 the town contained 755 houses, of which 407 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 884, which gave an incidence of Rs. 2-1-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-10 per head of population. The total annual income, including the initial balance, was Rs. 969, while the expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 908, of which Rs. 381 were devoted to the upkeep of the police force, Rs. 240 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff, and Rs. 147 to minor public works in the town.

BIJAIGARH, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The town of Bijaigarh stands in 27°43′N. and 78°14′E., near the west or right bank of the Etawah branch of the Ganges

canal, at the junction of two unmetalled roads leading from Akrabad and Gopi to Sasni, some eight miles west-north-west from the tahsil headquarters and about fourteen miles from Aligarh. The place is situated in a lowlying and ill-drained tract, so that during the rains much of the surrounding country is under water. The town is often known as Gambhira, the name Bijaigarh being properly applied to the large fort, the remains of which are still to be seen about a mile to the north. This was built by Bijai Singh, a member of the Pundir family, of whom some account has been given in Chapter III. In 1803 the fort was in the possession of Raja Bhagwant Singh of Mursan whose followers offered a very stubborn resistance to the British. The stronghold was stormed with considerable loss, and in the low ground near the fort are to be seen the graves of those who fell in the assault. There is also a monument to Colonel Gordon, who was killed by the accidental explosion of a tumbril after the fort had been taken. The Pundirs were subsequently restored to their estates, but Bijaigarh is now owned by the Raja of Awa. The *mauza* is 4,316 acres in extent, some 2,310 being under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 7,200.

Gambhira is a purely agricultural town with no trade, though petty markets are held twice a week. The population rose from 4,449 in 1853 to 4,798 in 1865 and to 5,652 in 1872, but since that date it has fallen steadily, being 4,551 in 1881 and 4,148 ten years later, while in 1901 it was only 3,261, including 2,886 Hindus, 268 Musalmans and 107 others. The place contains a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school with a branch primary school for boys and a small school for girls. Since 1861 the inhabited area, 21 acres in extent, has been administered under Act XX of 1856. The number of houses in the town was 1,134 in 1907-08, and of these 475 were assessed, the average income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years being Rs. 985, which gave an incidence of Rs. 2-1-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-0 per head of population. The total income from all sources, including the opening balance, was Rs. 1,180 annually and the expenditure Rs. 1,054, the main heads being the upkeep of the police force, Rs. 588, the maintenance of a conservancy staff, Rs. 151, and minor local improvements, Rs. 183.

BIJAULI, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

The large agricultural village of Bijauli stands on the northern borders of the pargana in 27°59′N. and 78°24′E., on the unmetalled road from Dadon to Atrauli, at a distance of six miles south-east from the latter and 26 miles from Aligarh. The place is said to have been founded by a Jat named Bijai Singh, but during the days of Maratha rule the village was given with 21 others to the Goshains of Chharra. The bulk of the village is now owned by the Pathans of Bhikampur, though a portion is held by the Jat descendants of the founder. It is said that one of the Jats, Durjan Singh by name, was a *naib subadar* under the Marathas and that his sister was married to Suraj Mal of Bhartpur. The latter on one occasion visited Bijauli, and finding no suitable place for an encampment ordered a vast grove of mangoes to be planted, the remains of which are still known as the Lakha Bagh. To Durjan Singh may be ascribed the small fort in Nagla Bijauli, a site to the south of Bijauli Khas; while the Goshains were the builders of a fine temple on the main site. The village is assessed at Rs. 4,830, and stands in very fertile country, though during the rains the Nim, which flows a short distance to the east, is apt to do some damage by flooding, at the same time rendering the place unhealthy. The population at the last census numbered 3,047 persons, including 408 Musalmans and large communities of Jats and Brahmans. The village possesses an upper primary school and a small school for girls; markets are held weekly, and a considerable fair takes place on the occasion of the Sheoratri festival. The manufacture of locks is carried on in Bijauli, having been introduced several years ago from Aligarh.

BUDHANSI, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

A considerable village near the left bank of the Ganges canal, situated in 27°55′N. and 78°13′E., at a distance of four miles south-east from Harduaganj and eight miles east from Aligarh, a mile from the Machua bridge over the canal. The place possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,859 persons, including 1,039 Musalmans and a number of Jadon Rajputs. The area of the village is 1,705 acres, and the revenue demand Rs. 6,000; the

owner is Haji Muhammad Yusuf Khan, who is one of the six sons of Faiz Ahmad Khan of Datauli and has his residence here.

CHAKHATHAL, *Pargana and Tahsil* ATRAULI.

A village in the extreme north of the pargana, situated in 28°7′N. and 78°20′E., about eight miles from Atrauli and 25 miles north-east from Aligarh. The population at the last census was 1,585, of whom 365 were Musalmans. The place is noticeable only as the headquarters of a now extinct *taluqa*, held in former days by Bargujars, descended from one Dan Sahai. In the days of Sabit Khan, governor of Koil, two of them named Rup Singh and Tara Singh, the son and grandson of Dan Sahai, were converted to Islam, although they appear to have retained their Hindu names. The latter died in 1811 and was succeeded by his widow, Maha Kunwar, who was induced to transfer her rights to a Brahman named Nitanand, the father of one Jwala Bakhsh, who had been employed as a servant, but the transfer was annulled by the civil courts as the result of an action brought by the Court of Wards. On Maha Kunwar's death in 1859 the property passed to her sister, Rata Kunwar, who lived to a very great age. More litigation followed, however, and one-fourth was decreed to Aram Singh, a grandson of Tara Singh's cousin, who claimed the property by right of descent, his success leading to further claims, so that the estate became heavily embarrassed. Rata Kunwar made over the remainder to her daughter's son, Mashuq Ali Khan, who held three-fourths of 15 villages and was overburdened with debt. He died in 1875, leaving a son, Ata-ullah Khan, a daughter and a widow. The estate for a time was managed by Lutf Ali Khan of Chhitari, and then by Karamat Ali Khan, who succeeded in ruining the property so effectually that almost the whole has been sold.

CHANDAUS, *Pargana* CHANDAUS, *Tahsil* KHAIR.

The Chandaus pargana derives its name from a small and decayed town standing on the left bank of the Karwan, in 28°5′N. and 77°1′E., at a distance of nine miles north from Khair and some 20 miles from Aligarh. It is approached by an

unmetalled road leading from Somna on the grand trunk road to Tappal. The population of the place rose from 2,512 in 1865 to 2,913 in 1872, and afterwards a marked decline set in, the total dropping to 2,633 in 1881 and to 2,121 ten years later, though at the last census it was 2,359, including 422 Musalmans. The place has a very desolate appearance, nearly half of the village site being occupied by the ruins of old houses. A small market is held here weekly, and a certain amount of trade is carried on in cattle and the country cloth called *dobra*, a loosely woven material with a rough check pattern used as a floor covering; it is manufactured by Orhs, who carry their goods for sale to different places and sometimes travel as far as Calcutta. Owing to the decline of the town the operations of Act XX of 1856, introduced in 1867, were withdrawn in 1895. Chandaus possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. A fair of no great importance, known as the Deochhat, takes place in Bhadon, and is attended by about a thousand persons. To the west of the town, near the Karwan, is a *sarai*, close to the ruins of an old fort which was built by the Chauhans. The latter still retain a portion of the village lands, which cover some 2,562 acres, some 1,485 being cultivated, and are assessed at Rs. 4,400. The rest is owned by Saiyids, Pathans, Banias, Brahmans and others, the principal owner being Saiyid Jafar Ali Khan of Pindrawal.

CHANDAUS *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAIR.

This pargana comprises the central and northern portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the west by Tappal and on the south and east by pargana Khair, while the northern border marches with the Khurja tahsil of the Bulandshahr district. It has a total area of 66,371 acres or 103·7 square miles, of which on an average 45,480 acres or 68·52 per cent. are cultivated. This proportion is below the district average, owing mainly to the presence of large areas of barren land, which consists either of sterile *bhur* or *dhak* jungle, the latter being more prevalent here than in any other part of the district.

Chandaus was a pargana at least as early as the days of Akbar, though probably the boundaries have undergone consid-

erable alterations since that epoch. Since the introduction of British rule few changes have occurred, and these were made at the settlement of 1840, when one village was received from pargana Koil, one from Khair and two from pargana Khurja. This brought the total up to 66 villages, a figure which has since remained unaltered. In early days the whole tract was in the hands of Chauhan Rajputs, but in the days of the Marathas a large estate was taken in farm by a Jat named Mukhram Singh, who laid the foundations of the Pisawa *taluqa*. After the conquest in 1803 the pargana was settled with a farmer named Puran Chand Pachauri; but subsequently the village *zamindars* were allowed to engage and the Chauhans recovered many of their villages, though the Pisawa *taluqa* remained intact and several villages had been acquired by the Jadons of Somna. The revenue demand of the pargana rose from Rs. 48,232 in 1809-10 to Rs. 53,929 in 1812-13 and to Rs. 60,661 in 1816-17, while at the first regular settlement it was Rs. 79,577 and in 1870 it again rose to Rs. 90,890. The present demand and its incidence are shown in the appendix.*

The population of the pargana was 40,120 in 1853, but by 1865 it had fallen to 31,549, though in 1872 it was 38,699. It then dropped to 38,632 in 1881 and to 35,354 ten years later, but in 1901 a marked recovery was observed, the number of inhabitants being 41,974, of whom 37,493 were Hindus, 4,260 Musalmans and 221 of other religions. The predominant Hindu castes are Brahmans, Chamars, Rajputs and Jats, the Rajputs belonging mainly to the Chauhan and Jadon clans. There are fourteen villages with more than one thousand inhabitants, but the only places of any size are Chandaus and Pisawa, each of which forms the subject of a separate article.

CHHARRA RAFATPUR, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

This small town stands in 27°55′N. and 28°24′E., on the metalled road from Nanau to Dadon, at a distance of eleven miles south-east from Atrauli and 23 miles from Aligarh. Branch roads lead from Chharra to Atrauli and to Gangiri.

* Appendix, table X.

Though of no great size, it is a place of considerable importance, having a large trade in grain and sugar. The main site is built on the roadside; but a short distance to the north-west stands the old fort, occupied mainly by the descendants of the old Musalman landholders, and this forms a separate *muhalla*: it is generally known as the Qila, and the outer walls and some of the bastions are still in existence. The area of the *mauza* is 1,458 acres, of which some 1,030 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,145; there are many owners, but the principal proprietors are Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, Muhammad Yar Khan and Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman Khan of the Bhikampur family. The population rose from 2,108 in 1853 to 2,130 in 1865, but fell to 2,072 in 1872, though it subsequently increased, being 2,258 in 1881 and 2,504 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 2,825, including 1,633 Hindus, 1,068 Musalmans and 124 others. The place formerly possessed a police station, but this was removed to Dadon in 1851, and now it contains a post-office, an inspection bungalow, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. There is also the Sherwani school in the fort, erected in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 15,000 by the Sherwani Pathans of this district and Etah for the benefit of their children. The land was provided by Suleman Khan of Chharra, and the money was collected by Muhammad Unis Khan of Datauli and Habib-ur-Rahman Khan of Habibganj. The school is managed by a committee and is affiliated to the Aligarh College, the principal of the later institution exercising supervision in the matter of the education of the pupils, most of whom are boarders.

Since 1861 Charra has been administered under Act XX of 1856. The town contained 573 houses in 1907-08 within an area of 25 acres, and of these 400 were assessed, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years being Rs. 729 annually. The income from all sources averaged Rs. 1,036, and the incidence of taxation was Re. 1-13-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-1 per head of population; while the yearly expenditure for the same period was Rs. 928, of which Rs. 422 were devoted to the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 145 to the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 259 to minor public works.

Part of the inhabited site belongs to the village of Dhansari, which adjoins Chharra on the south. It contained 2,916 inhabitants at the last census, of whom 1,296 were Musalmans, and is the property of Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur. The area of the village is 1,457 acres, and the present revenue demand is Rs. 4,455. The owner has established a cattle market in the village, which goes by the name of Ahmadganj, and has also erected a cotton press and ginning mill. In former days Dhansari was held by Ghori Pathans, who are said to have been settled there since the Musalman conquest. They were ejected by the Jats of Bhartpur, who gave it to the Goshains of Chharra, from whom it was purchased by the Sherwanis.

CHHERAT, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

An agricultural village in 27°58′N. and 78°5′E., some five miles north from Aligarh by the metalled road to Anupshahr and close to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It contained at the last census 1,292 inhabitants, including many Chauhan Rajputs and Ahirs. There is a post and telegraph office here and an upper primary school. The area of the village is 1,703 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 2,120. The owners of the greater part are Chauhans, but an area of 375 acres was acquired by Government for a dairy farm, which was placed in the charge of Mr. Edward Keventer. The latter took a lease of the concern in 1894, and in 1900 purchased the entire farm for Rs. 10,000. Since that date the business has rapidly expanded, and steam power has been introduced. There are branches in several villages for the collection of milk and the separation of cream, and a very large export trade is carried on with places so far distant as Calcutta, Simla and Bombay, the principal products being butter, cream, sterilized milk and cheeses.

DADON, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

The village of Dadon stands in 27°57′N. and 78°28′E., on the north side of the road from Sasni to Sankra and Budaun, metalled from Nanau up to this point, at a distance of 28 miles from Aligarh and 14 miles east-south-east from Atrauli. It is connected with the latter by an unmetalled road, and a second

leads southwards to Gangiri. The place contains a police station, established in 1851, a dispensary opened in 1893, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a school. Markets are held here weekly. The *mauza* is 2,436 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 4,500, the proprietors being the sons of Ahmad Said Khan, one of the Pathans of Bhikampur, of whom an account will be found in Chapter III. The population numbered 2,143 souls in 1853, dropping to 1,797 in 1865, though in 1872 it was 2,092, while it had risen to 2,451 by 1891 and at the last census was 3,145, of whom 807 were Musalmans. The place is purely agricultural in character, and for this reason the operations of Act XX of 1856, introduced in 1861, were withdrawn in 1882.

DARYAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

An unimportant and decayed little town standing in 27°39′ N. and 78°8′E., a short distance to the east of the East Indian Railway and on the unmetalled road from Sasni to Jalesar, at a distance of six miles north-east from Hathras and 18 miles south from the district headquarters. In former days it was the seat of a Raja of the Porach clan of Rajputs, one of whom was largely instrumental in the rise of Nand Ram, the Jat chieftain; but the latter's successors drove out the Raja and compelled him to retire to Hasayan. Daryapur had a population of 3,015 in 1853, but the total was only 2,729 in 1865 and 2,763 in 1872, while subsequent years have witnessed a further decline, the number of inhabitants being 2,203 in 1881 and 2,559 ten years later. At the last census in 1901 it was only 2,173, of whom 305 were Musalmans. It was owing to the decay of the place that the operations of Act XX of 1856, introduced in 1867, were withdrawn in May 1902. The *mauza* is 1,345 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 3,500, the proprietor being the Raja of Awa. Daryapur contains an upper primary school, and markets are held in the village three times a week.

DATAULI, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

The small town of Datauli stands on the south side of the metalled road from Nanau to Dadon, in 27°53′N. and 78°19′ E., at a distance of 16 miles east from Aligarh and ten miles

south from Atrauli, with which it is connected by a branch road leading through Barla. Owing to its convenient situation it has been selected as the site of a police station in preference to Barla, and it also possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and a large upper primary school, while markets are held here twice a week. Datauli is best known, however, as being the headquarters of an important *taluqa* owned by a family of Sherwani Afghans, of which an account has been given in Chapter III. The present owners of the *mauza* of Datauli, which is 1,908 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 4,930, are three resident members of the family, Muhammad Unis Khan, Muhammad Isa Khan and Muhammad Musa Khan.

The town contained 3,198 inhabitants in 1853, but this dropped to 2,934 in 1865, though by 1872 it was 3,437. By 1881 it had fallen to 3,162, but it then rose to 3,184 in 1891 and at the last census to 3,366, including 2,334 Hindus, 983 Musalmans and 49 others. The inhabited area, 28 acres in extent, has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1861, but the measure has been withdrawn from April 1909. In the previous year there were 600 houses, of which 485 were assessed, the income for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 816 and the expenditure Rs. 719, mainly on police, conservancy and local improvements.

GANGIRI, *Pargana* GANGIRI, *Tahsil* ATRAULI.

The place which gives its name to the Gangiri pargana is a small town situated in 27°51′N. and 78°26′E., on the south side of the unmetalled road from Aligarh to Kasganj, at a distance of 26 miles from the district headquarters and 16 miles from Atrauli. It is connected with the latter by an unmetalled road, while others lead northwards to Dadon and southwards to Agsauli. It is a place of little importance, but possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school, while markets are held here twice a week. There was a police station here till 1908, when it was abolished, the circle being divided between those of Dadon and Barla. The population numbered 1,881 in 1853, and, though it fell to 1,284 in 1865, subsequent years have witnessed a considerable increase, the total being 2,253 in 1872,

while in 1881 it was 2,100 and ten years later 2,143. In 1901 Gangiri contained 2,555 inhabitants, of whom 1,530 were Hindus, 928 Musalmans and 97 of other religions. Like most of the surrounding country the *mauza* of Gangiri, which is 801 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 494, is the property of Pathans, the principal owner being Muhammad Ishaq Khan of Barla.

The inhabited area of the town is only 25 acres, and this has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1861, though the measure was withdrawn in April 1909. In the previous year there were 530 houses, of which 370 were assessed. The income from the house tax in that and the two preceding years averaged Rs. 531, while the total receipts from all sources were Rs. 739, the incidence of taxation being Re. 1-9-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 665, of which Rs. 292 were devoted to the upkeep of a force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 79 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 207 to minor local improvements.

GANGIRI *Pargana, Tahsil* ATRAULI.

This pargana comprises the larger portion of the tahsil, and extends from the Kali Nadi on the south and west to the Ganges on the north-east. To the north and north-west lies pargana Atrauli, and to the east are the Pachlana and Bilram parganas of the Etah district. The total area is 115,914 acres or 181·1 square miles, taking the average for the last five years, for the figure is apt to vary slightly as the result of changes in the deep-stream of the Ganges. The average cultivated area is 90,969 acres or 78·48 per cent. of the whole, a proportion which is well above the general average for the district.

Gangiri was a pargana in the days of Akbar, but it has since undergone extensive modification. When ceded to the Company by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1802, it was included in the Akrabad tahsil. The pargana was, in fact, a mere strip of land running along the eastern side of Atrauli from north to south, with 23 villages and a total area of 24,429 acres. In 1840 it was transferred to the Atrauli tahsil, and in 1854 three

villages with an area of 2,927 acres were added from the Atrauli pargana; but the great change occurred in 1870, when 91,252 acres, comprising much of the old Akrabad and Jalali parganas, were transferred to Gangiri from Atrauli. At the same time four villages were given to Morthal and two were received from that pargana, bringing the total up to 138 villages. The transfer included most of the Pathan *taluqas* of Bhamauri Nah and Datauli, an account of which has been given in Chapter III.

In this way the population of the pargana, which had been 15,968 in 1853 and 14,486 in 1865, rose to 76,727 in 1872. It subsequently dropped to 73,962 in 1881; but ten years later it was 82,960, while in 1901 the pargana contained 101,516 inhabitants, of whom 82,939 were Hindus, 17,801 Musalmans and 776 of other religions. The prevailing Hindu castes are Chamars, Ahirs, Lodhs, Brahmans, Jats and Kachhis. The pargana contains no town of any size, but Gangiri, Bijauli, Dadon, Datauli, Barla and Chharra Rafatpur are very large villages and have been separately mentioned, while both Dhansari and Budhagaon contain more than two thousand inhabitants.

GONDA, *Pargana* HASANGARH, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

A village standing in 27°50′N. and 77°53′E., on the east side of the road from Khair to Hathras, here joined by an unmetalled road from Aligarh, at a distance of ten miles north from Iglas and 12 miles from the district headquarters. The village is also known as Nagla Sabbal, and at the last census contained 1,017 inhabitants, of whom 130 were Musalmans, the principal residents being Jats, who are the owners of the soil in conjunction with Banias and Bairagis. The village lands are 2,075 acres in extent, but only some 950 acres are cultivated, though the revenue demand is no less than Rs. 5,335. Gonda contains a police station, which many years ago was moved hither from Hasangarh, as well as a cattle-pound, a post-office and an upper primary school. A bazar of some local importance is held here twice a week, attracting most of the trade from the neighbourhood, owing to the facilities for communication. On this account Gonda has completely supplanted the market of

Dhatauli, a very large Jat village about a mile to the west, on the further side of the Karwan river. Dhatauli is, however, a much more populous place, containing at the last census 3,195 inhabitants; it has an area of 3,525 acres, assessed at Rs. 7,581, and is owned mainly by Jats.

GOPI, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The large but purely agricultural village of Gopi is said to derive its name from the *gopis* or milkmaids of the Krishna legend, who according to tradition left Muttra and settled on this spot. It stands on the grand trunk road in 27°45′N. and 78°19′E., at a distance of six miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters and 18 miles from Aligarh, and is connected with Bijaigarh by an unmetalled road which crosses the Cawnpore branch canal about a mile to the west. Markets are held here twice a week, the only special product of the place being the red powder used by women for adorning their foreheads: it is abstracted from the bark of trees locally called *ingur*, an alternative name for *saindur* or red lead. A considerable fair takes place at the Ramnaumi festival. At the last census Gopi contained 2,764 inhabitants, including 161 Musalmans and a large community of Pundir Rajputs. The latter are the owners of the *mauza*, which is 1,817 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 2,795.

GORAI, *Pargana* GORAI, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

There is no actual village of Gorai, but the name is invariably applied to the combined sites of Dhanu and Karmu, which stand in 27°41′N. and 77°52′E., at a distance of seven miles west from Iglas and 22 miles from Aligarh. In the southern portion of the raised site are the remains of a small fort built by the Jats, who were long the owners of all the surrounding country. The Jats still constitute the bulk of the population, which at the last census numbered 2,367 persons, of whom 248 were Musalmans; but they only retain a small portion of the village lands, the bulk of which has passed into the hands of Brahmans, Banias, Sonars and Jogis. The total area is 2,641 acres, of which 1,935 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 4,400. Gorai possesses a

post-office, and in the village a market of some local importance is held twice a week, a considerable trade being carried on in grain, vegetables, cloth, cattle and hides.

GORAI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

The pargana of Gorai occupies the centre of the Iglas tahsil, lying between the two detached portions of Hasangarh. To the west is the Mahaban pargana of the Muttra district and to the east pargana Hathras, the north-eastern extremity running up into pargana Koil. The total area is 56,780 acres or 88·72 square miles; and the average cultivated area is 49,105 acres or 86·48 per cent. of the whole, a proportion which is exceeded only in pargana Mursan.

It would appear that originally Gorai was part of the old pargana of Koil and that its separation was due to the Jats. At the conquest in 1803 it comprised the *taluqas* of Beswan and Iglas, as well as several miscellaneous villages, the total number of *mauzas* being 38 in all. Subsequently large additions were made, partly by the transfer of villages from Koil, Hathras and the Muttra district, and partly by the inclusion of the *taluqas* of Kanka and Kajraut, which form the eastern portion of the present area. By 1854 the number of villages had been brought up to 113, and the figure has since remained unchanged. The internal history of the tract is that of the various Jat estates, which has already been recorded in Chapter III.

The population of the pargana as at present constituted was 45,603 in 1853, but fell to 39,344 in 1865. A rapid increase then took place, the total being 47,827 in 1872, though it then dropped to 45,927 in 1881 and to 42,400 ten years later. This decline was followed by a complete recovery, for in 1901 the pargana contained 48,580 inhabitants, of whom 45,239 were Hindus, 2,954 Musalmans and 387 of other religions. The best represented Hindu castes are Brahmans, Jats, Chamars and Banias. There is no town in the pargana and large villages are rare, the chief being Beswan and Iglas, which form the subjects of separate articles.

HASANGARH, *Pargana* HASANGARH, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

The place which gives its name to the Hasangarh pargana is a small village standing in 27°47′N. and 77°53′E., on the

right bank of the Karwan, at a distance of seven miles north from the tahsil headquarters, 16 from Aligarh and 17 miles from Hathras, the road from Iglas to Khair running about a mile to the east. The village is obviously of Musalman origin, but its history is unknown save that it passed into the hands of the Jats, who are still the principal inhabitants. In the early days of British rule it was the headquarters of a tahsil and also possessed a police station, but the former were removed to Iglas and the latter to Gonda some two miles on the north. Hasangarh now possesses a small market, but nothing else of any importance, and at the last census contained only 476 inhabitants. The village lands are 227 acres in extent, about 125 being cultivated, and are held in *bhaiyachara* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 300 by Jats and Brahmans.

HASANGARH *Pargana, Tahsil* IGLAS.

This pargana is of very irregular shape and consists of two detached blocks. The greater portion occupies the north of the tahsil, and is bounded on the south by Gorai, on the east by Koil, on the north by Khair and on the west by the Muttra district. The remainder lies between the southern borders of Gorai and the Mursan pargana, extending from the Muttra boundary on the south-west to that of pargana Hathras on the north-east. The total area is 79,699 acres or 124·5 square miles. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average area under cultivation was 68,805 acres or 86·33 per cent. of the whole, a proportion which is much above the general average for the district.

Hasangarh was originally a part of pargana Koil and comprised 54 villages in 1803. Its boundaries were subsequently enlarged about the time of the first regular settlement by the addition of 43 villages from Hathras, six from Mursan, five from Koil and one from Khair, while subdivision of villages brought the total to 113 *mauzas*, a figure which has since remained unchanged. The old pargana consisted of 50 villages belonging to Thakurel Jats and four owned by Brahmans, the additions comprising parts of the Jat *taluqas* of Jawar, Karas and Tochigarh.

The population of the pargana was 72,952 in 1853, but has since declined. It fell to 56,341 in 1865, and though it rose in 1872 to 66,838, it again dropped to 65,452 in 1881 and to 64,827 ten years later. In 1901, however, the number of inhabitants was 70,223, of whom 64,831 were Hindus, 4,693 Musalmans and 699 of other religions. Jats are the predominant caste, and after them come Brahmans, Chamars, Koris and Banias. The chief places in the pargana are Tochigarh and Jawar, which will be mentioned separately, as also has Gonda, in the article on which is a reference to the large village of Dhatauli. Other places with a population exceeding two thousand are Majupur, Subkara and Rajawal, but these are mere agricultural villages of no special interest.

HARDUAGANJ, *Pargana* Koil, *Tahsil* Aligarh.

The town of Harduaganj stands on the borders of the Koil and Morthal parganas in 27°56′N. and 28°9′E., on the south side of the metalled road from Aligarh to Atrauli, about seven miles north-east from the district headquarters. A metalled road leads northwards from the west of the town to the Harduaganj station, situated in the village of Rampur about four miles away, and an unmetalled road goes southwards to join the grand trunk road at Rohna. About a mile to the east flows the Ganges canal, crossed by a bridge at Barotha on the Atrauli road.

The *ganj* or modern town is about half a mile to the north of Hardua, an ancient village, whose foundation is ascribed to Hardewa or Balarama, the brother of Krishna, and the tank there is said to have been excavated by Chiman, the leader of the Ahir followers of the founder. After the Musalman invasion the village and the neighbourhood were occupied by Chauhans from Dehli, but Harduaganj does not appear to have come into existence till the days of Sabit Khan, to whose patronage the creation of the bazar may be attributed. The place suffered heavily during the Mutiny, and property to the estimated value of four lakhs was plundered or destroyed by the villagers of the surrounding country.

The population numbered 5,942 in 1847, and rose to 8,292 in 1853, though it dropped to 6,120 in 1865. In 1872 it was 6,970,

but it again fell to 4,520 in 1881, subsequently rising to 6,022 in 1891, while at the last census the town contained 6,619 inhabitants, including 5,596 Hindus, 901 Musalmans and 122 others. It is now in a thriving condition, with a large trade in cotton and grain. The principal residents are Banias, who own a number of good brick houses in the eastern quarter. The main bazar is a fine open street lined with brick-built shops, widening out into a large circular space. The site is here raised, but elsewhere the level is low, especially on the west, and during the rains the outlying portions are apt to be flooded, the surface water draining southwards into the large depression which forms the source of the Sengar. On this account the place is subject to epidemics of fever, and conditions have probably deteriorated with the rise in the water level due to the canal. Harduaganj contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, two cotton ginning mills, an upper primary school and a small school for girls.

The *mauza* is 3,210 acres in extent, assessed at Rs. 6,420, and is owned by Banias and Musalman Rajputs, the principal proprietor being Kunwar Ahmad Said Khan of Chhitari. The town itself is 58 acres in extent, and was administered as a municipality from 1865 to 1882, when Act XX of 1856 was applied to the site. In 1907-08 there were 1,415 houses within this area, of which 1,046 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,638. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-9-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population, and the total income from all sources Rs. 2,394, while the average annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 2,321, the chief items being Rs. 661 for the upkeep of the town *chaukidars*, Rs. 375 for the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 923 for minor public works and improvements.

HASAYAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The small town of Hasayan, frequently but incorrectly called Husain, in former days gave its name to a *taluqa*, which was sometimes treated as a separate pargana. Of its early history nothing is known, but about 1760, when Raja Ratan

Singh, the head of the Porach Rajputs, was expelled from Mendu and Hathras by the Jats, he retired to Farrukhabad, subsequently winning the favour of Nawal Singh of Bhartpur, by whom he was given in 1770 certain villages in *jagir* and the revenue engagement for the Hasayan *taluqa*. The latter had come into existence some years previously and at first represented the farm of a number of villages drawn from pargana Jalesar and leased to one Muhammad Shakir. In 1763 the Musalmans were expelled, and engagements had been taken from the old Jadon and other proprietors by the *amil* of Jalesar; for the Porach Raja had been in no way connected with the estate beyond holding a few houses in the town of Hasayan itself. Ratan Singh died in 1787 and was succeeded by his son, Mitra Sen, who was deprived by the Marathas of the *taluqa*, which was given first to an Afghan named Kotal Khan, then to Bapuji Sindhia and subsequently to the French commanders, De Boigne and Perron, as part of their *jagir*. When the country came into the hands of the British, the engagement was given to Mitra Sen, who had retained three villages in revenue-free tenure; but in 1808 the names of the old proprietors were recorded in consequence of the indebtedness of the *taluqdar*, though the latter obtained the settlement as farmer on his giving security. He was succeeded by his son, Jaswant Singh, after whom came Narayan Singh, who in 1836 held the three revenue-free villages and forty others on a conditional and temporary lease without prejudice to the rightful owners. The latter, however, were forthcoming in 17 villages only, and the rest were therefore settled with Narayan Singh as proprietor. Soon afterwards the Raja mortgaged his right to Pirthi Singh of Awa, and on his death in 1846 he was succeeded by two widows. A suit for redemption of the mortgage failed on appeal, with the result that the estate passed wholly into the hands of the Raja of Awa, who now owns the greater part of the old *taluqa*, including Hasayan itself, a *mauza* of 1,018 acres assessed at Rs. 1,995.

The town stands in 27°36′ N. and 78°16′ E., on the south side of a large depression, at a distance of eight miles south-west from Sikandra Rao, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, 22 miles from Aligarh, and about four miles south

from the Rati-ka-Nagla station and the metalled road from Kasganj to Muttra. The population has fluctuated greatly during the past fifty years, falling from 4,391 in 1853 to 2,588 in 1865, and then rising to 3,164 in 1872, since which date there has been a steady decline, the total being 3,003 in 1881 and 2,784 ten years later, while in 1901 the place contained 2,761 inhabitants, including 2,205 Hindus, 497 Musalmans and 59 of other religions. The town possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small bazar, in which markets are held twice a week, though the trade of the place is of very little importance. There are no buildings of archæological or other interest, and no manufactures of any note, with the exception of rose-water and perfumes made from the roses grown in the neighbourhood as at Barwana. The inhabited site, 40 acres in extent, has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1861. In 1908 the town contained 928 houses, of which 282 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 788, which gave an incidence of Rs. 2-12-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population. The total income for the same period, including the initial balance, was Rs. 1,025 annually and the expenditure Rs. 955, the chief items being Rs. 451 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 183 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 210 for minor local improvements.

HATHRAS, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

The important city of Hathras stands in 27°35′N. and 78°3′E., on the provincial road from Aligarh to Agra, at a distance of 22 miles south from the former. This road is crossed in the north of the town by a similar road from Muttra to Sikandra Rao and Kasganj, parallel to which runs the metre-gauge line of the Cawnpore-Achnera railway. In the east of the town is another station, being the terminus of a short branch of the East Indian system, which takes off from the main line at Hathras junction near Mendu. Other roads lead from Hathras to Iglas and Khair on the north-west and to Jalesar on the south-east, the latter being metalled for a short distance. At Ramapur, on the provincial road to the north of

the town, is an inspection bungalow, and on the same road to the south of the town is a large encamping-ground with a store-house attached.

The population of Hathras has grown very rapidly during the last fifty years. It numbered 22,903 souls in 1847, and though the total fell to 20,504 in 1853, it subsequently rose to 23,722 in 1865. There was another drop in 1872, when the number of inhabitants was 23,589, but it afterwards increased to 34,932 in 1881 and to 39,181 ten years later, while in 1901 the place contained 42,578 persons, of whom 19,482 were females. Classified by religions there were 36,133 Hindus, 5,482 Musalmans, 610 Jains, 308 Christians and 45 others. The predominant castes are Banias, Koris, Chamars and Jats. The character of the town is illustrated by the fact that the industrial population amounts to 34·5 per cent. of the whole, while commerce, together with transport and storage, makes up 20·7 and general labour 20 per cent.

The town first attained importance with the rise of the Jat family, of which an account has been given in Chapter III. It was a place of considerable size in 1817, when Daya Ram was ejected by force and his great fortress taken by siege; but the real rise of Hathras dates from the introduction of railways, which combined with the already advantageous position of the town at the junction of two trunk roads to bring the place into the foremost rank as a commercial and industrial centre. Mention has been made elsewhere of the industries and the constantly growing number of cotton presses, gins and other factories; and also of the immense trade of Hathras not only in cotton, but also in grain, sugar, metals, cloth, oil-seeds and *ghi*.

Despite its recent extension the town is compactly built, and it contains an unusually large proportion of good brick and stone houses, which reflect the general prosperity. The principal inhabitants are Banias, who include among their number most of the mill owners and several landed proprietors of considerable importance. All round the city runs a broad metalled road, marking the circuit of the old fortifications, but during recent years numbers of houses have sprung up beyond this road to the north and west. To the east are the remains of the great fort,

surrounded by a ditch more than a hundred feet in width. The bastions are still visible in places, and within the fort stands an old temple, which bears traces of the furious cannonade carried on by the besieging force. Some of the original buildings are utilized for the tahsil and the munsif's court. To the north-west, near the Muttra road, are the police station, the post-office and the dispensary. The last was built in 1868, and close to it is the Singari female hospital, built in 1894 and endowed by a resident of Farrukhabad in memory of his wife, who was a daughter of one of the bankers of the town. Hard by is a large tank with masonry steps, which was constructed some years ago to take the place of an unsightly excavation; and on one side, just beyond the Cawnpore-Achnera railway, stands the municipal hall, while to the south is the Anglo-vernacular school, with its clock tower. The other educational institutions comprise the middle vernacular school, two lower primary municipal schools and a school for girls.

The town itself is traversed by a broad road, running east and west, which crosses the Agra road and another metalled thoroughfare running parallel to the latter. The streets are level and well drained, but they contain no buildings of any architectural or æsthetic interest. Much was done to improve the place by Mr. W. J. Harding, the collector, who in 1821 inaugurated a drainage scheme, repaired the wells and widened the main streets, while three years later he built the market place of Hardingganj. Further improvements were carried out in 1851 by Mr. E. F. Tyler; and in later years attempts were made to rectify the defects in the drainage by the excavation of a cut passing eastwards into the Aligarh drainage line. The results have not been altogether satisfactory, and a complete drainage scheme is now in course of preparation. The town is divided into number of *muhallas*, the names of which in almost all cases bear witness to the essentially commercial character of the place. They include the *mandis* of Naraganj, Puranaganj, the *anaj* or grain market, the *rui* or cotton market, the *loha* or iron market, the *nimak* or salt market, the *gurhai mandi*, where sugar is bought and sold, and the *panserihatta*, or drug market. At the crossing of the main streets is the Chauk Daulat Ram,

and other quarters are called after the caste of the inhabitants, such as the Bazzaza, Halwai and Bisati.

The town was at first administered by local agents, who provided for watch and ward, conservancy and improvements by means of town duties levied on imports. These were in time replaced by a house-tax, which was regularly imposed under Act XX of 1856 till 1865, when the place became a municipality. The house-tax continued to be collected till 1869, when its place was taken by an octroi tax on imports. This octroi is of the usual nature, but possesses certain peculiar features. Of the various classes of dutiable goods, grain, sugar, *ghi*, molasses, oil, oil-seeds, spices, drugs, tobacco and the like, imported by a *thok-farosh* or licensed wholesale dealer and by an *arhatia* or broker, were allowed, up to the year 1900, to enter the town without payment; the importers being bound to obtain annual licenses from the municipal board and to keep two account books in the shape of a ledger and a cash-book. In these they had to enter the specification and value of all imported goods, and the books had to be produced at the municipal office either weekly or monthly, duty being charged on such goods only as were neither exported nor sold to other wholesale dealers. All other goods had to pay duty at the barriers in the ordinary way, and on these alone were refunds admissible in the case of re-export. This system had been in force since 1887, prior to which many classes of goods had been exempt from duty since 1873, including cloth, metals, fuel, fodder, fruits, vegetables, soda, drugs, gums and spices. The duty on grain, too, was reduced to an all-round rate of three pies per maund, while subsequently sugar was exempted. The reason for these special provisions has been that Hathras as a great collecting and distributing centre has an immense through trade, and to encourage this attempts have always been made to obviate any sort of transit duty. The present system is a modification of the ordinary octroi, in that certain traders, who have come to an agreement with the municipality, pay octroi only on the excess of their imports over their exports. The accounts are kept by the municipality at its own expense and each of the persons included in the arrangement pays his dues monthly. Octroi still

forms by far the most important source of income, but it is largely supplemented by the tax on cloth merchants and dealers imposed in 1903, that on sugar merchants dating from 1904 and that on brick and lime manufacturers introduced a year later. Small amounts are derived from market and slaughter-house dues, rents of lands and houses, the sale of manure, the cattle-pound and a few minor sources. The board consists of 17 members, of whom 13, including the chairman, are elected; for municipal purposes the town is divided into four wards, each returning three members.

HATHRAS *Pargana, Tahsil* HATHRAS.

This pargana forms the eastern and larger portion of the Hathras tahsil, and is an extensive tract of country, stretching northwards from the Muttra and Etah boundaries to the confines of pargana Koil. To the east lie Akrabad and Sikandra Rao, while on the west the pargana marches with Mursan, Hasangarh and Gorai. The total area is 139,293 acres or 217·65 square miles, and during the five years ending with 1906-07 the land under cultivation averaged 111,918 acres or 80·35 per cent. of the whole.

The pargana owes its origin to the growth of Jat supremacy in this part of the district. The greater part was originally included in Jalesar, and comprised the estates of Hathras, Mendu and Daryapur, held by Rajputs of the Porach clan. In 1752 Baran Singh, one of the Jats of Jawar, obtained the grant of Hathras from the *subadar* of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and eight years later Suraj Mal of Bhartpur gave him Mendu, from which Ratan Singh, the Porach chieftain, had been expelled. To these acquisitions large additions were made by Daya Ram, who till his expulsion held the whole pargana, representing parts of the parganas of Koil, Sadabad and Mahaban as well as Jalesar. In 1819 the *taluqas* of Simardhari, Karil, Karas, Gubrari and Barha were made over to the descendants of the Jats whom Daya Ram had ejected, while the 31 villages of Mendu and the 20 composing the Shahzadpur estate were bestowed on other members of the family, as already narrated in Chapter III. In 1840 the Simardhari, Karas, Karil and Barha *taluqas*, 43 villages in all,

were transferred to the Iglas tahsil, and in exchange Hathras received the 28 villages forming the Jat *taluqa* of Sasni, hitherto a part of pargana Jalali; the *taluqa* of Moheria, 44 villages, from Mursan; four villages from Muttra and four from Akrabad. About the same time 17 villages were transferred to Mursan, four to Sikandra Rao and three to the Muttra district. This left a total of 244 villages, a number which has since remained unchanged.

The population of the existing pargana was 152,233 in 1853, but by 1865 it had fallen to 144,651, though it was 159,834 in 1872. In 1881 it was 159,114, but subsequently the total rose to 167,125 in 1891 and at the last census to 180,958, of whom 160,235 were Hindus, 17,703 Musalmans and 3,020, chiefly Aryas and Jains, of other religions. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias, Koris, Kachhis and Jats. Besides the city of Hathras, the pargana contains the towns of Mendu and Sasni and the large villages of Daryapur and Barwana, which form the subject of separate articles, as also does Salempur, till recently the site of a police station. Mention may also be made of Lakhnau, an ancient village in the south of the pargana, which is the residence of a well-known family of Brahman landowners.

HATHRAS *Tahsil.*

This is the southernmost subdivision of the district, and comprises the two parganas of Hathras and Mursan, the origin and history of which are briefly narrated in the separate articles. The tract is bounded on the north by pargana Koil, on the east by the Sikandra Rao tahsil, on the south by the Jalesar tahsil of the Etah district and tahsil Sadabad of Muttra, and on the west by the Mahaban tahsil of the latter district and the two parganas of tahsil Iglas. The boundary throughout is conventional and not liable to change, the total area being 185,919 acres or 290·5 square miles.

As a whole the tahsil is the richest in the district, and for many years cultivation has reached its furthest limit. It is a remarkably level tract, well drained by the Sengar in the east, the Ganda Nala in the centre and the Karwan in the south-west.

Save in a few isolated villages on the eastern and north-western borders there is no large depressed area, and no *jhils* are to be found of larger size than the ordinary village ponds. There is a very narrow strip of clay soil along the Sengar and Karwan which is subject to flooding, but as a rule the soil is a consistent loam, changing into a more sandy type in Mursan, which is practically a southern continuation of the Iglas tahsil, though even there the block of villages to the south-west of the sandy ridges has a uniform loam soil. On the other hand the water level has appreciably sunk during the past thirty years in almost every part of the tahsil, and deterioration has also been caused by the spread of the noxious *baisuri* weed, which is found everywhere save in the parts irrigated by the canal. It is worst in the south of pargana Hathras, especially in the neighbourhood of Puraina and the villages to the east of the Pura railway station. This may be considered the only inferior tract in the tahsil, for the water in the wells is decidedly brackish, and, though it is admirably suited for tobacco cultivation, it does serious injury to other crops, especially at the time of germination. Matters have greatly improved, however, with the recent extension of the canal system. Formerly the only tract served by canals comprised a few villages on the eastern border supplied by the distributaries in the Sikandra Rao tahsil; but the construction of the Hathras branch and the Sadabad distributary have already had a marked effect, and besides supplying direct irrigation will probably benefit a large area by correcting the drop in the water level, which in many parts constituted for a time a really serious danger.

At the last settlement of 1870 the cultivated area was 146,632 acres, and since that time there has been a noticeable increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 152,318 acres or 81·93 per cent. of the whole. Of this amount 22,944 acres or 15·06 per cent. bore a double crop. There is consequently little room for further extension of tillage. The so-called culturable area amounts to 11,591 acres or 6·23 per cent., but this includes 3,326 acres of current fallow and 1,087 acres of groves, the balance being already insufficient for the supply of fuel and pasture. The barren area is 22,010 acres, from which

must be deducted 1,255 acres under water and 7,415 occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like, while the rest is principally *usar* or sterile sand. The irrigated area is large and will probably increase, though to a certain extent wells, which now supply 94 per cent. of the land watered, will be supplanted by canals. The average total at present is 72,011 acres or 47·48 per cent. of the cultivation, and in some years this amount has been largely exceeded.

The *kharif* invariably covers a larger area than the *rabi* harvest, the averages being 99,506 and 72,767 acres respectively. Cotton and *juar* are the great staples, in either case mixed with *arhar*, the former covering 28·37 and the latter 28·28 per cent. of the land under autumn crops. Next follow *bajra* and *arhar* with 22·3, and then *guar* and *kurthi* with 11·15, the only other product of importance being maize with 7·01 per cent., a figure that is likely to be largely exceeded in the next decade. In the *rabi* wheat is pre-eminent, averaging by itself 34·24 and in combination with gram or barley 9·47 per cent. Barley alone covers 11·81, being largely grown in the lighter soils of pargana Mursan, and with gram 33·65, while 3·24 per cent. is under gram alone. The rest consists chiefly of vegetables and garden crops. The latter includes a good deal of tobacco, that raised on brackish water in Kachpura and Nagla Bihari being especially celebrated, commanding a high price and an extensive market. Under the same heading comes the rose cultivation of Barwana and Garhi Dudhadhari, which has been mentioned in Chapter II. The undertaking is generally a profitable one, and suitable land fetches a very high rent.

The returns of 1906-07 show an area of 154,970 acres included in holdings, and of this amount only 12·14 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, the low figure being due to the existence of many wealthy *zamindars*, several of whom do not reside on their estates. The occupancy area is very large, amounting to 47·93 per cent., and has markedly increased during the past forty years, while 39·06 per cent. is tilled by tenants-at-will. A noteworthy feature is the high proportion of land sublet, *shikmis* cultivating no less than 32·5 per cent. of the area. Rents are fairly high, the average for occupancy tenants

being Rs. 6·21, as compared with Rs. 5·01 in 1868, and tenants-at-will pay Rs. 7·98, the old rate being only Rs. 4·84. That the latter figure was lower than the occupancy rental is due to the fact that it represents the rent of inferior land, and this is the reason for the comparatively small amount paid by tenants-at-will at the present day.

The fiscal history of the tahsil has already been told in the story of the great Jat estates, while the revenue at each settlement from 1838 onwards is shown in the appendix, as well as the present incidence.* There are altogether 386 *mauzas*, and these are divided into 689 *mahals*, of which 270 are owned by single proprietors, 161 are joint *zamindari*, 88 are *bhaiyachara*, 68 are perfect and 102 are imperfect *pattidari*. A very large proportion of the land is owned by important proprietors, while superior rights exist in a great number of villages, apart from the 88 in which a fixed *malikana* is paid to the Raja of Mursan. The latter owns 85 villages and 21 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 71,902, and a further considerable area is held by other members of the same family, to whom reference has been made in Chapter III. The Raja of Awa owns 14 villages assessed at Rs. 16,725, while other landowners of note are the Brahmans of Lakhnau and Majhaula, the Lalkhanis of Pahasu, Mendu, Chhitari and Sadabad, and several Banias of Hathras. Among the minor *zamindars* mention may be made of the Brahmans of Thulai and Paharpur, and the Kayasths of Shahpur Madrak, a village just beyond the northern boundary in tahsil Aligarh. Since the downfall of Daya Ram of Hathras in 1817 there has been a very marked change in the character of the proprietary body. Between 1838 and 1868 transfers of various descriptions affected an area of no less than 197,698 acres, Brahmans, Jats and Rajputs, especially those of the Porach, Kirar and Gahlot clans, suffering alike. Latterly the changes have been less important, the total area alienated between 1868 and 1898 being 59,260 acres, which is not relatively large, in view of the fact that no allowance has been made for land transferred more than once or in different fashions. Conditions are now fairly stable, and the price of land has increased to a very remarkable extent. Jats in

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

1838 held 59,451 acres, and now own 54,667 or 29·7 per cent. of the total area. Brahmans have increased their possessions from 31,235 acres in 1838 to 49,849 in 1868, and at the present time to 52,176 or 28·35 per cent. Next come Rajputs with 30,207 acres or 16·4 per cent.; but while they have maintained their ground since 1868 their earlier losses were very severe, since in 1838 they held no less than 75,011 acres. Many clans are represented, for apart from the Jadons and Kirars, considerable areas are held by the Gahlot, Bhale Sultan, Porach and Janghara septs. Banias owned but 1,504 acres in 1838, but within thirty years their holdings had increased to 27,777, though they have since lost ground owing to a disaster which not long ago befel the principal family in Hathras, the present area being 24,332 acres or 13·2 per cent. For the rest Musalmans, with few exceptions of the Lalkhani race, hold 7·08 and Kayasths 4·03, no other caste being of any importance.

The tahsil is more thickly populated than any other part of the district, though the high rate of density, averaging 776 to the square mile at the last census, is largely due to the presence of Hathras city and several small towns. Sasni, Mendu and Mursan have for long been administered under Act XX of 1856, and besides these there are several large villages, of which mention has been made in the pargana articles. The population in 1853 numbered 197,435 souls, but fell to 186,860 in 1865, only to rise to 207,330 in 1872. It dropped again in 1881 to 199,481, but ten years later it was 208,264, and in 1901 the tahsil contained 225,574 inhabitants, of whom 104,454 were females. Of this total 200,627 were Hindus, 21,485 Musalmans, 1,476 Jains, 1,097 Aryas, 859 Christians, 22 Sikhs, 7 Parsis and one a Buddhist. Among the Hindus the lead is taken by Chamars with 45,723 persons, followed by Brahmans with 28,699, Rajputs with 20,655, Jats with 16,370, Kachhis with 10,038, Banias with 9,254 and Koris with 8,393. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, but the chief are the Chauhan, Jadon, Gahlot and Solankhi, while Pundirs and Tomars also are well represented. Other castes occurring to the number of 5,000 and upwards are Nais and Gadariyas, while Barhais, Kumhars, Dhobis, Kahars, Bhangis, Gujars, Lodhs, Malis, Khatiks and

Aherias have more than 2,000 members apiece. Sheikhs with 4,356 persons take the foremost place among the Musalmans, while Bhishtis, Rajputs, Telis and Pathans are found in considerable strength.

The census returns show that 44·2 per cent. of the inhabitants are directly dependent on cultivation, and though the actual proportion is probably somewhat higher, it is only natural to find a relatively low figure in a tahsil which contains a large industrial centre like the city of Hathras. About 11·5 per cent. come under the head of general labour, but a very important section of the population is engaged in the cotton industry and the various manufactures of Hathras, while the commercial community is unusually strong. Outside Hathras itself, the manufactures are insignificant, though mention may be made of the distillation of scent from roses at Barwana.

Means of communication are admirable save in the southern portion of Mursan. The tahsil is traversed from south to north by the main line of the East Indian railway, with stations at Pura, Hathras junction and Sasni, that of Pali being just beyond the northern boundary, while a branch from Hathras junction leads to the town of Hathras itself. Besides this the Cawnpore-Achnera line passes through the centre of the tract from east to west, and has stations at Hathras junction, Mendu, Hathras city and Mursan. Parallel to this line runs the provincial road from Kasganj to Muttra, crossing at Hathras the similar road from Aligarh through Sasni to Sadabad and Agra. The road from Hathras to Jalesar is partially metalled, and there are numerous unmetalled roads. Four of these branch out from Sasni, leading to Nanau, Bijaigarh, Jalesar and Iglas; and others run from Hathras to Iglas and Khair, from Mursan to Iglas and from the same place to Sadabad.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered joint magistrate or deputy collector on the district staff. Hathras has a bench of honorary magistrates, and beyond the limits of the municipality there is at present a special bench, sitting at either Lakhnau or Mendu, of two such magistrates in the persons of Chaudhri Liaqat Husain of Mendu and Kunwar Man Singh of Lakhnau; while the Raja of Mursan also holds magisterial

powers. Hathras is the headquarters of the tahsildar, the munsif and the sub-registrar. For police purposes the whole area is divided into the two circles of Hathras and Sasni, the Mursan and Salempur *thanas* having recently been abolished.

IGLAS, *Pargana* GORAI, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

The Iglas tahsil derives its name from a mere agricultural village situated in 27°43′N. and 77°56′E., at a distance of 16 miles south-west from Aligarh, on the west side of the road to Muttra, which is now metalled only as far as the Karwan river, about a mile beyond the village. Through the site runs the unmetalled road from Khair to Hathras, and from the junction a road leads eastwards to Sasni. The place is an old Jat settlement, but in the days of the Marathas the *taluqa* of Iglas, comprising eleven villages, came into the hands of Gangadhar Pandit, to whom it was assigned for charitable and religious purposes. This grant was confirmed by the British Government, but was resumed at his death in 1816, when one-fourth of the income was appropriated for his heirs and the rest devoted to public and charitable purposes, the beneficiary being the Agra College, an arrangement which is maintained at the present day. During the Mutiny the Jats of the neighbouring villages attempted to seize Iglas, but the tahsil buildings were defended by Burlton's troopers and guns from Sasni. The rebels were in great force and made an onslaught on the guns; but their matchlocks were rendered useless by a welcome shower of rain, and a charge on the part of the cavalry scattered them in all directions. Act XX of 1856 was applied to Iglas in 1861, but owing to the insignificance of the place the measure was withdrawn in 1882 or thereabouts.

The population was only 1,169 in 1853, but rose to 1,310 in 1865 and to 1,491 in 1872, while in 1901 the place contained 1,791 inhabitants, of whom 240 were Musalmans. In addition to the tahsil buildings Iglas possesses a registration office, a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school, a small school for girls and a dispensary opened in 1893. Markets are held three times a week, but the trade is purely local and of little importance. Iglas possesses, however, a considerable

industry in the manufacture of locks, which are turned out to the value of some Rs. 30,000 annually. There are at present eleven workshops, but the products are usually rough and the locks are for the most part sent to Aligarh for finishing. The village is 468 acres in extent, of which 285 are under cultivation, and is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,003 by Brahmans, Banias and Bairagis.

IGLAS *Tahsil.*

This subdivision lies in the west of the district, between pargana Khair on the north and Mursan on the south, while its western boundary marches with the Mat and Mahaban tahsils of the Muttra district. To the east are the Koil and Hathras parganas, the boundary in every case being purely conventional. The tahsil is the smallest of the six subdivisions into which the district is divided, having a total area of 136,479 acres or 213·25 square miles. It includes the two parganas of Gorai and Hasangarh, both of which have been subject to constant alterations in the past, as already shown in their separate articles.

The tahsil is an undulating plain, bisected by the Karwan, which flows down the centre from north to south. The stream is small and unimportant, with no *khadir*, but is of some use for irrigation purposes. The level surface of the country is diversified by three parallel ridges of *bhur*, which may be traced from the northern to the southern boundary, and between these are low plains with a fertile loam soil of the highest quality. In places, however, cross divisions are formed by spurs of the sandhills, so that few villages do not contain soils of both kinds. The highest proportion of sand occurs in the Jawar and Barha *taluqas*, where the soil is extremely light and the ridges of considerable height. The most striking characteristic of the tahsil is the absence of clay and *usar*; for the only depressions worth the name are on the eastern and north-eastern borders. Consequently the subdivision possesses a homogeneity which is not to be found in any other part of the district, and the only distinction of importance between one village and another lies in their relative facilities for irrigation. The best part of the tahsil is the country east of the Karwan, and especially in the angle between

the roads from Iglas to Aligarh and Sasni. Here wells can be constructed with ease, water being found at 20 or 30 feet below the surface, while the subsoil is so firm that spring-fed earthen wells will last for years if protected by a frame of brushwood. The western portion of the tahsil is less fortunately situated. The soil is perhaps somewhat better, but it would appear that the water level has sunk to an appreciable extent during the past thirty years, and though wells can still be constructed in the north the depth at which spring water is found is 80 feet or more below the surface around Gorai and Beswan. Irrigation from wells consequently became impossible, and this once flourishing tract was rendered extremely precarious. The situation has been saved by the recent introduction of canal water by means of the Hathras branch and the Mursan and Gorai distributaries, while the further extension of the system will have most beneficial effects. The prosperity of the tahsil has further been affected by the spread of *baisuri* in many villages, to which reference has already been made in a preceding page. In the north-east, on the borders of Khair, some trouble is occasioned in wet years by flooding from the Karwan; but this concerns only a few villages, and as a rule the tahsil suffers from excessive rather than from imperfect drainage.

At the second regular settlement the area under cultivation was 117,497 acres, but at its termination it had dropped to 101,514. Since 1900 there has been a decided improvement, for the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 117,910 acres or 86·39 per cent. of the whole, and even this remarkable figure has been surpassed on several occasions. The barren area is only 9,363 acres or 6·86 per cent., and of this 1,096 acres are under water and 4,340 are permanently taken up by roads, sites, buildings and the like, leaving but 2·88 per cent. of actually sterile land, which is by far the lowest proportion in any tahsil of the district. Similarly the culturable area is very small, being only 9,206 acres, from which should properly be deducted 3,465 acres of current fallow and 477 acres of groves. The latter is an extraordinarily small amount, and the almost complete absence of *baghs* is a very striking feature. The irrigated area for the past five years averages 47,425 acres or

40·22 per cent. of the cultivation, and over nine-tenths of this is derived from wells; but this statement requires some qualification, since the canals only started work in 1903-04 and the area supplied by them rose in four years from 779 to 8,579 acres.

The *kharif* is almost invariably the more important harvest, averaging 72,738 acres as against 60,950 sown with *rabi* crops, while the *dofasli* area amounts to 16,865 acres or 14·3 per cent. of the net cultivation. The relative position of the harvests is likely to be affected, if not changed, by the introduction of canal water, though much of the sandy soil is fitted only for rain crops. The principal autumn crops are *juar*, *bajra* and cotton, in every case sown largely in combination with *arhar*, the first covering 25·64, the second 20·76 and the third 24·17 per cent. of the area sown. The balance consists chiefly of the autumn pulses, and particularly *moth*, with 10·74, the fodder crops known as *guar* and *kurthi* with 11·89 and maize with 6·43 per cent., the last being a low figure for this district, though the crop is growing rapidly in favour. In the *rabi* wheat by itself takes up 30·74, and when sown with barley or gram 9·37 per cent. Barley alone accounts for 15·03, and when mixed with gram, for 34·45, these high figures being a natural result of a sandy soil. There is very little gram grown by itself, only 2·55 per cent. being under this crop; while vegetables, garden crops, peas and tobacco make up the remainder.

In 1906-07 the area included in holdings was 119,579 acres and of this 26,399 acres or 22·08 per cent. represented *sir* or *khudkasht* cultivated by proprietors. Occupancy tenants held 30·21, tenants-at-will 46·42 and ex-proprietary tenants 1·29 per cent. There has been a large increase in the occupancy area since 1868, when the average rental was Rs. 3·65 as compared with Rs. 5·55 at the present time, while the rent of tenants-at-will has risen from Rs. 3·64 in 1838 and Rs. 4·2 in 1868 to Rs. 8·16, an enhancement which is hardly paralleled in any other part of the district. The early fiscal history of the tahsil has been given in the several pargana articles, and the revenue demand at each regular settlement is shown in the appendix.*

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

There are in all 226 *mauzas*, and these are divided a present into 349 *mahals*. Of the latter 69 are owned by single proprietors, 71 are joint *zamindari*, 41 are perfect and 51 imperfect *pattidari*, while 117 are *bhaiyachara*, a tenure which is common among the Jats. There are very few large proprietors who reside in the pargana. A considerable area of land is held by the Raja of Mursan and others of the same family, as well as by the Jats of Beswan, Boin, Mohreni and Nagla Dagar, to all of whom reference has been made in Chapter III. Among the proprietors of the other castes the principal are the Banias of Beswan, the Brahmans of Lakhnau, Kanchrauli and Nathawar, and the Lalkhanis of Sadabad in Muttra, of Taqipur and of Khailia in the Bulandshahr district. As is but natural, Jats hold a much larger area than any other caste, being at present in possession of 76,681 acres or 57·04 per cent. of the whole. Next come Brahmans with 29,549 acres or 21·9 per cent.; Banias with 15,816 acres or 11·8 per cent; Musalmans, almost invariably Lalkhanis, with 3·55; Rajputs, who are either Jadons or Jangharas and are far less prominent here than in any other part of the district, with 2·16; and Kayasths with 2·1 per cent., the only other landowners of any note being Bairagis. During the past century the Jats have lost ground to a considerable extent, but of late they have managed to maintain their position with success, and their losses since 1868 have not exceeded 7,000 acres. On the other hand, Brahmans and Banias have gained with great rapidity, largely at the expense of Kayasths, who in 1868 held no less than 32,689 acres or more than ten times the present amount. Transfers were very numerous in early days, for between 1838 and 1868 as much as 86,570 acres changed hands, nearly half of this being alienated from the Jats. In the next thirty years the total was 55,917 acres, but this figure hardly represents the actual facts, since much land was mortgaged first and sold afterwards, while in many cases the same property was owned by several persons in succession, and it is impossible to eliminate recurrent transactions affecting particular estates.

The tahsil as at present constituted contained a population of 118,565 in 1853, but this had fallen to 95,685 by 1865, and

though it rose to 114,665 in 1872 it again declined, the total being 111,379 in 1881 and 107,227 in 1891. At the last census, however, the recovery was found to have been complete, since the number of inhabitants had risen to 118,803, of whom 55,536 were females, the average density being 557 to the square mile. Classified by religions there were 110,070 Hindus, 7,647 Musalmans, 864 Christians, 131 Aryas and 91 Jains. The only Hindu castes found in great strength are Jats, with 28,282 representatives, Chamars with 19,646 and Brahmans with 18,341 no other caste having as many as 5,000 members. Rajputs come next with 4,272 persons, mainly of the Chauhan and Jadon clans, though Bargujars, Tomars and Gahlots are well represented; and then Banias with 4,253, the other castes with more than 2,000 persons apiece being Koris, Khatiks, Barhais, Nais, Kahars, Kumhars and Dhunias. The Musalman community is remarkably small in this tahsil, and of the various tribes and castes Telis and Sheikhs alone are found in numbers exceeding one thousand.

According to the census returns some 48·5 per cent. of the population depended directly on agriculture, a low proportion for a tract which contains no large towns and no centres of industry. General labour accounted for 11·5 and personal or domestic service for 12·4 per cent. There is a fair amount of cotton weaving and the number of workers in wood and leather is very considerable; but there are no industries or manufactures which deserve special mention. Beswan is the only town, and the other places which have been separately described or are mentioned in the pargana articles are mere agricultural villages.

Means of communication are poor, at any rate as compared with those in most parts of the district. The railway is within reach of the southern villages, the nearest station being Mursan. A metalled road connects Iglas with Aligarh, and formerly the continuation of it towards Muttra was also metalled; but at the present time it is in a most unsatisfactory state, owing to the fact that the metalling was pulled up several years ago as a famine relief work. Unmetalled roads lead from Iglas to Khair, Sasni, Hathras and Mursan; and another goes from Gonda direct to Aligarh. The road from Khair to Brindaban traverses the

north-west corner, but in the west of the tahsil, which is the poorest portion of the tract, the only facilities for traffic are those afforded by the village tracks.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar and sub-registrar are stationed at Iglas, but the civil jurisdiction is entrusted to the munsif of Haveli Aligarh, who has his court at the district headquarters. For police purposes the tahsil is divided into the two circles of Iglas and Gonda, the former having recently been enlarged owing to the abolition of the *thana* at Mursan, of which the circle extended over several villages in the south of this subdivision.

JALALI, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

The ancient town of Jalali formerly gave its name to a separate pargana, but this ceased to exist in 1862 and was then divided between Koil, Gangiri and other parganas. The place is one of the oldest inhabited sites in the district, tradition stating that under its former name of Nilauti it was a stronghold of the Dors before the foundation of Koil itself. It is certain that an old Hindu town once existed here, for to the west of the town is a large, bare mound which still awaits exploration. The existing Jalali was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khilji during the reign of Ghias-ud-din Balban. The date may be determined with some approach to accuracy, since the Jami Masjid bears an inscription with the name of Balban dated in 665 H. or 1267 A.D. This mosque has on several occasions been repaired, for an inscription on the third arch of the south side tells of its restoration by Muhammad Qasim Beg in the days of Akbar; another on the middle arch refers to similar work undertaken by Sabit Khan in 1625; and a third, near the *mimbar* inside the mosque, is dated 1825 and mentions the work undertaken by Saiyid Ahmad Husain. The founder of the town appears to have settled here a colony of Pathans to keep in check the rebellious Meos and other Hindus, and a garrison seems to have been maintained here for a long time, since Jalali was one of the posts captured and held by the armies of Jaunpur. The descendants of the original Pathan colonists were supplanted in the reign of Shah-

jahan by a family of Saiyids, who had long resided in the town, the founder being one Kamal-ud-din, who had settled here in the days of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khilji and had acquired a footing by his marriage with the *qazi's* daughter. The Saiyids still remain in possession, though the increase in their numbers have reduced individual shares to minute proportions. At various times many of them have entered Government service and have risen to posts of distinction both in the army and in civil employ. By sect they are Shias, and are generally considered to be the leading members of that community in the Doab.

Jalali stands in 27°52′N. and 28°15′E., at a distance of 13 miles east from Aligarh, being approached by a small metalled branch from that leading to Kasganj. The site is well raised and presents a somewhat remarkable appearance owing to the number of mosques and *imambaras* interspersed among the houses. The roads have been metalled and drained, but the sanitary conditions still leave room for improvement, though things are much better than in the past, when Jalali was notorious for the dirty state of the streets and lanes. On either side of the town flows a large distributary of the canal, a fact which appears to have had an adverse effect, since the natural outfall of the drainage, which is carried into a large *pokhra* or depression on the east, has been blocked, so that at times considerable damage is done by flooding. The population of the place was 6,599 in 1853, but fell to 6,155 in 1865, though it afterwards rose to 7,480 in 1872. The total then dropped sharply to 6,233 in 1881, but ten years later it was 7,076, and in 1901 Jalali contained 8,830 inhabitants, of whom 5,503 were Hindus, 3,083 Musalmans and 244 of other religions. The bulk of the population is agricultural, and there are no manufactures and little trade, though markets are held three times a week. The town possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. There is also a private school, established not many years ago by the Saiyids, in which English, Urdu, Persian and Hindi are taught. The institution is affiliated to the Aligarh College, and is managed by a local committee; it is maintained wholly from voluntary subscriptions and donations, no fees being charged.

The Saiyids are the owners of the *mauza* of Jalali, which has an area of 4,359 acres, some 3,625 being cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 13,755. The inhabited site is 46 acres in extent and has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1861. The number of houses in 1907-08 was 1,492, of which 839 were assessed, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,335. The total annual receipts for the same period, including the opening balance, were Rs. 2,422 and the incidence of taxation was Re. 1-9-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-5 per head of population. The average expenditure was Rs. 2,333, the principal items being Rs. 784 for the upkeep of a force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 431 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff, and Rs. 766 for minor local improvements.

JARAULI, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

A large village, to be distinguished from Jarauli Kalan and Jarauli Khurd in the Sikandra Rao pargana, standing in 27° 49′N. and 78°18′E., about a mile and a half east of the road from Akrabad to Pilkhana, the three *mauzas* being contiguous. Beyond possessing a school and a canal bungalow on the Somera distributary, its only claim to mention is the number of inhabitants, which rose from 1,960 in 1853 to 2,050 in 1865 and to 2,365 in 1872, while in 1891 it was 2,239, and at the last census 2,953, including 208 Musalmans and a number of Jadon Rajputs. The latter are the owners of the village, one of the proprietors being Thakur Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana in tahsil Khair. The *mauza* is 3,407 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 7,000.

JATARI, *Pargana* TAPPAL, *Tahsil* KHAIR.

A small and unimportant town standing in 28°1′N. and 77°39′E., on the metalled road from Aligarh to Tappal, at a distance of five miles east from the latter, 13 miles from Khair and 28 miles from the district headquarters. The population numbered 2,088 souls in 1853, dropping to 2,011 in 1865, but subsequently rising to 2,281 in 1872. It then fell to 1,715 in 1881 and to 1,665 ten years later, but in 1901 the place contained 2,127 inhabitants, of whom 305 were Musalmans. Jatari possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school

and a small bazar in which markets are held weekly, but the trade is quite insignificant. The revenue *mauza* is 1,419 acres in extent, of which about 910 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 903; it is held in *pattidari* tenure by Jats, who have long been settled here and have given their name to the place, though part of the area is owned by a resident Brahman named Sukhram Das, who holds eight *mahals* in this pargana with a total area of 1,121 acres and a revenue demand of *Rs. 1,947.* The inhabited site is only 20 acres in extent. It was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1867, but the measure has been withdrawn from the beginning of 1909. In the previous year the town contained 505 houses, of which 235 were assessed, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 334, while the total income was Rs. 491. The annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 419, devoted mainly to police, conservancy and local improvements.

JAWAN, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

An agricultural village in the north of the pargana, standing in 28°2′N. and 78°7′E., close to the right bank of the Ganges canal, on the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, at a distance of ten miles north from the former. It is known as Jawan Sikandarpur to distinguish it from the adjoining Jawan Bazidpur in pargana Morthal, and at the last census contained 1,486 persons, of whom 157 were Musalmans. The village is 1,329 acres in area, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,580, and is owned by Chauhan Rajputs. There was a police station here till 1908, when it was abolished in consequence of the general redistribution of circles, but Jawan still has a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school.

JAWAR, *Pargana* HASANGARH, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

This large village stands on the southern border of the tahsil in 27°35′N. and 77°55′E., at a distance of eight miles south from Iglas and 23 from the district headquarters, while Mursan is two miles to the south-east. It contained at the last census a population of 2,585 persons, including 620 Musalmans and a large body of Jats. The latter still own this village, which is

very intimately connected with their history, since Jawar was the original settlement of the Jats in this part of the country and for a long time gave its name to a *tappa* comprising all the Jats' possessions until extended by Nand Ram and his successors. The village itself is only 609 acres in extent, some 490 being cultivated, while the present revenue demand is Rs. 1,002. Apart from its historical associations the place possesses no interest, though it contains an upper primary school and is the scene of a small weekly market.

KACHAURA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The small town of Kachaura lies in 27°41′N. and 78°29′E., near the Etah border at a distance of some six miles west from Sikandra Rao. It is approached by a cross road connecting the main highways of the grand trunk road and that from Kasganj to Muttra. The town was held at the cession by Har Kishan Singh of Beswan, who offered a stout resistance to the British; he took up his position in the fort to the north-east of the site, but the stronghold was stormed by Lord Lake with considerable loss. Among those who fell in the assault was Major Nairn of the 2nd Cavalry: he was buried at Kachaura, but in 1843 the monument erected to his memory was removed to Bhadwas on the grand trunk road. Others of the attacking force were buried at Lohar-ka-Nagla, a hamlet close to the town. The present owner of Kachaura, a *mauza* of 3,227 acres assessed at Rs. 4,745, is Kishan Prasad, a Brahman of Hathras.

The population of the town fell from 3,622 in 1853 to 3,384 in 1865, but then rose to 3,911 in 1872, though since that date it has again declined, the total being 3,018 in 1881 and 3,069 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 3,296, including 2,893 Hindus, 345 Musalmans and 58 others. The place is of little importance but possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The area of the town proper is 34 acres, and this has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1861. In 1907-08 there were 488 assessed houses out of a total of 810, and the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaged Rs. 757, with an incidence of Re. 1-7-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-8 per head

of population. The total annual receipts for the same period, including the initial balance, were Rs. 851 and the expenditure Rs. 822, the chief items being Rs. 448 for the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 144 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 133 for minor works of improvement.

KAURIAGANJ, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The small market town of Kauriaganj stands in 27°51′N. and 28°19′E., at a distance of some 17 miles east from Aligarh and twelve miles north-north-west from the tahsil headquarters. It is built on the high ground above the right bank of the Kali Nadi, a short distance to the north of the road from Aligarh to Kasganj, and is said to owe its origin to one of the *amils* of the Oudh government. With the change in the main routes of traffic the place has lost much of its commercial importance. Including Shahgarh, which stands on the road to the south-east and then formed part of the revenue *mauza*, it contained 5,168 inhabitants in 1853, but by 1865 the population had fallen to 3,607, though this is probably the figure for Kauriaganj alone. It was 3,852 in 1872, but fell to 3,281 in 1881, while ten years later it was 3,562. At the last census in 1901 a great increase was observed, the number of inhabitants being 4,691, of whom 2,551 were Hindus, 1,804 Musalmans, a large number of whom are Mewatis, and 336 of other religions, chiefly Aryas and Jains. This total does not refer to the village of Shahgarh, which had a population of 2,089. At the latter place is an ancient and extensive *khera*, known variously as Shahgarh, Sahegarh and Saigarh, which marks the site of an old town. No antiquities have as yet been discovered, except numbers of coins, in many instances belonging to the Indo-Scythic dynasties. The town presents no features of interest. It possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school, a small school for girls and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The *mauza* of Kauriaganj is 1,201 acres in extent, 955 being under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 2,575. The owners are Banias and Kayasths; while Shahgarh, a village of 1,604 acres assessed at Rs. 4,075, is held by Jadons, Kirars and Ahirs.

The town itself is 62 acres in area and has been administered since 1861 under Act XX of 1856. In 1907-08 it contained

1,203 houses, of which 508 were assessed to taxation. The average total income, inclusive of the initial balance, for that and the two preceding years was Rs. 1,517, of which the house-tax was responsible for Rs. 912, falling with an incidence of Re. 1-13-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-1 per head of population. During the same period the annual expenditure was Rs. 1,390, the chief items being Rs. 515 for the upkeep of the local police force, Rs. 273 for the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 360 for small public works of improvement.

KAZIMABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* ATRAULI.

A large village in 28°4′N. and 78°14′E., standing about half a mile east from the metalled road connecting Atrauli with the railway station of Atrauli Road in the adjoining village of Raipur, at a distance of four miles from the tahsil headquarters. Markets are held twice a week in the village, which possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. The population at the last census numbered 2,293 persons, of whom 231 were Musalmans. Kazimabad was formerly included in the Raipur *taluqa*, but is now owned partly by Brahmans and partly by Saiyid Asghar Ali Khan of Pindrawal. The area of the village is 734 acres and the assessment Rs. 2,950.

KHAIR, *Pargana and Tahsil* KHAIR.

The capital of the pargana and tahsil is a small town standing in 27°56′N. and 77°51′E., on the right bank of the Karwan, which is here crossed by the metalled road from Aligarh to Tappal, at a distance of 15 miles from the former. Unmetalled roads lead from Khair to Somna on the north-east, to Iglas and Hathras on the south-east, and to Brindaban in Muttra on the south. The population of the place was 4,726 in 1853, but dropped to 3,339 in 1865, though it afterwards rose to 4,850 in 1872, only to fall again to 4,455 in 1881 and to 3,871 ten years later. At the last census in 1901, however, it was 4,537, of whom 1,038 were Musalmans. The place was originally the seat of a Chauhan family, which held the whole pargana, but Rao Pirthi Singh was dispossessed by Perron and the estate

was given in farm to Dunde Khan, the Rao receiving but a small *malikana* allowance and some 500 acres of *sir*. Even these lapsed on the death of Lachhman Singh, the son of Pirthi Singh, but a small portion was restored to the family on the expulsion of Dunde Khan. It was hardly surprising therefore that on the outbreak of the Mutiny Rao Bhopal Singh should have seized the opportunity of regaining his ancestral lands. Occupying the town of Khair he set himself up as Raja, but on the 1st of June 1857 he was ejected and captured by Mr. Watson and his volunteers from Agra, the rebel being tried by court-martial and hanged. Before the end of the month the Chauhans, aided by the Jats, attacked the town, plundering and destroying the Government buildings and the houses of the wealthy inhabitants. The tahsil, a strong masonry building, might have held out longer had its defenders had more heart and more powder; but after enduring a siege for several days the tahsildar and his adherents withdrew, despairing of assistance. It is supposed that the rebels plundered property to the value of three lakhs during their rule, and it was probably on this account that the town declined so greatly between 1852 and 1865.

In addition to the tahsil buildings Khair possesses a registration office, a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a dispensary built in 1892. Formerly there was a munsif stationed here, but the circle was abolished in 1880. The educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school with a lower primary branch, a training school for teachers and a small school for girls. The town can boast of no manufactures and very little trade, the market being merely of local importance. The inhabitants are principally agricultural, for some 2,090 out of a total area of 3,841 acres in the revenue *mauza* are cultivated; the demand is Rs. 5,975, and the land is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Jadons, Brahmans, Bairagis, Banias, Bhats, Kayasths and Musalmans, the chief proprietors being Kunwar Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana and the Bania family represented by Hanuman Prasad and the brothers Munni Lal and Faqir Chand. The area of the inhabited portion is 57 acres, and since 1860 this has been administered under Act XX of 1856, while section 34 of the Police Act is also in force. In 1908 the town contained 1,300

houses, of which 692 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 960, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-6-3 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The total annual receipts for the same period were Rs. 1,421 and the expenditure Rs. 1,354, the principal items being Rs. 520 for the maintenance of the town police, Rs. 361 for the upkeep of a conservancy staff and Rs. 277 for minor local improvements.

KHAIR *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAIR.

Pargana Khair forms the eastern portion of the Khair tahsil and is a fairly compact block of country extending from the Bulandshahr boundary on the north to that of Muttra on the south-west. To the south lies Hasangarh and to the east Koil and Barauli; while to the north-west is Chandaus, and for a short distance the pargana marches with Tappal in the extreme west. The total area is 98,304 acres or 153·6 square miles, and of this 76,027 acres or 77·34 per cent. were cultivated on an average during the five years ending with 1906-07, the proportion being much higher than in other parts of the tahsil.

Originally the pargana seems to have formed a portion of Koil, and it attained an independent existence during the days of Maratha supremacy. At the first regular settlement it contained 125 villages, but in 1841 two were transferred to Koil and one to Chandaus, while in 1851 one was given to Hasangarh. During these ten years six villages were received from Koil and one from Tappal, making a total of 124; and at the present time the area is divided into 125 *mauzas* as before. The old proprietors were Chauhans, but in the days of Perron's administration Rao Pirthi Singh was dispossessed, and the farm of the pargana was held by Dunde Khan till his expulsion by the British, when the village *zamindars* were allowed to engage. At an early period the Banias of Lachhmangarhi acquired a large estate, and many villages are now owned by members of this caste. The north of the pargana formed the *taluqa* of Somna, which was acquired by a Jadon named Jairam Singh, the farmer of a number of Chauhan villages under Perron. The history of this estate has been narrated in Chapter III.

The population of the pargana was 63,843 in 1853, but fell in 1865 to 58,881, though it afterwards rose to 71,951 in 1872. A decline then set in, for in 1881 the total was 70,070 and ten years later 63,691; but by 1901 the number of inhabitants had risen to 77,065, of whom 70,505 were Hindus, 5,946 Musalmans and 614 of other religions. The principal castes are Brahmans, Chamars, Jats, Rajputs and Banias. Khair is the only town, but there are several villages, such as Sujaupur, Gomat and Shiwala, containing more than two thousand inhabitants apiece, though none is of any importance.

KHAIR *Tahsil.*

This tahsil comprises the north-western portion of the district and is the largest of the six subdivisions, having an area of 260,559 acres or 407·12 square miles. It is made up of the three parganas of Khair, Chandaus and Tappal, the origin and history of which are dealt with in the several articles. The western boundary is formed by the Jumna, beyond which lies the Gurgaon district of the Punjab, and from this river the tahsil stretches eastwards to the confines of the Aligarh tahsil. On the south it marches with pargana Hasangarh of tahsil Iglas and the Mat tahsil of Muttra; while to the north lies the Khurja tahsil of the Bulandshahr district.

The tahsil is a slightly undulating plain, rising in the west to a high but narrow belt of light sandy soil which crowns the old bank of the Jumna. Below this lies the *khadir*, which varies from two to seven miles in width and comprises 21 villages, of which eleven are situated partly in the lowlands and partly on the upland slope. The tract is of the poorest description, possessing a clay soil of a very hard and unmanageable type, which is cultivated only in patches, along the edge of the river, in the immediate vicinity of the hamlets, and at the foot of the high cliff, the rest being covered with coarse grass and jungle, though of some value for grazing purposes. The lowest portion is that along the edge of the uplands, and consequently, when the Jumna overtops its banks in unusually wet years, all this tract is submerged. Some of the water escapes along a channel which joins the river near Malab, but a large quantity is penned up and

can find no outlet, especially in the vicinity of Palar; so that wet seasons inevitably cause saturation, whereas in dry years the *khadir* suffers even more, since it is wholly dependent on the rainfall and wells are scarce. At the settlement of 1870 the *khadir* was in a flourishing condition and was somewhat heavily assessed. The drought of 1877 and a succession of adverse seasons caused a great contraction of the cultivated area, the deficient rainfall of 1884 resulting in a complete collapse of the settlement. Several villages were taken under direct management; but drought was followed by floods, and in spite of liberal reductions and remissions matters went from bad to worse, the jungle increased, and the ravages of wild animals became more serious than ever. Matters have improved somewhat since the last settlement, but the *khadir* remains the poorest and most precarious tract in the whole district.

East of the high sandy bank, on which stands the town of Tappal, the level drops to a plain of stiff clay, flanked in the south by ridges of *bhur*. It extends as far as the Patwaha, a drainage line that enters the tahsil near Mor and flows in a south-easterly direction to Salpur on the Muttra border, receiving the Parauri *nala* on its left bank at Jalalpur and the Pisawa drain at Bichpuri. The natural watercourses have been improved and straightened by the Canal department, but flooding still occurs along their banks in wet years. East of the Patwaha is a broad belt of light soil, along which flows the Mat branch canal and its distributaries; and east of this again is a wide depression, characterised by large uncultivated patches and *dhak* jungle, which forms the valley of the Karwan. This stream traverses the tahsil from north to south, flowing past Chandaus and Khair, and is joined by the Deta Saidpur *nala* at Jalaka and by the Sopa *nala* at Nisiya. Though the bed of the Karwan has been artificially improved much damage is done by floods in its vicinity, and after a series of wet seasons waterlogging is somewhat prevalent. East of the Karwan the soil is for the most part a fertile loam of light and sometimes sandy texture save in the extreme north-east near Gabhana, where there is another depression containing several large *jhils*. In certain parts of the tahsil, but especially in the south-east, the land is infected with

the weed known as *baisuri,* to which reference has been made elsewhere.

At the second regular settlement the area under cultivation was 186,983 acres, but subsequent years witnessed a very marked decline, and though this figure has on occasions been exceeded the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was only 185,928 acres or 71·36 per cent. of the whole, the proportion being much higher in pargana Khair than elsewhere. Of this amount 36,483 acres or 19·62 per cent. bore two crops in the year. The barren area averages 34,651 acres or 13·3 per cent. of the entire tahsil, including 5,015 acres under water and 7,082 occupied by sites, roads and the like. This leaves a large balance of sterile land, which consists for the most part of *usar* in the great depressions. There is a large amount of culturable waste, 39,980 acres in all, by far the greater part being situated in pargana Tappal. This includes 4,066 acres of current fallow and the miserably small area of 820 acres under groves, which are almost as rare as in Iglas; the rest is old fallow or culturable waste, but very little is sufficiently valuable to repay the expense of tillage. Means of irrigation have improved immensely since the recent extension of the canal system, and now 70,578 acres or 37·96 per cent. of the cultivation obtains water on an average, 22,300 acres being supplied from canals and almost all the rest from wells. The Khair pargana is much more fortunately situated in this respect than the rest of the tahsil, particularly Tappal, where the subsoil is often sandy, the villages on the edge of the uplands being the driest part of the tract, since there the water level is much lower than elsewhere. Spring water can ordinarily be obtained at 24 feet in the east, whereas near Tappal itself wells have to be sunk to a depth of 60 feet and more.

The two harvests cover an approximately equal area, the *rabi* averaging 111,978 and the *kharif* 111,295 acres. Formerly the latter was the more extensive, and the marked expansion of the spring harvest affords a striking proof of the general improvement due to the canals. The most important *rabi* crop is wheat, which by itself occupies 25·82, and when mixed with gram or barley 18·65 per cent. of the area sown. Barley by itself covers

8·99, and with gram 31·79, while gram alone makes up 5·2 and peas 3·06 per cent., the other crops being principally mustard, vegetables and garden produce. In the *kharif* the foremost place is taken by cotton, which alone and mixed with *arhar* occupies 29·25 per cent. of the harvest. Then follow *juar* and *arhar* with 28·61, maize with 13·26, *bajra* and *arhar* with 12·51, *guar* and *kurthi* with 10·19, the autumn pulses with 3·72 and sugarcane with 1·13 per cent. Indigo was once grown in many parts, but of late years has declined almost to extinction.

In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 190,785 acres, and of this 29·11 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*. This proportion is much higher than in any other part of the district, while in the Tappal pargana it rises to 39·69 per cent. The occupancy area is consequently small, amounting to only 24·06 per cent., while tenants-at-will hold 45·96 and ex-proprietary tenants ·87 per cent. Rents have always been lower than elsewhere in the district, particularly in pargana Tappal. In 1838 the average was only Rs. 2·79, while in 1868 it was Rs. 2·42 for occupancy tenants and Rs. 3·68 for others. They have since risen considerably, as the result of canal irrigation, and now average Rs. 4·7 and Rs. 7·37 respectively, while *shikmis* pay somewhat more on 16·6 per cent. of the area.

The fiscal history of the tahsil has been told in Chapter IV, and the revenue demand at successive settlements is shown in the appendix.* The demand is apt to vary slightly from time to time, as seven whole villages and a portion of Untasani are on the alluvial register and are subject to quinquennial revision. The tahsil contains 285 villages, and these are divided at the present time into 542 *mahals*. Of the latter 102 are owned by single proprietors, 148 are joint *zamindari*, 71 are perfect and 86 imperfect *pattidari*, while 135 are *bhaiyachara*, this form of tenure being remarkably common here. The bulk of the villages are owned by resident coparcenary communities, and there are few large estates. The largest property is that of the Jadons of Gabhana, while others to whom reference has been made in Chapter III include Kunwar Jafar Ali Khan of Pindrawal, the Jats of Pisawa, the Jadons of Birpura and Kora Rustampur, the

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Chauhans of Somna and Sujanpur, the Brahmans of Jatari, and the Banias of Khair, Gomat and Lachhmangarhi. Much land has been acquired by other Banias of Koil, and five *mahals* assessed at Rs. 7,403 belong to the Mendu estate. At the present time Jats own 85,739 acres or 34·6 per cent. of the area; Rajputs 60,188 acres or 24·3 per cent., divided for the most part between Chauhans and Jadons; Brahmans 33,961 acres or 13·7 per cent.; Banias 32,158 acres or 12·98 per cent.; and Musalmans 26,262 acres or 10·6 per cent. The last consist chiefly of the Lalkhanis and Saiyids, but small areas are owned by Sheikhs and Pathans. The other castes are unimportant, only Lodhs and Bengalis having more than 1,000 acres, though mention should be made of the village of Untasani, the property of Mr. Ingram of Bilaspur. The Jats and Rajputs have lost ground since 1838, when they held 103,897 and 89,320 acres respectively, while the Musalmans have remained stationary and both Brahmans and Banias have improved their position. In many cases Jats have bought from Jats and Rajputs from Rajputs; but the relatively poor character of the tahsil is amply illustrated by the enormous amount of transfers which have been effected during the last century. Of course it often happens that the same area has changed hands on numerous occasions, while mortgages and sales frequently refer to the same parcels of land; but even if every allowance be made on these accounts the extent of alienations is very great, exceeded only perhaps in Sikandra Rao. Full returns are not available, but from 1838 to 1868 no less than 170,270 acres were sold or mortgaged, and in the next thirty years the area was 104,189 acres. The changes have been most noticeable in pargana Tappal, which is the poorest part of the tahsil, some estates in the *khadir* having been sold again and again.

The population of the tahsil numbered 158,956 souls in 1853, but by 1865 had dropped to 142,311. It then rose to 169,459 in 1872, only to fall to 160,264 in 1881 and to 150,656 in 1891. At the last census, however, it was no less than 178,867, of whom 84,395 were females. This gives an average density of 439 to the square mile, a figure which is much lower than that of any other tahsil in the district. Classified by

religions there were 162,596 Hindus, 15,119 Musalmans, 725 Aryas, 259 Christians and 168 Jains. Among the Hindus the foremost place is taken by Jats with 30,009 representatives, and next come Chamars with 28,646, Brahmans with 27,725 and Rajputs with 14,163, the great majority of whom are either Jadons, 6,537, or Chauhans, 5,335. The only other castes with more than 5,000 members are Khatiks, Banias and Bhangis, while those with 2,000 and upwards are Kahars, Koris, Nais, Barhais, Kumhars and Faqirs. The Musalman community consists principally of Rajputs, 3,570, Sheikhs, Pathans, Bhishtis, Gujars and Mewatis; but, as in the neighbouring tahsil of Iglas, the Muhammadan element is small and has always been relatively unimportant.

According to the census returns 51·3 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on cultivation, a proportion which is well above the general average for this district. Of the rest about 11 per cent. came under the head of general labour and some 10 per cent. under personal and domestic service. There are no manufactures of any importance save perhaps cotton weaving and the preparation of leather. This is due to the absence of large towns, the principal places in the tahsil being Khair and Tappal which, though administered under Act XX of 1856, are little more than large agricultural villages.

Means of communication are good only in parts. The north-east corner is traversed by the main line of the East Indian railway, on which there is a station at Somna, while that of Danwar lies just beyond the district border to the north. The same tract is served by the grand trunk road, but elsewhere roads are few and far between. The existence of a metalled road from Aligarh to Khair and Tappal is of great advantage to the tahsil, but the number of unmetalled roads might well be increased. At present roads of the latter type lead from Khair to Somna and Barauli on the north-east, with a branch from Somna to Pahasu in the Bulandshahr district; from Khair to Iglas and Hathras; from Khair to Mat and Brindaban in Muttra; and from Somna to Chandaus and Tappal, thence continuing across the *khadir* to the Lalpur ferry and the Gurgaon district.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The tahsildar and the sub-registrar are stationed at Khair, while Kunwar Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana is an honorary magistrate for the Chandaus police circle. Original civil jurisdiction is exercised by the munsif of Haveli Aligarh. For police purposes the area is divided under the present scheme into three circles, with stations at Khair, Chandaus and Tappal, the Somna and Narayanpur *thanas* having recently been abolished. Formerly too an outpost was maintained at the large village of Gharbara in the *khadir*, to serve as a check on the cattle-thieving propensities of the inhabitants of that part.

KOIL, *vide* ALIGARH.

KOIL *Pargana, Tahsil* ALIGARH.

The large pargana of Koil occupies the centre of the district and is a tract of somewhat irregular shape. It is bounded on the north by the Barauli and Morthal parganas and for a very short distance by the Bulandshahr district; on the south by the Hathras and Gorai parganas; on the west by Hasangarh and Khair; and on the east by Akrabad and Gangiri, the latter being separated from Koil by the Kali Nadi. The total area is 175,230 acres or 273·8 square miles, and during the five years ending with 1906-07 the area under cultivation averaged 120,461 acres or 68·74 square miles, a figure which is considerably less than the general average for the district.

Large as it is Koil was once much larger, for it included Barauli, Khair, Morthal, most of Hasangarh and Gorai, as well as parts of other parganas. Its dismemberment took place during the eighteenth century, but several changes have been effected since the introduction of British rule. The chief of these occurred in 1851-52, when 65 villages were transferred to Gorai, six to Khair, five to Hasangarh and one each to Morthal and Chandaus, while only two villages were received from Khair in exchange. In 1862, however, on the abolition of pargana Jalali, 32 of its component villages and 23 from Akrabad were assigned to Koil, involving an increase of 19,514 acres, and bringing the

total up to 276 villages. There have never been any large *taluqas* or estates in Koil. The Musalman properties of Aisa and Manchaura were broken up in 1810, and the Sikharan *taluqa* similarly disappeared in 1816. So too Sikraoli was divided among a number of Jat sharers, and the Sahibabad *taluqa*, held by the hereditary *qanungos*, has for the most part passed out of the hands of the old Kayasth owners, though they still retain Keshopur Gadrana.

The population of the pargana increased from 152,609 in 1853 to 163,158 in 1865, largely as the result of the change in the area; and a further rise to 194,160 was recorded in 1872. The total fell to 193,118 in 1881 and to 190,263 ten years later; but in 1901 the number of inhabitants was no less than 219,836, of whom 169,494 were Hindus, 44,374 Musalmans and 5,968 of other religions. Apart from the city of Koil the only towns are Jalali and Harduaganj, which with the villages of Budhansi, Madrak, Jawan and Chherat form the subject of separate articles. There are few other places of any size, and in fact the only remaining village with more than two thousand inhabitants is Keshopur Gadrana near Madrak, with a population of 2,566.

MADRAK, *Pargana* KOIL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

A fine agricultural village in the south of the pargana, standing in 27°47′N. and 28°6′E., on the east side of the main road from Aligarh to Agra, at a distance of seven miles south from the former and two miles north-west from the Pali railway station. The population in 1853 was 1,619, falling to 1,496 in 1865, but rising to 1,687 in 1872, only to fall again to 1,506 in 1881 and to 1,320 ten years later; but at the last census it was 1,647, including 161 Musalmans and a large number of Jadon Rajputs. The latter are the owners of the village, which has an area of 1,853 acres and is assessed at Rs. 4,807. In former days much indigo was grown here, and in the Mutiny Mr. Watson's factory was the scene of a spirited defence conducted by a dozen Europeans against a large force of Musalman rebels. Madrak possesses a small school, and there is a post-office in the adjoining village of Shahpur Madrak to the south. The place was administered under Act XX of 1856 from 1867 till 1882, when the measure was withdrawn.

MENDU, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

The little market town of Mendu is situated in 27°37′N. and 78°7′E., on the south side of the provincial road from Muttra and Hathras to Sikandra Rao, at a distance of four miles east from the tahsil headquarters, less than two miles west from Hathras junction, and twenty miles south from Aligarh. To the south of the town passes the branch line of the East Indian railway, while the metre-gauge line follows the main road to the north. In former days Mendu gave its name to a Jat *taluqa* of 31 villages bestowed on Jiwa Ram, the cousin of Raja Daya Ram of Hathras, after the fall of the latter in 1817. The estate was quickly ruined by the extravagance of the owner and Mendu was eventually purchased by Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhitari. From him it descended to his son, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, and the *mauza* of Mendu, 2,575 acres in extent with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,750, is held in trust for his widow, Mumtaz Begam.

The town possesses nothing of any interest beyond an upper primary school, a small school for girls and a cattle-pound. The population was 4,904 in 1853, but dropped to 4,194 in 1865, subsequently rising in 1872 to 4,262 and in 1881 to 4,370, while ten years later it was 4,362. At the last census in 1901 the place contained 4,499 inhabitants, of whom 3,628 were Hindus, 799 Musalmans and 73 of other religions. The population is mainly agricultural, for, though markets are held twice a week, practically all the trade of the neighbourhood has been absorbed by Hathras. Since 1860 the place has been administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1907-08 there were 1,125 houses in the town, and of these 779 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 962, while the total receipts from all sources were Rs. 1,170 annually. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-3-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,129, and out of this Rs. 587 were provided for the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 240 for the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 197 for minor public works and improvements.

MORTHAL, *Pargana* MORTHAL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

Morthal gives its name to a pargana, but is a quite insignificant village standing in 27°56′N. and 28°9′E., at a distance of seven miles north-east from Aligarh. To the south of the village passes the metalled road to Atrauli, on the far side of which stands the Harduaganj police station, while along the western boundary runs the metalled road from Harduaganj to the railway station. The only building of any note is a mosque of somewhat recent erection, but Morthal is an old village and is said to have been founded by a Rajput named Morat Singh, the name denoting the abode of Morat. This man was probably a Chauhan, for the village and the rest of the pargana were long held by this clan; but though the Chauhans still form the bulk of the inhabitants the proprietary right has passed from them, and the present owners are Agarwal and Mahesri Banias. During the days of Maratha supremacy Morthal was the headquarters of a tahsil, and the remains of the *amil's* fort are still visible. The village is 371 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 1,180. The population at the last census numbered 509 souls, of whom 83 were Musalmans.

MORTHAL *Pargana*, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

This small pargana occupies the north-east corner of the tahsil, and is a compact block of country bounded on the east by the Kali Nadi, which separates it from pargana Atrauli, on the north by the Bulandshahr district, and on the south and west by pargana Koil. It has a total area of 35,865 acres or 56·04 square miles, and is a rich and highly cultivated tract, the average area under the plough during the five years ending with 1906-07 being 27,108 acres or 75·58 per cent. of the whole.

Like Barauli the pargana was originally a mere *taluqa* of Koil and in early days appears to have been held by Chauhan Rajputs, many of whom still retain their ancestral villages. During the last century several estates fell into the hands of Banias and a considerable property was acquired by the Lalkhanis, the Talibnagar estate having its headquarters in the pargana. At first the tract was included in the Atrauli tahsil, but in 1852 it was transferred to Aligarh and at the same time its area was appreci-

ably changed, 18 villages being given to the Bulandshahr district and two to pargana Atrauli, with a combined area of 12,649 acres, in exchange for one village from Atrauli and one from Koil. This left 55 villages, while the present number is 57, the increase being due to subdivision.

The population dropped from 22,540 in 1853 to 21,203 in 1865, and though it had risen to 26,857 in 1872, it again fell in 1881 to 25,248. In 1891, however, it was 29,540, while at the last census the pargana contained 36,702 inhabitants, of whom 32,349 were Hindus, 2,939 Musalmans and 1,414, mainly Aryas, of other religions. The strongest Hindu castes are Chamars, Brahmans, Rajputs, Lodhs, Gadariyas and Jats. There is no town in the pargana, the principal market being Harduaganj, just beyond the southern borders, while the only village of unusual size is Ukhlana, which will be separately mentioned. Other places with large populations are Talibnagar, a place of 2,370 inhabitants, and Kalai, a village of 2,270 persons, the property of the Jadon family of Gabhana in pargana Khair.

MURSAN, *Pargana* MURSAN, *Tahsil* HATHRAS.

The capital of the Mursan pargana is a small and somewhat decayed town, noted chiefly as the headquarters of a large Jat estate, at present owned by Raja Datt Prasad Singh Bahadur. The history of the family and estate has been given in Chapter III and need not be repeated. The great fort, standing in the south of the town, is now a mere ruin, having been dismantled by the British forces after the surrender of Raja Bhagwant Singh in 1817. It contains a house belonging to the Raja and several buildings occupied by his relatives and dependents, but the Raja himself resides in another large house some distance away.

The town stands in 27°34′N. and 77°56′E., on the north side of the provincial road from Muttra to Hathras, about seven miles west from the latter and 25 miles from Aligarh. Between the road and the town runs the Cawnpore-Achnera railway, with a station close to the main site. An unmetalled road leads northwards through the town to Iglas, and another goes south-eastwards to Sadabad. The principal bazar lies along a branch from the Muttra road to the *ganj* in the centre of the town, and

here the roadway is metalled and drained. Only a few houses are built of brick, and these belong to grain merchants; but the place is mainly agricultural in character and has but little trade of its own, owing to the proximity of Hathras. The population numbered 6,568 in 1853, but then fell to 5,572 in 1865, and though it afterwards rose to 5,998 in 1872, subsequent enumerations have recorded a constant decline, the total being 4,708 in 1881 and 4,407 ten years later, while in 1901 it was only 4,395, including 3,508 Hindus, 818 Musalmans and 69 others. The Mursan police station was abolished in 1908, but the town still possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, a large upper primary school and an aided school for girls. Markets are held in the bazar twice a week.

Since 1860 Mursan has been administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1907-08 the town contained 1,273 houses, of which 787 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,272, while the total income from all sources was Rs. 1,396. The incidence of taxation was Re.1-9-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-8 per head of population. The annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,316, of which Rs. 661 were devoted to the upkeep of a force of *chaukidars*, Rs. 233 to conservancy and Rs. 237 to minor improvements. The town area is 63 acres, while that of the *mauza* of Mursan is 281, assessed at Rs. 710.

MURSAN *Pargana*, *Tahsil* HATHRAS.

The small pargana of Mursan forms the western portion of the Hathras tahsil, and occupies the south-west corner of the district, being bounded on the south and west by the Sadabad tahsil of Muttra. To the east lies Hathras and to the north pargana Hasangarh of the Iglas tahsil. It has an area of 46,626 acres or 72·65 square miles, and of this 40,400 acres or 86·65 per cent. were cultivated on an average during the five years ending with 1906-07, the proportion being higher than in any other part of the district.

Like Hathras, the pargana was originally included in Jalesar and owes its origin to the Jats. At the conquest in 1803 it represented the estate held by the Raja of Mursan, an account of

whose family has been given in Chapter III, while the subsequent disposal of the villages has been dealt with in the fiscal history of the district. At the time of the first regular settlement the pargana contained 208 villages, but shortly afterwards 17 were transferred from Hathras, while 33 were given to pargana Mahaban in the Muttra district, 44 to Hathras and six to Hasangarh. This left 142 villages, and the number has since remained unchanged.

The population fell from 45,202 in 1853 to 42,209 in 1865, and though it had risen to 47,496 by 1872, subsequent enumerations have never reached this figure. The total was 40,367 in 1881, rising to 41,139 ten years later, while in 1901 it was 44,616, of whom 40,392 were Hindus, 3,782 Musalmans and 442 of other religions. The best represented Hindu castes are Chamars, Brahmans and Jats, after whom come Koris and Banias. The town of Mursan is a place of considerable size but little importance, and the villages are generally small, Bisana, Bardwari, Karil, Rohi and Khutipuri alone possessing populations exceeding one thousand persons.

NARAYANPUR, *Pargana* CHANDAUS, *Tahsil* KHAIR.

The small village of Narayanpur stands in 27°58′N. and 77° 45′E., on the south side of the metalled road from Aligarh to Tappal, at a distance of some 21 miles from the former and seven from the tahsil headquarters. Up to 1908 it contained a police station, but this was abolished on the reconstitution of the circles, though the village still possesses a cattle-pound and a post-office, as well as an upper primary school. The village has an area of 499 acres, assessed at Rs. 975, and is owned by Jats, Brahmans and Banias, the last being represented by Lala Kanhaiya Lal of Hathras: the population at the census of 1901 was only 524.

PILKHANA, *Pargana* AKRABAD, *Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The small town of Pilkhana stands in 27°50′N. and 78° 16′E., on the northern border of the pargana, some 12 miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters and 14 miles from Aligarh. A short distance to the west runs the metalled road

from Nanau to Dadon, while on the east it is connected with the unmetalled road running northwards from Akrabad to join that leading Kasganj. The place is said to be of considerable antiquity, though little is known of its history. It gave its name to a *taluqa*, which at the commencement of the British rule, was farmed to Daya Ram of Hathras; but in 1817 it was broken up and the villages settled with the original proprietors. There are the remains of a mud fort to the south of the site, but the place contains nothing of interest with the exception of a small mosque with a very beautifully carved doorway. The population numbered 3,964 persons in 1853, and though it dropped to 3,809 in 1865, it had risen to 4,500 by 1872; it then fell to 3,798 in 1881, but ten years later it was 3,976, while at the last census of 1901 the place contained 5,109 inhabitants, of whom 2,771 were Musalmans, a large number of these being Mewatis. The *mauza* of Pilkhana is 3,119 acres in extent, of which 2,495 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 7,165; it is held in *bhaiyachara* tenure by Sheikhs, Saiyids and Kayasths. The town is almost wholly agricultural, though small markets are held here twice a week. The place possesses a post-office and an upper primary school.

Since 1861 Pilkhana has been administered under Act XX of 1856, which extends to an area of 65 acres. In 1907-08 there were 1,192 houses, of which 624 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two previous years averaging Rs. 963, while the incidence of taxation was Re. 1-8-10 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-0 per head of population. Including the opening balance and miscellaneous receipts, the total annual income was Rs. 1,481 and the expenditure Rs. 1,375, the principal items being Rs. 508 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 287 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 470 for minor public works of importance.

PIPALGAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

A large but otherwise unimportant village standing in 27° 40′N. and 78°43′E., a short distance to the north of the grand trunk road, some six miles south-east from Sikandra Rao and 32 miles from Aligarh. The population is distributed among several sites and in 1901 numbered 3,284 souls, principally Raj-

puts, Ahirs and Chamars. The village is no less than 4,237 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 8,575. The owners are Banias, by whom it was purchased from the old Rajput *zamindars*, but three-fourths of the village have been assigned to the temple of Dwarka Dhis at Muttra.

PISAWA, *Pargana* CHANDAUS, *Tahsil* KHAIR.

A considerable village situated in 28°6′N. and 77°46′E., some six miles west-north-west from Chandaus and 26 miles from Aligarh, close to the Bulandshahr borders. The population rose from 2,176 in 1853 to 2,426 in 1865 and to 2,668 in 1872, but has since declined, being 2,201 in 1891 and at the last census 2,105, including 216 Musalmans and a large number of Jats. The place gives its name to a Jat *taluqa*, most of which is still held by various members of the family, as already mentioned in Chapter III. Part of the village lands, however, is in the possession of Brahmans, Banias, Bairagis and Bhats: the total area is 2,956 acres, including a considerable amount of jungle in the west, and the revenue demand is Rs. 5,120. Pisawa possesses a post-office and a school, and a small market is held here weekly.

PORAH, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

This very large agricultural village deserves mention only for the number of its inhabitants, amounting in 1901 to 4,028 persons, of whom 268 were Musalmans. It is, however, a place of considerable antiquity and is locally noted on account of the tomb of Saiyid Ibrahim, one of the earliest Musalman invaders. The story goes that the saint in a battle with the pagans lost one of his fingers, cut off at the joint (*por*), and that the village obtained its name from this occurrence. The place also possesses a Hindu temple and a large masonry tank, at which a considerable fair is held at the Phul Dol festival in Chait. Porah stands in 27° 37′N. and 78°25′E., about five miles south of Sikandra Rao, near the right bank of the Cawnpore branch canal and a short distance south of the road from Agsauli to Jalesar. It boasts of a bazar and an upper primary school. The village lands are 2,610 acres in extent and are assessed at Rs. 6,990: the owners

are Chauhan Rajputs, the Raja of Awa and Lala Matru Mal of Purdilnagar.

PURDILNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

The small town of Purdilnagar is situated in 27°39′N. and 78°22′E., near the right bank of the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal, at a distance of little more than two miles from Sikandra Rao, with which it is connected by a metalled road carried over the canal by a bridge, and 26 miles south-east from Aligarh. Unmetalled roads lead to Jalesar on the south and on the south-west to Kataî, a village on the Etawah branch. The place derives its name from Nawab Purdil Khan, a Pathan governor of Sikandra Rao, and for a long period the land was owned by Pathans. They still retain a portion of their ancestral possessions, but the bulk of the *mauza*, which has an area of 2,436 acres, assessed at Rs. 4,820, is now held by a Bania family, the chief representative being Lala Matru Mal, an honorary magistrate. The town is of little importance, but has a certain amount of trade: markets are held twice a week, and there is a considerable manufacture of glass bangles which are exported in some quantity. The population numbered 4,064 in 1853, dropping to 3,967 in 1865, but rising to 4,123 in 1872; it then fell to 3,817 in 1881, though ten years later it was 4,182, and in 1901 the town contained 4,811 inhabitants, including 3,500 Hindus, 1,173 Musalmans and 138 others: the prevailing Hindu castes are Kachhis, Chamars and Brahmans.

Purdilnagar possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. The town proper is 42 acres in extent, and has, since 1861, been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. The number of houses in 1907-08 was 961, and of these 650 were assessed to taxation, the income from the house-tax in that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,052, while the total receipts from all sources was Rs. 1,424. The incidence of taxation fell at Re. 1-10-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-6 per head of population. The annual expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,337, the chief items being Rs. 585 for the upkeep of a

force of *chaukidars,* Rs. 321 for the maintenance of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 227 for minor local improvements.

SALEMPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

A village in the extreme east of the pargana, standing in 27°38′N. and 28°12′E., on the north side of the provincial road from Muttra to Kasganj, about eleven miles from Hathras, 19 from Aligarh and three miles west from Rati-ka-Nagla station on the Cawnpore-Achnera line. To the west of the village is a large encamping-ground, close to the bridge over the Sengar. The police station at Salempur was one of those abolished in 1908, and only the post-office remains. The population numbered 1,443 persons in 1901, while the area of the village is 1,863 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 4,650. The owner is Itimad Ali Khan, one of the Lalkhanis of Sadabad in the Muttra district.

SASNI, *Pargana and Tahsil* HATHRAS.

The town of Sasni stands in 27°43′N. and 78°5′E., on the east side of the main road from Aligarh to Hathras, at a distance of 14 miles south from the former and eight from the tahsil headquarters. To the south of the town several branch roads take off, leading to Iglas on the west, to Jalesar on the south-east, to Bijaigarh on the east and to Nanau and Dadon on the north-east. Close to the junction of these roads is a large military encamping-ground, and about three miles distant along the Bijaigarh road is a station on the East Indian railway. Sasni contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school and a small school for girls. Markets are held here twice a week, and considerable fairs take place in Chait and Kuar. The trade, however, is small and the place appears to be declining in importance. The population was 5,484 in 1853, dropping to 4,994 in 1865 and to 4,208 in 1872; and though it rose in 1881 to 4,851, a further fall occurred in 1891, when the total was 4,201, while at the last census the place contained 4,126 inhabitants, of whom 3,274 were Hindus, 778 Musalmans and 74 of other religions.

The ruins of the once celebrated fortress of Sasni, surrounded by a moat, are still to be seen to the east of the town. The stronghold was the creation of Raja Puhup Singh of Mursan,

who retired to Sasni after his expulsion by the Jats of Bhartpur in 1757. The Raja was a chieftain of a peculiarly arbitrary disposition, with a passion for gardening. Once, when one of his sons had broken off a twig from a favourite tree in the palace garden, he ordered the boy's arm to be cut off; and when his servants interceded on his behalf, he compelled the lad to go about for several days with his sleeves cut off and his arms bare. On another occasion he saw a peasant woman break off some leaves from a tree which overhung the road to cover a pot of *ghi* she was carrying; whereupon he bade her empty the *ghi* over the tree to heal the wound she had inflicted. When in 1802 Sasni and other territories were ceded to the Company by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh the fort was held by Raja Bhagwant Singh. The latter was forbidden by the new administration to collect transit dues, a *nankar* allowance being offered in compensation; but the order was disregarded by the Raja, with the result that Colonel Blair was sent to reduce him to obedience. Bhagwant Singh pretended to submit, but Colonel Blair, being apprised of intended treachery, withdrew his small force, and in the winter of 1802 a strong column was despatched against Sasni under General St. John. The place, however, held out till the following year, and was finally taken with considerable loss under the personal direction of Lord Lake. In the town are to be seen monuments erected in memory of Lieutenant Blair and others who fell in the assault. The fort was afterwards dismantled, and a great portion of the materials were used in the building of the Sasni indigo factories in 1806.

The *mauza* of Sasni is now owned by Brahmans and Banias; it has a total area of 748 acres and is assessed at Rs. 2,070. The inhabited portion is 62 acres in extent, and this has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1860. The town contained 1,185 houses in 1907-08, and of these 800 were assessed, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 1,385, while the total receipts from all sources were Rs. 1,858. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-13-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-4 per head of population. The average annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,817, including Rs. 646 devoted to the upkeep of the town

chaukidars, Rs. 393 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 493 to minor local improvements.

SIKANDRA RAO, *Pargana and Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

This considerable town, which gives its name to a pargana and tahsil, stands in 27°41′N. and 78°23′E., on the grand trunk road, some 23 miles south-east from Aligarh. To the north of the town the road is crossed by that from Kasganj to Muttra, and along the southern side runs the Cawnpore-Achnera railway, the station being connected both with the town and with the grand trunk road by short metalled feeders. From the southern extremity a metalled road leads to Purdilnagar, crossing the Cawnpore branch canal by a bridge, while at the point where the Muttra road is carried over the same canal an unmetalled road goes to Deori and Hasayan.

The population rose from 7,195 in 1847 to 12,873 in 1853, while in 1865 it was 12,431 and in 1872 it remained almost stationary with a total of 12,642. It then dropped to 12,171 in 1881, and to 10,263 ten years later, while in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 11,372, of whom 5,425 were Hindus, 5,681 Musalmans and 266 of other religions. The principal Hindu residents are Banias, whose leading family owns a large estate in the neighbourhood; while among the Musalmans are numerous Pathans, most of whom are in very reduced circumstances.

The place is said to derive its name from Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the reputed founder, and was at first called Sikandarpur. Subsequently it was given in *jagir* to an Afghan named Rao Khan, and became known as Sikandra Rao. It has long been a Pathan settlement, and the two main divisions of the town are named Qasba Naukhel and Qasba Afghanan, the latter being divided into the four *pattis* of Umda Begam, Muhammad Nur Khan, Jamayat Khan and Miran Khan. It would appear to have been the seat of a Musalman governor for a long period, one such official, Shahdil Khan, being the builder of a mosque which dates from the time of Akbar, while another, Purdil Khan, was the founder of Purdilnagar. At the cession in 1802 the Pathans were people of much influence and engaged for large estates; but these were lost through mismanagement, and the

sunken fortunes of the old families were finally ruined by the action of several Pathans during the Mutiny, one Ghaus Khan in particular being a noted rebel leader who for a time held Koil itself on behalf of Walidad Khan of Malagarh. The Pathans were actively opposed by the Rajputs of the neighbourhood under the leadership of Thakur Kundan Singh of Nai, who for some months acted as tahsildar of the pargana. He was rewarded for his services, as also was Debi Das, one of the prominent Banias of the place.

Sikandra Rao is the least prosperous in appearance of all the municipal towns in the district, and has a look of squalor and decay. The site stands very low, and the drainage question has been one of much difficulty. The northern portion is fairly raised, but to the south and east are extensive depressions, the latter forming the natural source of the river Isan. Conditions have been much improved by the drainage lines excavated at various times, the eastern depression being served by the Akrabad drain, which carries a large volume along the deepened and widened channel of the Isan, while a second drain from the south discharges into the same river. Much damage no doubt was caused by the construction of the canal, which runs close to the town on the west, but at all times the natural drainage must have been very defective, and even now the low portion of the site is subject to flooding during the rains, the grand trunk road being the only highway free from water in the neighbourhood. Two metalled but narrow and winding streets lead into the town from the grand trunk road, that on the north giving access to the tahsil, while the southern road forms the principal bazar and enters the business portion of the place. In addition to the tahsil Sikandra Rao possesses a police station, a post and telegraph office, a registration office, a dispensary, a middle vernacular school, a training class for teachers, a lower primary school and a small school for girls. There is a municipal cattle-pound and four *sarais*, one in the town itself and the others on the main road.

The town was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1861, but in 1865 it was made a municipality. Its affairs are now managed by a board of twelve members, nine of

whom are elected. The income since 1868 has consisted for the most part of the usual octroi tax on imports, but the place is of little commercial importance. The only manufactures are those of saltpetre, crude glass and *itr* distilled from roses, and the town cannot compare with the other industrial centres of the district. Small sums are derived from a tax on tobacco cultivation within municipal limits, the cattle market and pound, licenses for public vehicles, the sale of manure and the rents of municipal shops and land. A table in the appendix shows the annual receipts and expenditure under the principal heads for each year from 1890-91 onwards.*

SIKANDRA RAO *Pargana, Tahsil* SIKANDRA RAO.

This large pargana occupies the south-eastern corner of the district, being bounded on the south and east by Etah. To the west lies Hathras, to the north-west Akrabad and to the north pargana Gangiri, the boundary in the last instance being formed by the Kali Nadi. The total area is 141,259 acres or 220·7 square miles, and the average area under cultivation during the five years ending with 1906-07 was 91,070 acres or 64·47 per cent. of the whole, a figure which is much below the general average of the district, owing to the large extent of *usar* and otherwise barren land.

Sikandra Rao gave its name to a pargana at least as early as the days of Akbar. It is doubtful whether it then included any part of *taluqa* Hasayan, which was held by the Porach Rajputs after their expulsion from Mendu at the hands of the Jats, and was drawn mainly from pargana Jalesar, its formal union with Sikandra Rao taking place at the settlement of 1868. The old pargana contained 119 villages, including four which were added from Hathras in 1840, while in 1862 Kachaura and two others were transferred from Marehra in the Etah district; the inclusion of Hasayan with its 42 villages bringing the total up to 164, the present number. The town of Sikandra was an old Pathan settlement, and the Pathans appear to have dominated the surrounding country, held for the most part by Pundir and Jadon Rajputs. The area included the *taluqas* of

*Appendix, table XVI.

Agsauli, Deori, Porah and Nurkhail, of which the first was farmed at the cession of the pargana in 1802 to one Hurmat Ali Khan, while the others were given to Muhammad Nur Khan, both residents of the town. In 1808 Agsauli was settled with the village *zamindars*, but the other farms were maintained at the special request of the landholders, though two years later Nur Khan failed, his fort of Deori was confiscated and the settlement made with the village proprietors.

The population of the pargana as at present constituted was 109,596 in 1853, and by 1872 had risen to 128,864, though it fell to 118,423 in 1881. Ten years later it was 123,247, while at the last census in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 140,231, of whom 122,949 were Hindus, 15,704 Musalmans and 1,578 of other religions. The strongest Hindu castes are Chamars, Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs, Gadariyas and Banias. Besides the municipality of Sikandra Rao the pargana contains the towns of Hasayan, Kachaura and Purdilnagar, as well as several large villages such as Porah, Agsauli and Pipalgaon, which form the subject of separate articles. In addition to these there are six villages with more than two thousand inhabitants apiece: Pachon, the headquarters of a Jadon estate, some six miles north-east from the pargana capital; Mau Chirail; Kapasia and Basai Pawas, owned by different families of Pundirs; Dandesri in the extreme north, a village belonging to Pundirs and Banias; and Tikri Buzurg, an adjoining village held by members of the Bania family of Sikandra Rao.

SIKANDRA RAO *Tahsil.*

The tahsil of this name forms the south-eastern subdivision of the district and consists of the parganas of Sikandra Rao and Akrabad. It is bounded on the south and east by the Etah district, on the west by the Hathras tahsil, on the north-west by pargana Koil and on the north by the Kali Nadi, beyond which lies pargana Gangiri of the Atrauli tahsil. The total area is 215,558 acres or 336·8 square miles. The division into parganas is quite unimportant, and even their historical significance has in large measure disappeared owing to the alterations in their areas, especially in the case of Akrabad.

As a whole the tract is one of great fertility and magnificent cultivation, though marred by the large extent of *usar*. In the north, along the course of the Kali Nadi, is the usual narrow belt of broken land with a sandy *bhur* soil, particularly pronounced in the neighbourhood of Kauriaganj. From the crest of this ridge the level drops and the soil becomes a firm loam of the richest description, that of Pilkhana and Jarauli being superior to any in the district; though to the south-east of the latter there appears a distinct belt of light and often sandy soil in the villages of Karela, Dabhi and Daryapur. Further south the soil stiffens and the broad tract of low ground which occupies almost all the remainder of the tahsil contains a large proportion of the heavy clay called *chiknot*. This low tract is traversed by the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the canal and has suffered much in the past from saturation. The only natural outlets for the drainage are the Rind, which takes its rise between the two canals and the Isan, which originates close to Sikandra Rao; and, though artificial drains have been constructed in several places, the land is often infected with *reh*, and the huge patches of *usar* clearly illustrate the effects of waterlogging. To the south and east of Sikandra Rao are numerous *jhils*, the overflow from which passes with difficulty into the Etah district by way of the Isan. Other large *jhils* are to be found to the north of Hasayan, especially at Bakayan and Nagla Sheikha, from which the surplus water has no means of escape, so that the neighbouring villages are apt to suffer severely from floods. The spread of *reh* in the tracts of defective drainage was observed as early as 1870, and since that time there has been a further marked increase. In some villages the assessments broke down, and in 1878 Mr. Wright was deputed to revise the demand in the deteriorated parts, with the result that the revenue was reduced by Rs. 3,003 in eighteen villages. In addition canal irrigation was stopped in twelve villages, including six in the former list. Further revisions occurred in 1882 and 1887, while in the meantime canal irrigation was withdrawn from five more villages which possessed an adequate supply of wells. At the revision of 1892 the original assessment was restored in all but nine villages, and a further reduction was

made in 1897, from which date to the termination of the settlement the remission of the original demand amounted to Rs. 759.

The Hasayan *taluqa*, which forms the south-west portion of the tahsil, differs somewhat from the rest. The level is considerably higher than that of the central depression and the soil in consequence becomes a light though fertile loam. A line of *bhur* ridges runs from Hasayan itself into the Etah district, and here means of irrigation are somewhat deficient. The tract is really a continuation of the belt which traverses the Iglas tahsil and the south of Hathras, in which the water level has sunk during the past thirty years, rendering irrigation from wells difficult and expensive, while the water in several cases is brackish. Here too the spread of the *baisuri* weed has been observed, as is also the case in a block of villages to the north-east of Sikandra Rao which are beyond the reach of the canal. The drainage of the Hasayan *taluqa* passes westwards into the Sengar, which flows beyond the borders of the tahsil though for a few miles it traverses the south-western part of pargana Akrabad.

The cultivated area in 1870 was 143,900 acres, but this figure steadily decreased with the deterioration of the affected tracts, and at the last settlement the total was 137,530 acres. There has been some improvement of late, since the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 139,930 acres or 64·92 per cent. of the whole. Of this amount 51,904 acres or 37·09 per cent. bore a double crop, the proportion of *dofasli* land being much higher than in the rest of the district Owing to the prevalence of *usar* the barren area is necessarily large, averaging 57,354 acres or 26·61 per cent. of the entire tahsil; but this includes 5,738 acres under water and 6,517 permanently taken up by railways, roads, buildings and the like. The balance is nevertheless greater than in any other tahsil, not excepting Aligarh, which bears a strong resemblance to this tract. The so-called culturable area is 18,273 acres in extent, but from this should be deducted 2,425 acres of groves, which are more numerous here than in any other part, and 3,660 of current fallow, the rest being generally of an inferior description, in many cases infected with *reh*. Means of irrigation are abundant, for though the Etawah branch canal

is now used only as an escape, the numerous distributaries serve the greater part of the area, while in most places wells can be constructed without difficulty. On an average 97,717 acres or 69·83 per cent. of the cultivation obtain water, and in many years this figure has been largely exceeded. Canals supply 57 per cent. of this amount and wells 40 per cent., the balance being obtained from the many natural reservoirs.

Of the two principal harvests the *rabi* as a rule covers the larger area, averaging 92,161 acres as against 88,324 sown in the *kharif*, but the relative position varies with the nature of the season. Wheat is by far the most important spring crop, covering by itself 40·37 per cent. of the area sown, while an additional 7·09 per cent. is under wheat in combination with gram or barley. The latter by itself makes up 7·08 and when mixed with gram 34·05, while gram alone occupies 2·77, and peas 5·59 per cent. These pulses are largely grown in the *dofasli* lands in succession to maize and millets. The balance consists mainly in vegetables and garden crops, with a little poppy and tobacco, the latter doing well where the water is brackish. Mention should also be made of the rose cultivation in the neighbourhood of Hasayan. The chief *kharif* staple is cotton, sown either alone or with *arhar*. This comprises 38·93 per cent. of the area, and is followed by *juar* and *arhar* with 19·99, *bajra* and *arhar* with 10·96, maize with 24·43 and the fodder crops known as *guar* and *kurthi* with 2·25 per cent. There is a fair amount of sugarcane, which makes up 1·27 per cent; but indigo has almost vanished, though it was once very popular and formed one of the most valuable products of the tahsil. Its loss is to be regretted, since the refuse afforded a highly-prized manure, while very large sums had been expended on the construction of vats and factories.

In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 146,411 acres, and of this 13·14 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 57·19 was held by occupancy tenants, 27·47 by tenants-at-will and 2·2 by exproprietary tenants. The occupancy area is much larger than in any other part of the district and pays an average rental of Rs. 6·12 per acre, as compared with Rs. 3·83 in 1855 and Rs. 4·27 in 1868. Ten-

ants-at-will pay Rs. 9·61, a figure which is exceeded only in the Aligarh tahsil, and the rent of the numerous *shikmis*, who cultivate 29·5 per cent. of the area, is somewhat higher. The rates have risen very rapidly of late, since the average was Rs. 4·96 in 1855 and Rs. 5·12 in 1868.

The early fiscal history of the tahsil is identical with that of the ceded territory generally, and has been narrated in the separate articles on the two parganas; while the revenue demand as assessed at successive settlements from 1838 onwards, together with the present amount and its incidence, is shown in the appendix.* The 253 component *mauzas* are divided into 575 *mahals*, of which 200 are owned by single proprietors, 216 are joint *zamindari*, 17 are *bhaiyachara*, 60 are perfect and 82 imperfect *pattidari*. The proprietary body consists of a few large landowners in good circumstances and a number of more or less embarrassed communities. The most important estate is that of the Raja of Awa, whose predecessors purchased most of the Hasayan and Bijaigarh *taluqas*: he owns 7,469 acres in pargana Sikandra Rao and 13,199 in Bijaigarh, making in all 30 villages and four *mahals*, with a revenue of Rs. 42,159. Next come the Bania family of Sikandra Rao itself with two villages and 16 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 11,013. The Banias of Purdilnagar and Kachaura also hold a considerable amount of land, and one village and six *mahals* belong to Munshi Prag Narayan Bhargava of Lucknow. Of the Rajputs the chief are the Pundirs of Kapasia, Sahaoli and Kutila, the Jadons of Pachon and Banwaripur and the Gahlots of Ganthri Shahpur. In pargana Akrabad a fair estate is held by Kunwar Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana, who is connected with the Jadons of this tahsil, and the Kayasths of Pilkhana hold a certain amount of their ancestral property. The changes in the proprietary body have been unusually extensive. From 1838 to 1868 no less than 162,071 acres changed hands, while during the next thirty years the alienations by sale or mortgage affected 131,664 acres. Of course the same area frequently comes under both mortgages and sales, and in many cases the same area has passed through several hands; but none the less the tahsil has in this respect fared worse than any

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

other part of the district. The chief sufferers have been the Rajputs, who in the first period lost 26,319 and in the second 17,004 acres, in spite of the great acquisitions of the Rajas of Awa; while the gainers have been principally Banias and Brahmans, who between them share the money-lending business. The Pathans too have done badly, since in former days they owned a very large area: but their decline dates from the earliest days of British rule. At the present time Rajputs own 48·7 per cent. of the area, nearly half of this belonging to Jadons and the bulk of the remainder to Pundirs; though Chauhans hold a considerable amount, and many other clans, such as the Gahlot, Porach and Tomar, are represented. Next come Banias with 34·2, Brahmans with 12·6, Pathans with 4·4, Kayasths with 3·04, Sheikhs with 2·05, and Ahirs with 1·29 per cent., the area in the possession of the numerous other castes being insignificant.

The population of the tahsil rose from 168,008 in 1865 to 193,611 in 1872, the returns of earlier enumerations being valueless by reason of the changes in the pargana boundaries. A marked decline was observed in 1881, when the total had dropped to 175,873, but this was followed by a steady increase to 183,185 in 1891, and at the last census to 211,532, of whom 103,105 were females. Classified by religions the inhabitaints in 1901 included 182,792 Hindus, 25,371 Musalmans, 1,665 Aryas, 1,089 Christians, 614 Jains and one Sikh. Among the Hindus, the strongest castes were Chamars with 46,601 representatives; Rajputs with 20,968; Brahmans with 15,189; Jats with 11,775, and Gadariyas with 10,906. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, but the majority are drawn from one of three chief septs, the Jadons with 7,658 members, the Chauhans with 4,481, and the Pundirs with 2,588; while others occurring in appreciable strength are Bargujars, Panwars, Gahlots and Tomars. Of the remaining castes those numbering more than 5,000 souls are Ahirs, Barhais, Banias and Kahars; and next to these come Lodhs, Bhangis, Koris, Kachhis, Nais, Kumhars, Gujars, Dhobis and Faqirs, the total exceeding 2,000 in each case. No Musalman caste occurs in unusual strength, Lohars taking the lead with 3,246 persons, while after them follow Pathans, Mewatis, Telis and Sheikhs

with more than 2,000 members each, the balance being made up chiefly by Qassabs, Rajputs and Gujars.

The tahsil is less thickly populated than Hathras and Aligarh, the average density being 628 to the square mile, though the lower figure is due mainly to the absence of large towns. The chief place is Sikandra Rao itself, and the Act XX towns of Hasayan, Purdilnagar, Pilkhana, Bijaigarh, Kachaura and Kauriaganj are little more than overgrown villages. According to the census returns some 47 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation, and 15 per cent. came under the category of general labour. The industries of the tahsil are not important, with perhaps the exception of cotton weaving and oil pressing, though mention may be made of the glass work of Purdilnagar, Hasayan and elsewhere, and the distillation of perfumes from roses at Hasayan and Sikandra Rao, while the latter place is also noted for the production of saltpetre.

Means of communication are good on the whole and are sufficient for the requirements of the tract. Through the centre from east to west runs the metre-gauge line of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway with stations at Agsauli, Sikandra Rao and Rati-ka-Nagla; while parallel to this on the north runs the provincial road from Kasganj to Hathras and Muttra. This road at Sikandra Rao crosses the grand trunk road, which traverses the tahsil from south-east to north-west, leading past Pipalgaon, Gopi and Akrabad to the bridge over the Ganges canal at Nanau. From the last mentioned place a metalled road goes past Pilkhana to Dadon in the Atrauli tahsil, and is joined near the Kali Nadi in the extreme north-west corner by that from Panehti and Jalali. The continuation of this road from Nanau to Sasni is unmetalled. Other metalled roads are those connecting Sikandra Rao with the railway station and with Purdilnagar. The position of the unmetalled roads is shown in the map. The chief comprise that from Aligarh to Kasganj, passing through Kauriaganj and giving off a branch which leads through the eastern part of the tahsil, by way of Tikri, Agsauli, Kachaura and Porah to Jalesar: the road from Sikandra Rao to Hasayan; and the three roads from Bijaigarh to the grand trunk road at Gopi on the east, to Sasni on the west, and to Akrabad and Pilkhana on the north.

The tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The *tahsildar* and sub-registrar are stationed at Sikandra Rao, where is a bench of honorary magistrates. The Sikandra Rao pargana is included in the jurisdiction of the munsif of Hathras, while Akrabad belongs to that of the munsif of Haveli Aligarh, this arrangement having been in force since 1880, up to which year a munsif was stationed at Akrabad. For police purposes the tahsil is divided under the existing scheme into the circles of Sikandra Rao, Akrabad and Hasayan; the *thana* at Agsauli and the outpost at Jao, where the provincial road crosses the Etawah branch canal, having been abolished in 1908.

SOMNA, *Pargana and Tahsil* KHAIR.

A considerable village in the north-east of the pargana, standing in 28°3′N. and 77°56′E., at a distance of 13 miles from Aligarh and ten miles from tahsil headquarters. The village itself stands about half a mile to the west of the grand trunk road, and an equal distance to the north-west of the Somna station on the East Indian Railway. From the latter an unmetalled road leads to Khair, while a metalled branch connects the station with the main road. At the junction is a large military encamping-ground and close by are a post-office and a cattle-pound. A police station was in existence till 1908, when it was abolished and the circle merged in those of Khair and Chandaus. Further along to the north-west is a *sarai*, near the junction of the unmetalled roads from Chandaus and Barauli, and in its vicinity markets are held twice a week. The village itself contains a lower primary school, but it is a place of little importance. The population rose from 1,832 in 1865 to 2,033 in 1872, but has since declined, and for this reason the operations of Act XX of 1856, put in force in 1867, were withdrawn. At the last census the village contained 1,533 inhabitants, including 215 Musalmans and a large colony of Jadon Rajputs. The village has an area of 817 acres, of which 520 are cultivated, and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,840; it is held in *bhaiyachara* tenure by Jadons, Bairagis, Banias and Brahmans, the leading proprietor being Thakur Lekhraj Singh of Gabhana.

In former days Somna gave its name to a *taluqa* held by Chauhans, but during the days of Maratha rule it was bestowed by Perron on the Jadon Jairam Singh. The latter engaged for the *taluqa* in 1803 and remained in possession till his death in 1826. Before that date two of his relatives, Khushhal Singh and Ram Prasad, sued for and obtained a share in the property, while the remainder went to his three sons, Hira Singh, Chandan Singh and Balwant Singh. In 1836 some of the original Jats and Chauhan *zamindars* were granted the management of their villages, but the bulk of the *taluqa* remained intact. The sons of Jairam, however, pursued a different course to the conciliatory policy adopted by their father, by driving out all the old proprietors. Hira Singh left a widow in possession, Balwant Singh lost his portion through extravagance and Chandan Singh, after largely increasing his property by purchase, left it to his two widows and his adopted son Lekhraj Singh, the present owner of the estate. The Chauhan family, though holding no part of this village, still resides in Somna, the two principal representatives, Sultan Singh and Phul Singh, having some property in the neighbourhood.

TAPPAL, *Pargana* TAPPAL, *Tahsil* KHAIR.

The capital of the Tappal pargana is an ancient town standing on the high bank of the Jumna in 28°2′N. and 77°35′E., at a distance of some five miles east from the river. It is connected by a metalled road with Khair and Aligarh, the former being 18 and the latter 33 miles from the town; while unmetalled roads lead to Chandaus on the east and to Lalpur and the ferry over the Jumna on the west. Nothing is known of the early history of Tappal; but it must have been a place of some importance, and on the edge of the high grounds are to be seen the remains of an old fort, said to have been built some 800 years ago. There is a second fort of more recent construction on the north-eastern outskirts of the town, and this belonged to the Begam Somru of Sardhana, and was the residence of her agent, the whole pargana forming part of her estate till 1836. The town now presents a very decayed appearance, most of the buildings being in a ruinous condition. The population rose from 5,744 in 1847 to 5,941 in 1853 and to 6,023 in 1872, but since

that date has undergone a marked decline, dropping to 5,371 in 1881 and to 3,988 ten years later, though at the last census the place contained 4,573 inhabitants, of whom 2,997 were Hindus, 1,490 Musalmans and 86 of other religions.

The Chandaus road enters the town on the north-east, running past the Begam's fort, in the centre of which stands an inspection bungalow, and then divides into two branches which reunite in the centre of the town at the principal bazar. Markets are held here weekly, but there is very little trade, most of the traffic going through by carts to the Jumna. The decline of Tappal seems to date from the transference of the tahsil headquarters to Khair. The place still possesses a police station, situated near the fort, as well as a cattle-pound, a post-office and an upper primary school. A fair attended by some 5,000 persons takes place here on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. The town lands are remarkably extensive, covering 6,422 acres, though only some 2,540 are cultivated; they are divided into a large number of *mahals* held in *bhaiyachara* tenure. Much of the property of the old Musalman proprietors has passed into the hands of Banias, a considerable area being owned by Lala Bilas Rai of Gomat. The site itself is 75 acres in extent, and this has been administered since 1860 under Act XX of 1856. The town contains 1,035 houses, of which 617 were assessed to taxation in 1908, the income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years averaging Rs. 888, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-7-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-1 per head of population. The total annual income for the same period, including the initial balance, was Rs. 1,100 and the expenditure Rs. 1,027, the principal items being Rs. 520 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 144 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 210 for minor local improvements.

TAPPAL *Pargana, Tahsil* KHAIR.

This pargana lies in the extreme north-west corner of the district and forms the western portion of the Khair tahsil, extending westwards from the boundaries of the Chandaus and Khair parganas to the Jumna, which constitutes the provincial boundary. To the north is the Khurja *tahsil* of the Bulandshahr district, and

to the south the Mat tahsil of Muttra. The total area is liable to vary somewhat owing to changes in the course of the Jumna, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 95,884 acres or 149·8 square miles. During the same period the area cultivated annually was 64,421 acres or 67·19 per cent. of the whole.

Tappal is an old pargana, having been in existence in the days of Akbar, and for a long period was held by Chauhans. The latter were supplanted by the Jats, who settled first at Khandeha and thence spread over the entire area. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the pargana was assigned in *jagir* to the Begam Somru of Sardhana, and it remained in her possession till her death in 1836. At that time it contained 90 villages, but in 1840 an addition of 15 villages was made from pargana Jewar in Bulandshahr, which received 13 in exchange, while in 1851-52 one village was transferred to Khair. The boundaries have since remained unaltered, but the number of villages has increased from 91 to 94.

The population was 54,993 in 1853, but fell to 51,881 in 1865, and though it had risen by 1872 to 58,800, a decline again set in, the total being 51,562 in 1881 and 51,611 ten years later. In 1901, however, a striking increase was observed, for the pargana then contained 59,828 inhabitants, of whom 54,598 were Hindus 4,913 Musalmans and 317 of other religions. The principal Hindu castes are Jats, Chamars, Brahmans and Banias. The towns of the pargana are Tappal and Jatari, but neither is of much importance. The largest villages are Salpur, with 2,427 inhabitants, held by Jats and Brahmans; Saraul, a village to the east of Tappal, with a population of 2,410; and Gharbara, a scattered Jat village of 2,350 persons in the *khadir*, with a bad reputation for cattle-thieving.

TOCHIGARH, *Pargana* HASANGARH, *Tahsil* IGLAS.

This large agricultural village stands in the south-east of the pargana, in 27°40′N. and 78°0′E., at a distance of five miles south-west from Iglas, six miles from Hathras and 15 miles from the district headquarters, the road from Hathras to Khair running about a mile to the west. The place owes its origin to the Jats, and the name occurs frequently in the annals of the great fami-

lies of Hathras and Mursan, but the bulk of the land has now passed out of their hands, only a small portion being held by this caste, while the rest is owned by Jadon Rajputs, Brahmans, Banias Faqirs and Sonars. Jats are, however, the principal cultivators of the village lands, which are 2,864 acres in extent, some 2,430 being cultivated, while the revenue demand is Rs. 7,225. Tochigarh possesses a post-office and an upper primary school; markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is of very little importance. The population in 1891 numbered 3,015 souls and at the last census it had risen to 3,470, including 310 Musalmans and large communities of Jats and Chamars.

UKHLANA, *Pargana* MORTHAL, *Tahsil* ALIGARH.

This large village stands in 27°59′N. and 78°10′E., between the Ganges canal and the Kali Nadi, at a distance of ten miles north-east from Aligarh and two miles north of the Barotha bridge over the canal on the metalled road to Atrauli. The population at the last census numbered 3,627 persons, including 192 Musalmans and a strong community of Lodhs. Save for its size the place is unimportant. Markets are held here twice a week and there is a small school in the village. The area is 2,025 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 5,200; the owners are Chauhan Rajputs, but part of their lands have passed into the hands of a Bania of Meerut.

Gazetteer of Aligarh.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

ALIGARH.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Atrauli	198,034	105,142	92,892	165,555	88,314	77,241	30,887	15,972	14,915	1,592	856	736
Aligarh	268,012	142,444	125,568	212,166	112,814	99,352	48,434	25,666	22,768	7,412	3,964	3,448
Iglas	118,803	63,267	55,536	110,070	58,647	51,423	7,647	4,064	3,583	1,086	556	530
Khair	178,867	94,472	84,395	162,596	85,833	76,763	15,119	8,019	7,100	1,152	620	532
Hathras	225,574	121,120	104,454	200,627	107,521	93,106	21,485	11,665	9,820	3,462	1,934	1,528
Sikandra Rao ...	211,532	108,427	103,105	182,792	93,813	88,979	25,371	12,908	12,463	3,369	1,706	1,663
Total ...	1,200,822	634,872	565,950	1,033,806	546,942	486,864	148,943	78,294	70,649	18,073	9,636	8,437

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas, 1901.*

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Koil	156,634	82,646	73,988	117,699	62,629	55,070	35,075	18,082	16,993	3,860	1,935	1,925
Jawan	42,820	22,669	20,151	37,185	19,606	17,579	4,037	2,186	1,851	1,598	877	721
Harduaganj ...	38,964	21,623	17,341	32,515	18,104	14,411	4,953	2,712	2,241	1,496	807	689
Atrauli	77,312	40,209	37,103	64,916	33,888	31,028	11,814	5,989	5,825	582	332	250
Barla	29,093	15,745	13,348	23,414	12,811	10,603	5,335	2,753	2,582	344	181	163
Dadon	70,303	37,824	32,479	60,102	32,331	27,771	9,783	5,276	4,507	418	217	201
Gangiri	36,259	18,959	17,300	30,766	16,074	14,692	5,155	2,697	2,458	338	188	150
Iglas	73,634	39,276	34,358	67,770	36,131	31,639	5,119	2,759	2,360	745	386	359
Gonda	43,938	23,348	20,590	41,103	21,836	19,267	2,494	1,333	1,161	341	179	162
Khair	43,874	23,136	20,738	39,630	20,834	18,796	3,977	2,151	1,826	267	151	116
Somna	31,509	16,630	14,879	29,854	15,742	14,112	1,604	860	744	51	28	23
Narayanpur ...	26,704	14,200	12,504	24,393	12,983	11,410	2,170	1,145	1,025	141	72	69
Chandaus	39,731	20,951	18,780	35,627	18,777	16,850	3,662	1,936	1,726	442	238	204
Tappal	46,774	24,690	22,084	42,285	22,350	19,935	4,235	2,212	2,023	254	128	126
Hathras	112,697	60,511	52,186	98,366	52,712	45,654	12,403	6,711	5,692	1,928	1,088	840
Sasni	46,877	24,876	22,001	42,298	22,360	19,938	3,913	2,152	1,761	666	364	302
Salempur	17,005	9,103	7,902	15,760	8,395	7,365	1,101	619	482	144	89	55
Mursan	41,130	22,107	19,023	37,259	19,922	17,337	3,528	2,001	1,527	343	184	159
Sikandra Rao ...	72,168	37,016	35,152	61,055	31,142	29,913	10,278	5,427	4,851	835	447	388
Agsauli	29,185	14,904	14,281	26,899	13,662	13,237	2,069	1,124	945	217	118	99
Akrabad	82,621	42,350	40,271	67,453	34,855	32,598	13,008	6,348	6,660	2,160	1,147	1,013
Hasayan	41,590	22,099	19,491	37,457	19,798	17,659	3,230	1,821	1,409	903	480	423
Total ...	1,200,822	634,872	565,950	1,033,806	546,942	486,864	148,943	78,294	70,649	18,073	9,636	8,437

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.		Births.				Deaths.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	...	37,086	19,540	17,546	35·55	25,957	14,181	11,776	24·88
1892	...	39,588	21,052	18,536	37·95	30,021	16,371	13,650	28·78
1893	...	47,429	24,759	22,670	45·46	24,296	13,001	11,295	23·29
1894	...	51,101	26,983	24,118	48·99	36,053	19,509	16,544	34·56
1895	...	54,623	28,458	26,165	52·36	28,352	15,236	13,116	27·18
1896	...	51,623	26,812	24,814	49·49	34,423	18,242	16,181	33·00
1897	...	48,011	24,807	23,204	46·02	36,068	18,483	17,585	34·57
1898	...	49,092	25,697	23,395	47·06	32,334	16,847	15,487	30·99
1899	...	57,518	29,975	27,543	55·14	40,109	20,811	19,298	38·45
1900	...	46,796	24,366	22,430	44·86	39,034	20,320	18,714	37·42*
1901	...	51,243	26,688	24,555	42·67	33,603	17,393	16,210	27·98
1902	...	56,146	29,200	26,946	46·76	37,056	18,866	18,190	30·86
1903	...	56,974	29,306	27,668	47·44	48,019	24,820	23,199	39·99
1904	...	57,280	29,818	27,462	47·70	46,539	23,247	23,292	38·75
1905	...	48,181	25,265	22,916	40·12	52,257	25,492	26,765	43·52
1906	...	49,150	25,876	23,274	40·93	40,597	21,213	19,384	33·81
1907	...	51,078	26,631	24,397	42·53	51,933	26,864	25,069	43·25
1908	...	40,333	21,321	19,012	33·58	77,283	39,398	37,885	64·36
1909	...								
1910	...								
1911	...								
1912	...								
1913	...								
1914	...								
1915	...								
1916	...								
1917	...								
1918	...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	25,957	...	55	78	22,018	2,051
1892	30,021	...	1,372	95	24,588	2,008
1893	24,296	...	18	11	20,577	1,840
1894	36,053	...	11	57	30,834	2,736
1895	28,352	...	46	106	23,211	1,897
1896	34,423	...	606	1,975	25,525	2,020
1897	36,068	...	94	894	29,880	1,880
1898	32,334	...	4	45	28,083	1,362
1899	40,109	...	77	34	35,334	1,399
1900	39,034	...	508	475	33,415	1,431
1901	33,603	...	74	97	28,591	1,131
1902	37,056	1	37	112	31,778	1,152
1903	48,019	...	1,294	219	40,680	648
1904	46,539	4,093	22	324	35,726	560
1905	52,257	14,910	32	56	32,469	317
1906	40,597	696	976	658	30,705	791
1907	51,[illegible]33	4,943	351	169	39,684	639
1908	77,283	858	552	353	68,840	636
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1315 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gangiri	115,880	11,504	12,108	39,523	16,703	20,386	...	2,434	52,745	92,268	19,067
Atrauli ...	103,461	16,087	8,219	36,037	4,[illegible]18	30,038	...	1,381	43,118	79,155	17,532
Tahsil Atrauli ...	219,341	27,591	20,327	75,560	21,321	50,424	...	3,815	95,863	171,423	36,599
Koil	175,232	41,133	12,507	69,204	20,738	47,461	...	1,005	52,388	121,592	30,317
Morthal ...	25,866	6,153	2,415	20,907	17,551	2,538	...	818	6,391	27,298	12,406
Barauli ...	16,513	4,995	1,828	6,443	3,567	2,839	...	37	3,247	9,690	3,299
Tahsil Aligarh ...	227,611	52,281	16,750	96,554	41,856	52,838	...	1,860	62,026	158,580	46,022
Hasangarh ...	79,674	5,602	4,333	26,327	3,620	21,954	...	753	43,412	69,739	9,010
Gorai	56,773	3,893	2,467	20,110	4,959	15,068	...	83	30,303	50,413	6,386
Tahsil Iglas ...	136,447	9,495	6,800	46,437	8,579	37,022	...	836	73,715	120,152	15,396
Khair	98,2[illegible]7	13,762	7,698	31,[illegible]67	9,094	22,680	...	193	44,860	76,827	14,674
Chandaus ...	66,372	12,080	8,241	16,637	6,449	9,700	...	488	29,414	46,051	8,606
Tappal ...	95,993	8,665	21,139	18,952	9,068	9,740	...	144	47,237	66,189	12,623
Tahsil Khair ...	260,652	34,507	37,078	67,556	24,611	42,[illegible]20	...	825	121,511	189,067	35,903
Hathras ...	139,285	19,408	7,123	52,336	2,315	49,907	...	114	60,418	112,754	16,621
Mursan ...	46,620	2,761	2,774	14,159	1,975	11,803	...	381	26,926	41,085	3,333
Tahsil Hathras ...	185,905	22,169	9,897	66,495	4,290	61,710		495	87,344	153,839	19,954
Sikandra Rao ...	141,185	38,222	10,924	59,113	32,285	24,648	...	2,180	32,926	92,039	28,505
Akrabad ...	74,313	19,068	5,990	35,329	20,803	13,663	...	863	13,926	49,255	16,887
Tahsil Sikandra Rao	215,498	57,290	16,914	94,442	53,088	38,311		3,043	46,852	141,294	45,392
District Total ...	1,245,454	203,333	107,766	447,044	153,745	282,425	...	10,874	487,311	934,355	199,266

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Atrauli.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	104,033	41,270	7,506	11,365	14,163	22,803	4,512	161	92,442	24,186	23,770	11,778	1,308	20,774
1306 ...	102,589	43,777	8,893	9,368	10,995	22,295	4,355	311	93,513	25,929	24,694	11,123	1,482	20,631
1310* ...	98,798	41,683	6,072	7,239	11,027	25,444	3,743	160	98,865	22,019	30,517	15,489	1,723	20,481
1311 ...	107,844	47,809	3,546	8,202	14,074	28,038	1,857	275	103,309	22,513	26,720	25,813	1,710	20,562
1312 ...	103,737	41,112	3,444	7,423	11,578	31,303	2,219	601	103,981	20,993	25,190	28,651	1,469	22,028
1313 ...	97,756	28,552	5,712	4,583	7,903	40,516	4,344	1,614	107,933	22,178	26,408	31 505	1,770	20,448
1314 ...	97,113	36,025	5,205	6,760	9,688	30,975	2,114	909	103,523	21,926	27,209	25,365	1,668	20,880
1315 ...	79,516	16,516	1,070	4,621	12,352	37,232	493	446	110,982	17,858	32,119	28,632	2,417	22,650
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Aligarh.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Kharif. Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	110,926	42,719	9,325	7,895	8,408	32,653	4,986	1,741	96,912	25,904	11,477	16,480	380	25,211
1306 ...	109,994	47,295	10,581	6,682	6,465	30,273	3,459	2,201	94,582	25,715	8,292	4,581	427	27,603
1310* ...	99,819	38,877	6,680	5,766	7,033	32,725	2,753	1,237	98,570	25,336	10,321	26,428	882	24,033
1311 ...	113,527	40,999	4,273	6,745	8,922	41,668	3,476	2,176	94,000	24,892	14.734	19,536	947	20,764
1312 ...	104,555	37,633	3,310	5,585	6,627	40,924	1,381	2,977	99,448	24,193	11,019	31,458	663	22,752
1313 ...	99,808	28,910	3,855	3,990	5,461	42,052	2,382	8,065	103,200	23,170	9,235	37,623	315	23,874
1314 ...	95,996	34,311	5,052	5,277	7,071	32,495	2,494	4,241	105,188	27,059	10,037	37,787	470	21,024
1315 ...	86,627	17,378	439	4,735	14,724	39,212	199	2,968	104,916	23,479	14,235	33,240	1,017	21,174
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Iglas.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	71,368	22,238	6,143	4,533	8,770	23,842	2,974	184	65,727	20,444	16,254	10,390	41	5,024
1306 ...	65,050	25,931	5,756	3,262	6,557	20,018	1,637	152	66,831	20,446	13,295	12,751	28	5,324
1311* ...	68,369	21,440	2,915	3,633	10,608	24,521	1,787	269	68,707	22,677	17,190	7,670	...	2,671
1312 ...	67,246	21,694	2,954	2,950	8,668	22 586	804	308	71,756	16,590	14,803	20,399	...	5,255
1313 ...	51,009	13,124	2,302	2,278	9,850	17,195	2,573	382	73,225	16,560	13,174	21,388	1	5,510
1314 ...	57,176	20,336	2,873	2,947	7,508	19,690	1,065	275	77,264	18,758	15,220	20,847	2	5,270
1315 ...	44,323	7,835	524	3,294	18,915	7,858	1,080	169	78,285	15,718	14,067	22,342	150	5,856
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														
1326 ...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Khair.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	115,181	30,988	20,966	9,035	8,249	39,390	4,022	182	99,027	34,955	16,181	13,424	527	13,021
1306 ...	108,858	21,784	18,298	7,414	6,807	34,596	3,352	290	99,290	33,103	12,544	18,666	1,095	11,376
1311* ...	121,420	32,725	15,275	9,348	10,287	40,716	5,887	1,139	103,848	34,701	16,447	18,702	1,772	12,733
1312 ...	114,751	32,277	13.353	8,152	9,341	34,874	3,854	2,376	111,275	30,544	13,466	34,765	1,2[illegible]7	15.077
1313 ...	105,675	21,473	10,082	5,552	11.415	34,051	8,875	6,420	112,394	28,240	11,606	41,202	422	16,027
1314 ...	106,066	29,170	14,033	7,716	9,260	32.751	4,696	3.787	117,661	33,882	14,177	35.558	1,539	15,178
1315 ...	68,459	11,496	1,714	8,122	25,154	11,009	1,733	4,213	117,993	30,530	13,353	35,472	3,906	15,788
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ...														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Hathras.*

Year.	Rabi.								Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.														
1305 ...	84,951	29,394	2,318	7,550	13,713	24,299	3,154	59	94,414	28,199	18,049	15,740	62	9,712
1306 ...	81,669	34,101	5,158	5,796	8,920	20,826	3,187	177	93,571	27,481	19,925	21,882	70	10,852
1307 ...	64,053	20,809	696	5,498	16,479	16,166	87	76	94,181	28,638	17,777	24,967	72	9,334
1311* ...	80,155	27,040	1,062	6,114	12,331	27,214	1,616	268	93,838	32,279	25,413	16,414	48	4,385
1312 ...	77,082	27,305	1,277	5,428	8,980	25,358	1,482	346	98,922	24,927	20,758	32,397	23	8,784
1313 ...	67,230	19,441	2,465	4,006	6,064	24,588	4,896	640	100,118	25,728	21,125	31,978	5	7,858
1314 ...	66,600	25,865	2,160	5,047	6,997	20,799	1,448	643	105,144	29,665	21,489	32,153	7	6,885
1315 ...	56,540	11,495	293	4,770	16,754	17,843	329	135	103,264	24,657	24,494	32,804	54	5,971
1316 ...														
1317 ...														
1318 ...														
1319 ...														
1320 ...														
1321 ..														
1322 ...														
1323 ...														
1324 ...														
1325 ...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Sikandra Rao.*

Year.		Rabi.								Kharif.					
		Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.															
1305	...	177,190	82,106	7,386	11,773	14,455	49,596	6,121	2,605	164,405	74,983	20,404	23,823	3,174	42,991
1306	...	174,656	87,929	8,834	9,956	10,339	46,903	3,391	4,590	167,424	37,150	16,603	26,250	4,022	51,857
1307	...	166,805	81,147	3,605	9,786	10,737	27,278	1,606	5,422	156,774	37,257	19,906	31,501	5,745	38,540
1311*	...	98,286	43,141	1,681	5,095	7,570	32,784	3,596	2,439	...	...	...	...	...	...
1312	...	95,250	39,113	1,759	4,296	7,350	33,518	2,465	3,311	92,368	18,110	10,851	35,065	1,449	21,056
1313	...	91,853	31,880	2,880	3,514	5,223	34,351	2,217	8,827	72,566	11,571	7,109	29,763	875	20,053
1314	...	83,255	34,699	2,718	4,191	5,953	24,870	1,919	6,031	100,037	23,275	10,826	38,334	1,042	21,035
1315	...	82,059	20,758	842	4,793	7,940	38,836	723	4,630	99,710	18,768	16,914	33,798	2,135	21,542
1316	...														
1317	...														
1318	...														
1319	...														
1320	...														
1321	...														
1322	...														
1323	...														
1324	...														
1325	...														

* Intermediate figures not available on account of settlement operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—	
													Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	116	25	106	...	35	77	406	6	71	242	48	56	1	5
1897 ...	58	21	68	4	85	45	538	48	101	306	48	21	1	4
1898 ...	52	28	61	2	160	44	375	27	62	219	49	38	3	3
1899 ...	153	25	47	...	50	31	261	14	41	192	103	28	15	10
1900 ...	54	25	63	1	35	39	360	20	60	203	160	45	15	2
1901 ...	143	20	62	3	21	70	264	74	74	262	130	76	17	5
1902 ...	75	32	32	1	18	49	247	26	71	217	167	49	14	4
1903 ...	92	28	11	9	25	26	214	3	90	148	103	66	5	2
1904 ...	206	41	37	1	13	28	237	31	60	157	203	60	8	3
1905 ...	73	34	71	1	42	13	180	29	48	10	138	5	5	2
1906 ...	93	36	50	...	54	6	212	38	61	6	78		5	9
1907 ...	40	17	29	...	70	10	114	28	52	6	80	20	10	...
1908 ...	125	28	15	3	34	24	214	28	64	...	82	11	6	8
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	3,740	16	1,362	1,928	442	1,486
1892	3,451	18	1,529	2,123	503	1,620
1893	2,418	76	1,283	1,842	459	1,383
1894	2,068	65	1,272	1,819	419	1,400
1895	2,119	79	1,310	1,898	404	1,494
1896	2,441	91	1,417	1,927	385	1,542
1897	2,692	105	1,484	1,803	218	1,585
1898	2,033	105	1,114	1,561	275	1,286
1899	1,831	53	1,010	1,461	330	1,131
1900	2,017	49	1,129	1,634	365	1,269
1901	1,938	4	1,165	1,917	584	1,333
1902	1,715	21	1,042	1,504	352	1,152
1903	1,987	...	1,175	1,637	270	1,367
1904	1,894	...	1,159	1,536	324	1,212
1905	2,174	...	1,183	1,612	341	1,271
1906	1,897	...	940	1,395	302	1,093
1907	1,886	...	876	1,199	288	911
1908	1,890	...	987	1,443	367	1,076
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1315 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre. Cultivated.	Incidence per acre. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gangiri	Gangiri	1,93,986	19,502	2,13,488	2 5 0	1 13 6
Atrauli	Atrauli	1,93,890	19,462	2,13,352	2 11 3	2 1 0
Tahsil Atrauli ...	...	3,87,876	38,964	4,26,840	2 7 2	1 15 2
Koil	Koil, Jalali and Akrabad	3,53,396	36,766	3,90,162	3 3 4	2 3 7
Morthal...	Koil	83,397	8,343	91,740	3 5 9	2 8 11
Barauli	Koil	28,000	2,800	30,800	3 2 10	1 13 10
Tahsil Aligarh ...	...	4,64,793	47,909	5,12,702	3 3 9	2 4 0
Hasangarh	Koil	1,77,783	17,843	1,95,626	2 12 11	2 7 4
Gorai	Koil	1,18,149	12,806	1,30,955	2 9 7	2 4 10
Tahsil Iglas ...	...	2,95,932	30,649	3,26,581	2 11 5	2 6 4
Khair	Koil	1,87,878	18,845	2,06,723	2 11 1	2 1 8
Chandaus	Chandaus	97,023	9,936	1,06,959	2 5 2	1 9 9
Tappal	Tappal	1,26,002	12,600	1,38,602	2 1 6	1 7 1
Tahsil Khair ...	...	4,10,903	41,381	4,52,284	2 6 3	[illegible] 1 9
Hathras	Koil and Jalesar ...	3,40,668	34,991	3,75,659	3 5 4	2 11 2
Mursan	Jalesar	1,03,389	11,690	1,15,079	2 12 10	2 7 6
Tahsil Hathras ...	...	4,44,057	46,681	4,90,738	3 2 0	2 10 3
Sikandra Rao	Sikandra	2,82,673	28,483	3,11,156	3 6 1	2 3 3
Akrabad	Akrabad and Jalali ...	1,49,759	15,014	1,64,773	3 5 6	2 3 6
Tahsil Sikandra Rao ...	...	4,32,432	43,497	4,75,929	3 5 10	2 3 4
District Total ...	...	24,35,993	2,49,081	26,85,074	2 14 0	2 2 6

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *Tari* and *Sendhi*.	Total receipts.	Drugs.		Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.			Consumption in maunds of— *Ganja.*	*Charas.*	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including "*Tari.*"	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Md. s.	Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	912	35,605	17,403	98	8,553	Not available.		31,562	65 24	78,296	3,216	352	82	302	85	50	41
1891-92 ...	912	33,802	11,722	101	9,300	Ditto		31,644	67 8	77,032	4,338	334	89	303	63	50	35
1892-93 ...	816	40,414	16,967	111	10,406	62 0	62 0	35,625	71 26	96,420	4,105	482	99	341	66	56	35
1893-94 ...	560	49,041	17,165	164	9,829	...	59 15	37,681	70 13	97,328	4,210	423	94	361	65	56	35
1894-95 ...	496	19,816	14,882	143	10,818	...	57 7	23,320	72 27	70,139	684	410	104	373	65	56	35
1895-96 ...	592	22,855	16,335	168	10,803	..	69 35	38,325	77 4	72,745	70	475	104	367	67	56	35
1896-97 ...	544	20,774	12,389	233	9,314	...	43 16	35,607	70 27	66,474	248	403	89	341	72	56	35
1897-98 ...	448	19,805	13,448	233	10,071	...	10 24	36,444	76 7	67,003	146	413	97	349	70	56	85
1898-99 ...	448	19,282	15,801	233	10,122	...	69 3	38,518	79 6	68,604	228	438	149	370	69	56	35
1899-1900	448	22,939	8,901	302	12,103	..	22 11	39,745	79 20	75,537	1,241	382	137	401	70	55	35
1900-01 ...	736	50,419	15,327	302	16,368	0 15	29 8	49,157	70 13	1,16,983	1,733	428	136	409	74	51	35
1901-02 ...	1,024	52,176	16,320	301	16,475	...	30 2	47,588	70 27	1,17,567	921	446	137	396	76	51	35
1902-03 ...	1,088	58,720	16,794	325	16,162	..	28 4	48,418	69 1	1,24,714	762	501	135	403	80	51	38
1903-04 ...	988	59,666	17,912	320	19,218	0 5	13 11	47,408	70 14½	1,27,600	3,425	509	160	395	76	51	40
1904-05 ...	1,076	64,446	20,221	320	19,976	...	16 23	45,118	76 10	1,30,938	662	549	166	376	73	51	35
1905-06 ...	1,507	60,923	18,364	285	19,120	...	13 0	43,615	84 13	1,25,451	739	523	159	363	75	51	35
1906-07 ...	1,755	64,601	20,506	325	19,660	0 5	12 26	46,033	88 33	1,32,398	790	556	164	383	71	54	35
1907-08 ...	1,466	73,796	19,782	241	20,623	...	13 8	45,462	86 5½	1,41,590	2,228	629	172	379	63	49	35
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ..																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	53,740	1,83,610	2,39,021	6,287
1891-92	64,381	1,85,272	2,50,498	4,780
1892-93	58,629	1,93,467	2,52,487	5,702
1893-94	53,861	1,96,083	2,50,248	5,819
1894-95	59,227	1,92,142	2,52,616	4,522
1895-96	62,380	2,47,709	3,10,469	4,921
1896-97	69,338	2,38,182	3,07,683	6,828
1897-98	65,076	2,42,965	3,10,108	6,250
1898-99	58,420	2,37,754	2,99,784	6,394
1899-1900	62,442	2,56,200	3,22,781	6,049
1900-01	73,493	3,10,992	3,88,963	5,109*
1901-02	72,110	3,27,743	4,04,327	14,708
1902-03	65,387	2,97,640	3,66,420	11,373
1903-04	70,339	3,01,567	3,75,275	11,107
1904-05	73,155	3,11,626	3,88,023	12,736
1905-06	88,355	3,33,479	4,25,314	12,694
1906-07	83,199	3,27,645	4,14,340	11,194
1907-08	96,586	3,44,740	4,45,081	11,489
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	78,176	17	967	...	...	1,960	32,698	303	38,097	1,115	Not available.	
1891-92	80,511	17	876	...	...	1,991	34,973	352	36,779	1,952		
1892-93	78,427	17	903	...	...	2,042	33,576	288	36,782	1,672		
1893-94	88,399	20	903	...	...	2,090	34,781	312	44,749	2,188		
1894-95	82,810	27	1,812	...	...	2,095	24,289	302	38,450	1,467	607	142
1895-96	82,949	30	1,778	...	...	2,090	34,946	295	38,114	825	594	158
1896-97	84,687	32	1,810	...	...	2,077	35,201	303	39,678	655	699	106
1897-98	86,663	27	1,584	...	...	2,095	34,099	335	42,657	1,814	663	145
1898-99	84,307	34	1,591	...	...	2,134	35,594	314	38,865	1,188	871	241
1899-00	83,312	35	1,350	...	...	2,132	35,635	332	38,186	819	683	181
1900-01	86,391	30	1,370	...	...	2,103	35,801	344	39,702	1,165	715	192
1901-02	85,568	32	1,423	...	...	2,092	35,624	331	38,643	1,225	763	217
1902-03	90,439	46	1,683	...	...	2,276	38,244	335	41,943	1,442	670	102
1903-04	72,506	29	1,498	...	...	844	22,684	324	41,972	1,012	800	260
1904-05	71,549	19	1,534	...	...	819	22,366	332	41,168	487	437	98
1905-06	74,982	22	1,311	...	...	681	18,923	351	47,947	200	388	82
1906-07	81,787	25	1,701	...	...	679	18,927	384	53,295	376	330	65
1907-08	87,425	27	2,244	...	...	652	17,988	409	58,901	352	315	62
1908-09											291	58
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by cities (Part IV only).*

Year.	City of Koil.				Year.	City of Hathras.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	373	6,3[illegible]2	54	7,402	1890-91 ...	289	5,407	80	13,655
1891-92 ...	440	7,556	34	5,057	1891-92 ...	286	5,300	89	14,296
1892-93 ...	408	6,938	49	7,521	1892-93 ...	310	5,600	88	13,274
1893-94 ...	431	6,925	58	8,309	1893-94 ...	323	5,744	96	23,203
1894-95 ...	425	6,870	62	8,095	1894-95 ...	333	5,983	87	17,330
1895-96 ...	405	6,827	59	7,258	1895-96 ...	325	5,865	85	15,223
1896-97 ...	440	7,217	64	7,947	1896-97 ...	341	6,054	85	16,023
1897-98 ...	410	6,831	65	8,106	1897-98 ...	252	4,461	109	19,803
1898-99 ...	408	7,350	60	7,309	1898-99 ...	257	4,645	111	17,982
1899-1900 ...	441	7,647	70	7,852	1899-1900 ...	251	4,831	105	15,784
1900-01 ...	446	7,514	79	8,133	1900-01 ...	226	4,476	117	17,653
1901-02 ...	436	7,512	69	7,305	1901-02 ...	225	4,734	113	16,937
1902-03 ...	Not available.				1902-03 ...	247	4,757	116	19,385
1903-04 ...	89	2,836	70	7,494	1903-04 ...	235	5,219	111	20,000
1904-05 ...	85	2,910	70	7,389	1904-05 ...	222	5,240	117	19,819
1905-06 ...	90	2,613	74	8,152	1905-06 ...	126	3,410	127	24,819
1906-07 ...	84	2,427	83	8,241	1906-07 ...	142	3,870	137	29,004
1907-08 ...	96	2,702	95	9,615	1907-08 ...	105	2,839	154	33,108
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				

TABLE XIV—(continued).—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Atrauli.				*Tahsil Aligarh.				Tahsil Iglas.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ..	185	2,966	20	1,637	653	11,060	92	10,820	149	2,355	22	2,836
1891-92 ...	190	2,991	92	1,558	696	12,265	68	8,217	140	2,563	20	2,716
1892-93 ...	190	2,950	18	1,413	698	11,725	82	10,985	146	2,421	20	2,706
1893-94 ...	192	2,862	17	1,414	711	11,372	98	12,312	142	2,372	20	2,800
1894-95 ...	187	2,878	15	1,249	698	11,076	103	12,105	144	2,500	20	2,730
1895-96 ...	200	3,016	18	1,518	654	11,096	93	10,758	160	2,798	20	2,808
1896-97 ...	190	3,014	17	1,448	673	11,390	104	10,914	179	3,087	18	2,737
1897-98 ...	208	3,303	20	1,701	640	10,967	108	12,401	230	3,424	22	2,818
1898-99 ...	212	3,335	11	902	660	11,857	96	10,873	216	3,393	23	2,714
1899-1900	203	3,005	13	917	707	12,405	115	11,893	211	3,309	24	2,732
1900-01 ..	201	2,922	16	1,283	716	12,426	120	12,422	207	3,747	24	2,779
1901-02 ..	199	3,009	18	1,310	710	12,308	104	10,639	205	3,585	26	3,102
1902-03 ..	254	3,781	18	1,471	Not available.							
1903-04 ...	60	1,616	15	1,513	165	5,345	103	10,468	97	2,586	26	2,764
1904-05 ...	59	1,626	13	1,281	161	5,258	104	10,139	91	2,229	25	2,712
1905-06 ...	58	1,620	13	1,243	167	4,989	109	12,298	65	1,721	26	2,700
1906-07 ..	57	1,566	14	1,242	162	4,697	121	12,437	48	1,441	29	3,061
1907-08 ...	64	1,728	17	1,498	168	4,754	128	13,930	56	1,545	27	2,974
1908-09 ..												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ..												
1915-16 ..												
1916-17 ..												
1917-18 ...												

*Includes city.

TABLE XIV—(concld.)—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Khair.				Tahsil Hathras *				Tahsil Sikandra Rao.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	178	2,990	20	1,951	499	8,934	116	16,460	296	4,393	33	4,393
1891-92 ..	164	2,961	19	1,809	523	9,639	124	18,772	278	4,554	29	3,707
1892-93 ...	177	2,819	18	1,617	537	9,492	120	16,087	294	4,169	30	3,974
1893-94 ...	173	2,777	19	1,659	564	9,605	128	23,188	308	5,793	30	3,376
1894-95 ...	195	3,054	21	1,786	560	9,742	115	17,290	311	5,039	28	3,290
1895-96 ...	187	2,974	19	1,741	581	10,130	117	18,0[illegible]4	308	4,932	28	3,285
1896-97 ...	181	2,956	19	1,779	551	9,620	118	19,795	303	5,134	27	3,205
1897-98 ...	285	4,152	21	1,885	420	7,151	136	20,712	312	5,102	28	3,040
1898-99 ...	292	4,120	24	2,185	438	7,684	137	19,642	316	5,205	23	2,549
1899-1900	268	3,964	25	1,993	431	7,725	134	18,296	312	5,227	21	2,355
1900-01 .	267	4,010	23	1,914	396	7,483	139	18,872	316	5,213	22	2,432
1901-02 ...	260	3,961	22	1,987	391	7,502	139	18,934	327	5,259	22	2,671
1902-03 ..		Not available.			464	8,114	139	21,581	356	5,670	29	2,822
1903-04 ...	70	1,973	20	1,785	321	7,698	131	22,222	131	3,466	29	2,918
1904-05 ...	74	2,046	20	1,734	296	7,552	141	22,365	138	3,655	29	2,935
1905-06	65	1,755	21	1,799	194	5,280	152	27,116	132	3,558	30	2,791
1906-07 ...	71	1,977	22	1,901	210	5,653	165	31,617	131	3,593	33	2,988
1907-08 ...	71	1,994	23	2,061	172	4,758	181	35,351	121	3,209	31	3,087
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ..												
1911-12 ..												
1912-13 ..												
1913-14 .												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ..												
1917-18 ...												

* Includes city.

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
Year.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	8,536	740	...	464	...	4,314	...	93,510	...	1,105	36,191	11,144	...	3,176	41,894	...	...
1891-92 ...	8,861	975	...	662	...	4,238	...	1,06,676	...	1,266	38,035	10,455	...	3,413	53,507	...	...
1892-93 ...	9,686	1,808	...	478	40	3,683	...	1,04,361	...	1,204	39,166	12,863	...	3,005	48,123	...	...
1893-94 ...	9,490	2,025	240	761	148	4,563	...	1,14,265	...	1,216	39,899	13,574	481	2,981	56,114	...	...
1894-95 ...	9,690	3,527	205	816	58	5,284	...	1,13,183	...	1,317	39,456	14,667	820	3,031	53,892	...	...
1895-96 ...	10,768	2,795	111	980	2,989	6,193	...	1,05,706	...	1,335	26,746	14,548	698	377	52,002	...	...
1896-97 ...	13,444	2,025	134	801	1,647	7,089	...	1,17,410	...	1,292	38,981	14,560	844	343	61,390	...	...
1897-98 ...	13,694	2,311	128	4,233	2,637	5,451	...	1,64,513	44,511	1,257	39,150	15,005	888	4	63,698	...	
1898-99 ...	15,046	3,062	150	4,246	2,948	6,730	...	1,61,408	39,000	1,876	41,407	14,398	838	90	63,299	...	500
1899-1900	15,570	2,853	239	4,233	2,568	*9,043	...	1,69,084	38,500	2,407	44,815	14,533	1,124	93	64,622	2,490	500
1900-01 ...	17,633	2,654	268	4,234	4,521	8,159	†13	1,77,969	42,500	1,956	47,862	15,011	1,509	23	65,444	2,629	1,035
1901-02 ...	21,568	6,110	514	192	4,731	8,520	36	1,83,585	48,000	1,984	48,916	15,492	2,060	101	64,567	2,465	
1902-03 ...	23,864	7,121	603	152	4,781	8,747	22	1,98,764	43,990	2,073	54,753	18,076	2,413	193	73,628	2,638	1,000
1903-04 ...	25,133	4,766	411	431	5,820	8,670	22	1,99,539	38,296	2,692	59,698	16,914	1,710	182	73,053	2,951	4,043
1904-05 ...	27,670	5,586	343	485	4,778	10,663	22	2,12,669	50,000	2,954	59,504	17,122	1,517	468	77,835	3,269	...
1905-06 ...	29,453	5,514	341	543	4,105	7,058	22	2,24,593	32,213	3,285	70,723	19,525	2,039	996	93,188	2,574	50
1906-07 ...	34,140	5,570	...	474	2,780	7,164	24	2,11,257	...	4,202	78,006	26,064	2,753	504	95,980	3,403	345
1907-08 ...	32,023	6,152	265	650	6,406	10,174	25	2,14,692	...	4,431	95,325	23,320	3,895	690	80,230	3,515	3,286
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Hathras.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	24,401	...	202	2,671	..	2,741	30,015	4,507	6,175	...	1,373	7,642	942	10,555	2,371	2,248	35,813
1891-92 ...	22,557	...	..	1,477	...	6,061	30,095	4,273	6,250	...	2,432	6,053	807	2,998	2,842	2,185	27,840
1892-93 ...	18,820	...	...	1,486	...	4,381	24,687	4,925	6,738	1,749	2,555	6,808	570	3,023	3,527	3,203	33,098
1893-94 ...	23,302	...	...	1,281	...	5,388	29,971	4,984	7,038	26	1,340	6,091	1,255	2,187	2,713	2,067	27,701
1894-95 ...	23,886	...	...	1,006	...	9,602	34,494	6,410	7,343	912	53	6,977	844	2,093	2,679	1,801	29,112
1895-96 ...	23,895	...	...	994	...	6,471	31,360	5,504	7,714	4,377	51	7,191	841	2,358	2,739	1,951	32,726
1896-97	28,261	...	...	1,219	...	5,691	35,171	5,585	7,755	1,999	526	8,306	4,930	4,357	2,864	2,916	39,238
1897-98 ...	26,432	...	...	950	...	5,288	32,670	6,434	7,822	..	1,556	8,357	1,091	3,605	3,195	1,668	33,728
1898-99 ...	29,589	...	...	1,126		7,011	37,726	7,672	7,642	219	564	9,175	1,086	4,925	3,313	1,646	35,242
1899-1900	33,165	...	...	733	...	5,546	39,443	7,343	7,868	3,413	518	7,889	1,201	3,993	2,406	1,780	36,411
1900-01 ...	34,980	...	...	1,124	...	6,828	42,932	7,083	7,928	2,372	1,325	7,726	1,675	4,240	2,820	3,369	38,538
1901-02 ...	36,100	...	...	517	...	7,279	43,896	6,794	7,426	100	3,901	6,708	1,320	6,753	3,184	3,598	39,784
1902-03 ...	36,432	...	..	1,173	...	7,689	45,294	10,197	8,238	1,366	63	8,167	1,483	10,299	3,328	3,416	47,557
1903-04 ...	53,429	...	2,972	1,458	...	7,966	65,825	9,985	8,873	1,612	632	1,987	1,567	14,973	3,544	11,143	54,316
1904-05 ...	26,910	...	8,668	1,378	...	34,479	71,435	8,805	9,439	781	1,683	9,682	1,566	8,427	4,120	15,288	59,791
1905-06 ...	32,875	...	10,056	1,911	...	6,638	51,480	9,417	8,908	2,570	1,520	10,393	1,859	10,658	4,671	5,770	55,766
1906-07 ...	23,620	...	10,147	1,959	...	21,364	57,090	9,906	2,244	31	1,099	12,388	1,999	7,565	4,771	6,953	46,956
1907-08 ...	36,536	...	11,394	2,292	...	11,666	61,888	10,381	3,356	650	1,665	11,568	1,999	11,859	5,003	3,312	49,793
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ..																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13																	
1913-14 ..																	
1914-15 ..																	
1915-16																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Atrauli.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	8,424	...	...	320	...	696	9,440	1,699	1,605	...	37	2,304	367	3,146	764	723	10,645
1891-92 ...	8,016	...	...	152	...	862	9,030	1,765	1,658	...	48	2,209	316	1,299	937	736	8,968
1892-93 ...	8,802	...	...	133	...	681	9,616	1,835	1,795		48	2,259	352	574	1,434	725	9,022
1893-94 ...	9,444	...	...	122	...	799	10,365	1,842	1,961	300	134	2,095	369	2,734	750	880	11,065
1894-95 ...	8,436	...	...	120	...	1,033	9,589	2,016	1,994	...	93	2,318	369	3,303	575	909	11,577
1895-96 ...	9,908	...	41	196	...	974	11,119	2,060	2,140	...	49	2,805	443	1,639	556	812	10,504
1896-97 ...	9,027	...	29	24	...	1,363	10.443	2,334	2,170		79	2,893	407	1,080	617	818	10,398
1897-98	9,954	...	42	30	...	1,576	11,602	2,087	2,213	...	44	2,884	338	1,912	605	1,072	11,155
1898-99 ...	11,006	...	46	30		1,523	12,605	2,481	2,230	...	169	2,799	385	1,852	592	922	11,430
1899-1900	10,481	...	53	30	...	1,788	12,352	2,416	2,366	...	69	2,676	397	711	593	899	10,127
1900-01 ...	10,097		47	30	...	2,376	12,550	2,892	2,314		57	4,242	596	1,905	153	629	12.788
1901-02 ...	12,123	...	59	17	...	2,193	14,392	2,772	2,104	1,813	...	2,921	508	802	788	933	12,641
1902-03 ..	12,948	...	55	39	...	3,086	16,128	3,434	2,177	1,477	...	3,370	415	3,098	732	1,838	16,541
1903-04 ...	12,921	...	65	67	...	4,125	17,178	4,604	2,189	1,701	...	3,737	469	1,769	823	1,598	16,890
1904-05 ..	12,746	...	56	98	...	3,380	16,280	4,009	2,217	955	228	3,852	471	1,566	795	2,754	16,847
1905-06 ..	12,615	...	80	192	...	2,430	15,317	4,060	1,529	343	...	3,838	494	1,297	839	1,766	14,166
1906-07 ..	14,329	...	52	227	...	2,628	17,236	3,693	1,693	...	146	3,982	473	980	910	1,220	13,097
1907-08 ...	12,473	...	60	226	...	2,696	15,455	3,630	990	..	1,931	3,863	497	2,389	909	2,226	16,435
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ..																	
1916-17 ..																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Sikandra Rao.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	5,747	...	...	115	...	938	6,800	1,167	2,021	...	348	1,537	695	1,030	424	738	7,960
1891-92 ...	5,950	...	...	1	...	1,035	6,986	1,165	1,988	988	35	1,557	204	349	378	797	7,461
1892-93 ...	6,547	...	...	2	...	1,058	7,607	1,304	1,915	17	20	1,793	258	477	382	745	6,911
1893-94 ...	6,651	...	...	14	...	1,184	7,849	1,269	1,807	146	30	1,875	267	695	414	937	7,440
1894-95 ...	7,058	...	...	...	...	1,292	8,350	1,190	1,983	...	103	2,066	259	528	424	800	7,353
1895-96 ...	7,866	...	38	...	...	1,326	9,230	1,614	1,510	...	155	1,939	577	376	1,063	825	8,059
1896-97 ...	6,985	...	12	...	...	1,251	8,248	1,320	1,956	...	911	2,032	558	538	2,339	818	10,472
1897-98 ...	6,826	...	24	...	...	1,177	8,027	1,379	1,834	...	91	2,069	224	485	710	795	7,587
1898-99 ...	7,358	...	34	...	...	1,216	8,603	1,592	1,907	...	361	2,097	231	591	569	836	8,184
1899-1900	7,247	...	36	...	...	1,318	8,601	1,544	1,883	...	100	2,114	268	590	579	1,081	8,159
1900-01 ...	6,978	...	43	...	...	2,142	9,163	1,790	1,932	...	126	2,633	413	318	150	667	8,029
1901-02 ...	7,802	...	41	117	...	1,145	9,105	1,658	1,881	...	76	2,747	338	475	620	1,001	8,796
1902-03 ...	8,348	...	31	151	...	2,543	11,073	2,447	2,291	...	206	2,286	347	1,159	640	986	10,362
1903-04 ...	9,302	...	56	226	...	3,475	13,040	3,303	1,964	2,163	167	2,751	341	758	640	1,424	13,511
1904-05	9,874	...	24	308	...	2,588	12,794	3,021	2,133	704	197	2,474	333	796	640	2,105	12,403
1905-06 ...	9,393	...	64	218	...	1,834	11,509	3,016	1,566	2,422	53	3,026	337	1,591	857	1,015	13,883
1906-07 ...	10,274	...	73	309	...	1,943	12,599	2,987	932	...	141	3,378	351	1,365	840	1,517	11,511
1907-08 ...	9,859	...	59	284	...	2,386	12,588	3,008	915	1,176	106	3,047	483	964	761	1,501	11,961
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Constabulary, Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotwali ...	3	2	15	129	...	94	10
Bhankri ...	2	1	13	...	...	141	14
Hathras ...	3	3	19	87	9	186	10
Sasni	2	1	13	...	17	144	12
Iglas ...	2	1	12	...	5	122	4
Gonda ...	2	1	13	...	...	126	6
Khair ...	2	1	13	...	7	104	4
Tappal ...	2	1	13	...	9	94	2
Chandaus ...	2	1	13	...	...	125	6
Harduaganj ...	2	1	13	...	20	132	16
Atrauli ...	2	1	12	32	...	104	6
Dadon ...	2	1	12	...	...	81	4
Hasayan ...	2	1	15	...	6	120	4
Sikandra Rao ...	2	1	20	22	14	121	12
Akrabad ...	2	1	13	...	22	128	6
Datauli ...	2	1	12	...	15	99	4
Civil Reserve ...	9	18	99	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	2	28	165	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45	65	485	270	124	1,921	120

Table XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	198	8,092	345	13	1,857	75	183	5,983	270
1897-98 ...	204	8,207	403	14	1,945	188	188	6,093	215
1898-99 ...	214	9,258	361	13	2,216	...	199	6,871	361
1899-1900 ...	211	9,010	264	13	2,176	...	196	6,636	264
1900-01 ...	207	9,530	550	11	2,347	.	195	7,066	550
1901-02 ...	209	10,115	511	11	2,519	...	196	7,357	511
1902-03 ..	226	10,669	508	11	2 619	...	213	7,873	508
1903-04 ...	230	11,191	748	11	2,907	...	216	7,988	748
1904-05 ...	251	10,470	664	13	1,998	...	235	8,173	664
1905-06 ...	281	12,702	904	14	2,482	150	264	9,828	754
1906-07 ...	263	12,983	785	13	3,198	...	250	9,785	785
1907-08 ...	277	13,413	1,092	13	2,852	...	264	10,561	1,092
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ..									
1911-12									
1912-13									
1913-14									
1914-15									
1915-16 ..									
1916-17 ..									
1917-18 ..									

List of Schools, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Aligarh.	Koil ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.	770
		Do. ...	High School ...	664
		Do. ..	Middle Vernacular	175
		Do. Branch, (i)	Lower Primary Municipal.	153
		Do. do. (ii)	Ditto ...	23
		Do. do. (iii)	Ditto ...	81
		Do. do. (iv)	Ditto ...	29
		Do. ...	Model girls' school, Provincial.	60
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	10
		Do. Sarai Bibi ..	Lower Primary, private.	23
		Do. Kanwariganj	Ditto ...	10
		Nadroi ...	Upper Primary ...	59
		Budhansi ..	Ditto ...	47
		Harduaganj ...	Ditto ...	32
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	23
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary private.	6
		Chherat ...	Upper Primary ...	53
		Do. Dairy Farm	Lower Primary, private.	10
		Jalali ...	Upper Primary ...	67
		Jawan ...	Ditto ...	57
		Gadrana ...	Ditto ...	40
		Allahdadpur ..	Ditto ...	54
		Parsera ...	Lower Primary ...	30
		Madrak ...	Ditto ...	18
		Lodha ...	Ditto ..	36
		Sihor	Ditto ...	13
		Baranadi ...	Ditto ...	34
		Poina	Ditto ...	30
		Kulwa	Ditto ...	37
		Sunana ...	Ditto ...	31
		Pali Razapur ...	Upper Primary, aided.	55
		Keshopur Jophri .	Lower Primary, aided.	23
		Shahbazpur ...	Ditto ...	43
		Bhartua ...	Ditto ...	18
		Jangal Garhi .	Ditto ...	35
		Jarauli Dor ...	Ditto ...	31
		Deoseni ...	Ditto ...	24
		Mai	Ditto ...	16
		Barauli Bhikam ..	Ditto ...	17
		Reshupura ...	Ditto ...	39

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Aligarh—(concld.).	Morthal ...	Kalai	Upper Primary ...	57
		Talibnagar ...	Ditto ...	63
		Ukhlana ...	Lower Primary ...	28
		Satha	Lower Primary, aided.	20
		Chhalesar ...	Ditto ...	41
	Barauli ...	Barauli ...	Upper Primary ...	49
		Tamkauli ...	Lower Primary ...	29
Atrauli.	Atrauli ...	Atrauli ...	Middle Vernacular	180
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	145
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31
		Lohgarh ...	Upper Primary ...	47
		Bhabhigarh ...	Ditto ...	50
		Bembirpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Kazimabad ...	Ditto ...	66
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	18
		Pali ...	Lower Primary ...	27
		Badhauli ...	Ditto ...	28
		Ginaoli ...	Ditto ...	22
		Jamuna ...	Ditto ...	26
		Malehpur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	24
		Badesra ...	Ditto ...	30
		Chakhathal ...	Ditto ...	23
		Rajatau ...	Ditto ...	17
	Gangiri ...	Akorha ...	Upper Primary ...	35
		Gangiri ...	Ditto ...	65
		Barla	Ditto ...	51
		Chharra Rafatpur...	Ditto ...	72
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	20
		Bijauli ...	Upper Primary ...	56
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	22
		Datauli ...	Upper Primary ...	70
		Dadon ...	Lower Primary ...	24
		Rajmau ...	Ditto ...	20
		Lehra Salempur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	12
		Piploi	Ditto ...	25
		Sankra ...	Ditto ...	23
Iglas.	Gorai ...	Iglas	Middle Vernacular	119
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	17
		Beswan ...	Middle Vernacular	98
		Kajraut ...	Upper Primary ...	51
		Mohreni ...	Ditto ...	40
		Shamgarhi ...	Ditto ...	46

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Iglas—(*concluded*).	Gorai—(*concld.*) ...	Sathni ...	Lower Primary ...	32
		Jamon ...	Lower Primary, aided.	18
		Kubra	Ditto ...	15
		Nagla Aibasi ...	Ditto ...	25
	Hasangarh ...	Tochigarh ...	Upper Primary ...	55
		Jawar ...	Ditto ...	39
		Gonda ...	Ditto ...	63
		Rajawal ...	Ditto ...	47
		Murwar ...	Ditto ...	37
		Beohan ...	Lower Primary ...	21
		Majupur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Karas ...	Ditto ...	23
		Talsera ...	Ditto ...	23
		Pachawari ...	Ditto ...	33
		Mati Basai ...	Lower Primary, aided.	35
		Nagla Birkhu ...	Ditto ...	17
		Bahadurpur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Nagla Balram ...	Ditto ...	32
		Nagla Kunji ...	Ditto ...	19
Khair.	Khair ...	Khair	Middle Vernacular	82
		Do. ...	Lower Primary ...	33
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	24
		Somna ...	Lower Primary ...	47
		Ahraula ...	Ditto ...	29
		Resri	Ditto ...	26
		Gabhana ...	Ditto ...	31
		Pala Chand ...	Ditto ...	22
		Gomat... ...	Ditto ...	30
		Jarara	Ditto ...	17
		Sujanpur ...	Ditto ...	28
		Bisara	Ditto ...	34
		Kora Rustampur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Shiwala ...	Ditto ...	18
		Andla... ...	Ditto ...	22
		Banknair ...	Ditto ...	28
		Perai... ...	Ditto ...	22
		Usram ...	Ditto ...	20
		Birpura ...	Lower Primary, aided.	32
		Ismailpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Gondauli ...	Ditto ...	16
	Chandaus ...	Chandaus ...	Upper Primary ...	54
		Pisawa ...	Ditto ...	51
		Gondauli ...	Ditto ...	61
		Narayanpur ...	Ditto ...	21

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Khair—(*concluded*).	Chandaus—(*concluded.*)	Shahpur ...	Lower Primary ..	29
		Mahgaura ...	Ditto ...	36
		Umri	Ditto ...	28
		Padam Nagla ...	Ditto ...	25
		Imratpur ...	Lower Primary, ... aided.	45
	Tappal ...	Tappal ..	Upper Primary ...	60
		Jatari... ...	Ditto ...	42
		Khandeha .	Ditto ...	52
		Bhojaka ..	Ditto ...	56
		Bharatpur ...	Lower Primary .	10
		Mandak ...	Ditto ...	29
		Ranjitgarhi ...	Ditto ..	32
		Salpur... ...	Ditto ...	30
		Waina... ...	Ditto ...	30
		Saraul... ...	Ditto ..	20
		Balanpur ..	Ditto ...	22
		Maur	Ditto ..	18
		Malab ...	Ditto ...	21
		Palsera ...	Ditto ...	30
		Usra Rasulpur ...	Ditto ...	18
Hathras.	Hathras ..	Hathras ...	Anglo-vernacular...	159
		Ditto ...	Middle vernacular	149
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Municipal.	99
		Ditto ..	Ditto ...	17
		Sasni	Middle vernacular	93
		Do.	Lower Primary, girls'.	15
		Dhakpura ...	Upper Primary ...	30
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	15
		Ahan	Upper Primary ...	67
		Do.	Lower Primary, aided, girls'.	19
		Mendu	Upper Primary ...	64
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	25
		Dharpur ...	Upper Primary ..	42
		Daryapur ...	Ditto ...	55
		Surajpur ...	Ditto ...	63
		Maho	Ditto ...	39
		Didamai ...	Ditto ...	55
		Barwana ...	Lower Primary ..	22
		Bandhnan ...	Ditto ...	25
		Todh	Ditto ...	33
		Chhonda ...	Ditto ...	24
		Bahanpur ..	Ditto ...	16
		Bagraya ...	Ditto ...	32
		Sikar... ...	Ditto ...	19
		Akbaipur ...	Ditto ...	28

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance
Hathras—(*concluded*).	Hathras—(*concluded*).	Rudain ...	Lower Primary ...	28
		Kaimar ...	Ditto ...	27
		Chhonk ...	Ditto ...	27
		Lehra ...	Ditto ...	21
		Balapatti ...	Ditto	19
		Mitai ...	Ditto	18
		Parsara ...	Ditto ..	25
		Thulai ...	Upper Primary, aided.	24
		Garab Garhi ...	Lower Primary, aided.	38
		Komri ...	Ditto	20
		Kunwarpur ...	Ditto ...	12
		Khorna ...	Ditto ...	24
		Bhagwantpur ...	Ditto ...	14
	Mursan ...	Mursan ...	Upper Primary ...	101
		Do. ..	Lower Primary, aided, girls'	32
		Penthgaon ...	Upper Primary	63
		Bisana ...	Ditto ...	44
		Tuksan ...	Lower Primary ...	15
		Rohi ...	Ditto ...	17
		Baldeogarh ...	Lower Primary, aided.	27
		Kota ...	Ditto ...	34
Sikandra Rao.	Sikandra Rao ...	Sikandra Rao ...	Middle vernacular	115
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	88
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	19
		Purdilnagar ...	Upper Primary ...	41
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	20
		Dandesri ...	Upper Primary ...	55
		Agsauli ...	Ditto ...	24
		Porah ...	Ditto ...	33
		Hasayan ...	Ditto ...	65
		Kachaura ...	Ditto ...	57
		Kanau ...	Ditto ...	43
		Jansoi ...	Lower Primary ...	27
		Bhankri ...	Ditto ...	21
		Pachon ...	Ditto ...	19
		Sindhauli ...	Ditto ...	25
		Nagla Mai ...	Ditto ...	21
		Ganthri Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Tikri Buzurg ...	Ditto ...	20
		Bazidpur ...	Ditto ...	21
		Mau Chirail ...	Ditto ...	24
		Jarauli Kalan ...	Ditto ...	27
		Bandh Abdulhaipur	Ditto ..	21
		Khizarpur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Jafera ...	Ditto ...	27
		Pribauti ...	Ditto ...	21

List of Schools, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Avera[illegible] atten[illegible] dance[illegible]
Sikandra Rao—(*concluded*).	Akrabad ...	Bijaigarh ...	Middle Vernacular	9[illegible]
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary ...	6[illegible]
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls' ...	2[illegible]
		Kauriaganj ...	Upper Primary ...	5[illegible]
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'. ...	2[illegible]
		Bhilaoli ...	Upper Primary ...	4[illegible]
		Akrabad ...	Ditto ...	4[illegible]
		Pilkhana ...	Ditto ...	5[illegible]
		Dhanauli Chanauli	Ditto ...	5[illegible]
		Jaitpur ...	Ditto ...	2[illegible]
		Gohlara ...	Lower Primary ...	3[illegible]
		Jarauli ...	Ditto ...	3[illegible]
		Bamnoi ...	Ditto ...	2[illegible]
		Shahgarh ...	Ditto ...	3[illegible]
		Nagla Bari ...	Ditto ...	1[illegible]
		Sahauli ...	Ditto ...	3[illegible]
		Khera Bajhera ...	Ditto ...	2[illegible]
		Gopi ...	Ditto ...	2[illegible]
		Khera Alampur ...	Ditto ...	2[illegible]

ROADS, 1908.

A.—PROVINCIAL.	Miles	fur.
(i) Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar ...	49	5
(ii) Aligarh to Agra	29	3
(iii) Bareilly and Kasganj to Hathras and Muttra... ...	38	5
(iv) Sikandra Rao station road	0	4
(v) Somna station road	0	3
(vi) Hathras station road	0	2
Total ...	118	6
B.—LOCAL.		
I.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Aligarh to Khair and Tappal	32	0
(ii) Aligarh to Muttra (*vide* II-A—i)...	15	0
(iii) Aligarh to Anupshahr	12	4
(iv) Aligarh to Atrauli	17	0
(v) Aligarh station roads	3	5
(vi) Nanau to Dadon	17	2
(vii) Panehti to Kasganj (*vide* II-B—ii)	6	4
(viii) Branch to Jalali	1	4
(ix) Sikandra Rao to Purdilnagar	1	7
(x) Hathras to Jalesar (*vide* V—viii)...	5	0
(xi) Atrauli to Atrauli Road station	6	1
(xii) Harduaganj to railway station	6	0
Total ...	124	3
IIA.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Aligarh to Muttra (*vide* I—ii)	8	0
Total ...	8	0
IIB.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Atrauli to Ramghat	7	4
(ii) Panehti to Kasganj (*vide* I—vii)	14	0
(iii) Khair to Somna	10	0
(iv) Chherat to Harduaganj station	2	6
(v) Akrabad to Bijaigarh	6	4
Total ...	40	6

ROADS, 1908—(*concluded*).

	Miles.	fur.
V.—Fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Aligarh to Barauli	13	0
(ii) Harduaganj to Rohana	9	0
(iii) Machua to Harduaganj station and Jawan	13	0
(iv) Sasni to Pali station	4	0
(v) Sasni to Gopi	16	0
(vi) Sasni to Iglas	8	0
(vii) Sasni to Jalesar	16	0
(viii) Hathras to Jalesar (*vide* I x)	6	0
(ix) Hathras to Iglas and Khair	25	4
(x) Iglas to Sadabad	15	4
(xi) Khair to Brindaban	8	0
(xii) Tappal to Lalpur and Palwal	7	0
(xiii) Somna to Panasu	4	0
(xiv) Sikandra Rao to Hasayan	8	0
(xv) Sikandra Rao to Katai	4	1
(xvi) Bhankri to Kachaura	11	0
(xvii) Akrabad to Pilkhana	3	0
(xviii) Inayatganj to Hasanpur	4	0
(xix) Agsauli to Gangiri, hharra and Atrauli	31	0
(xx) Sasni to Nanau	12	6
(xxi) Dadon to Sankra	9	2
Total ...	228	1
VI.—Sixth-class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Aligarh to Gonda	12	0
(ii) Atrauli to Barla	9	0
(iii) Dadon to Gangiri	7	0
(iv) Purdilnagar to Pilkhatra	6	0
(v) Barauli to Somna, Chandaus and Tappal	30	4
Total ...	64	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	584	4

POST OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Aligarh.	Koil ...	Aligarh	Head office.
		Aligarh city ...	Sub-office.
		Chherat	Ditto.
		Harduaganj ...	Ditto.
		Jaiganj	Ditto.
		Budhausi	Branch office.
		Shahpur Madrak ...	Ditto.
		Jalali	Ditto.
		Jawan	Ditto.
	Barauli	Barauli	Ditto.
Atrauli.	Atrauli	Atrauli	Sub-office.
	Gangiri	Barla	Ditto.
	Atrauli ...	Atrauli Road ...	Branch-office.
		Kazimabad	Ditto.
		Lohgarh	Ditto.
		Habibganj	Ditto.
	Gangiri ...	Gangiri	Ditto.
		Bhikampur ...	Ditto.
		Chharra	Ditto.
		Dadon	Ditto.
		Datauli	Ditto.
Iglas.	Gorai	Iglas	Sub-office.
		Gorai	Branch-office.
		Beswan	Ditto.
	Hasangarh ..	Tochigarh	Ditto.
		Hastpur	Ditto.
		Gonda	Ditto.
Khair.	Khair	Khair	Sub-office.
		Somna	Branch office.
		Gabhana	Ditto.
	Chandaus ...	Chandaus	Ditto.
		Pisawa	Ditto.
		Narayanpur ...	Ditto.
	Tappal ...	Tappal	Ditto.
		Jatari	Ditto.
Hathras.	Hathras ...	Hathras	Sub-office.
		Hathras Junction ...	Ditto.
	Mursan	Mursan	Ditto.
	Hathras ...	Hathras Mills ...	Branch-office.
		Nayaganj	Ditto.
		Lakhnau	Ditto.
		Salempur	Ditto.
		Sasni	Ditto.

POST OFFICE, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.
Sikandra Rao.	Sikandra Rao ...	Sikandra Rao ...	Sub-office.
		Hasayan	Branch-office.
		Agsauli	Ditto.
		Kachaura	Ditto.
		Purdilnagar ...	Ditto.
	Akrabad ...	Akrabad	Sub-office.
		Kauriaganj ...	Branch-office.
		Pilkhana	Ditto.
		Bamnoi	Ditto.
		Bijaigarh	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Atrauli.	Atrauli ...	Atrauli	Monday.
		Sehnauli	Tuesday and Friday.
		Badhauli	Sunday.
		Pali Muqimpur ...	Do.
		Hardoi	Do.
		Harnoth Bhojpur ...	Tuesday.
		Chakhathal ...	Wednesday.
		Badesra	Ditto.
		Narupur Kitka ...	Monday and Wednesday
		Panehra	Thursday.
		Kazimabad	Ditto.
		Mandpur	Friday.
		Pipri	Saturday.
		Malehpur	Ditto.
	Gangiri ...	Gangiri	Sunday and Thursday.
		Datauli	Ditto.
		Bhikampur	Sunday.
		Sankra	Monday.
		Chharra	Monday and Friday.
		Bijauli	Tuesday.
		Budhagaon ...	Do.
		Dadon	Wednesday.
		Barla	Ditto
		Haranpur	Ditto
		Paraura	Thursday.
		Nah	Ditto.
		Bilauna	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Rajmau	Friday.
		Lehra Salempur ...	Do.
		Rukhala	Saturday.
		Bhah	Do.
Aligarh.	Koil ...	Jalali	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Badon	Sunday.
		Pali Razapur ...	Do.
		Shahbazpur ...	Monday.
		Konchaur	Tuesday.
		Harduaganj ...	Friday.
	Morthal ...	Ahak	Do.
		Gohda	Sunday.
		Talibnagar	Tuesday.
		Memri	Wednesday.
		Kalai	Ditto.
		Ukhlana	Saturday.
		Khera Buzurg ...	Thursday.
	Barauli ...	Barauli	Ditto.
		Pothi	Tuesday.

MARKETS, 1908—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Iglas.	Hasangarh ...	Tochigarh	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhohan	Monday and Wednesday.
		Gonda	Monday and Thursday.
		Gursana	Tuesday.
		Nagla Balram ...	Saturday.
		Gahlon	Ditto.
		Bara	Thursday.
		Jetnauli	Friday.
		Hasangarh ...	Ditto.
		Majupur ...	Ditto.
		Jawar	Saturday.
	Gorai ...	Gorai (Karmu) ...	Monday and Friday.
		Dhanu	Ditto.
		Iglas	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Kajraut	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Beswan	Monday and Wednesday.
		Sikandarpur ...	Friday.
		Mohreni	Sunday.
		Shahpur	Do.
		Matroi	Do.
		Bisaholi	Tuesday and Friday.
Khair.	Khair ...	Khair	Tuesday.
		Jarara	Sunday and Friday.
		Somna	Monday and Thursday.
		Fatehgarhi ...	Monday.
		Khera Sattu ...	Friday.
	Chandaus ...	Umri	Do.
		Sardargarhi ...	Do.
		Chandaus	Monday.
		Sopa	Monday and Thursday.
		Pisawa	Wednesday.
	Tappal ...	Salpur	Ditto.
		Tappal	Sunday.
		Palsera	Tuesday.
		Jatari	Friday.
		Untasani	Do.
		Kheria Buzurg (Ranjitgarhi.	Thursday.
Hathras.	Hathras ...	Hathras (Garhi Madho).	Monday and Thursday.
		Barwana ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Kahlaura	Ditto.
		Khonda Rateh ...	Ditto.
		Sasni	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ahan	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Daryapur	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
		Mendu	Wednesday and Saturday

MARKETS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Hathras—(*concluded*).	Hathras—(*concluded*).	Maho	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Sikar Akbarpur ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Tikari	Sunday.
		Mitai	Do.
		Bighepur	Monday.
		Muhabbatpura ...	Do.
		Khera Parsoti ...	Do.
		Basai Qazi	Saturday.
		Komri	Friday.
	Mursan ...	Mursan	Tuesday and Friday.
		Padu	Ditto.
		Chotwa	Monday.
		Penthgaon	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sarkoria	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Loheta	Thursday.
		Rohi	Friday.
Sikandra Rao.	Sikandra Rao ...	Sikandra Rao ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Porah	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Agsauli	Monday and Friday.
		Purdilnagar ...	Ditto.
		Bhatikra	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kachaura	Ditto.
		Nagla Kanch ...	Sunday.
		Tikri Buzurg ...	Do.
		Dandesri	Tuesday.
		Khizarpur	Do.
		Mubarakpur Kapasia ...	Do.
		Bazidpur	Wednesday.
		Nai Nagla Tahir ...	Thursday.
		Mundha Maujarpur	Friday.
	Akrabad ...		Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kaurisganj ...	Ditto.
		Bijaigarh	Sunday.
		Khera	Do.
		Gopi	Monday.
		Gangraul	Do.
		Bamnoi	Wednesday.
		Chatrauli	Thursday.
		Nanau	Friday.
		Sahaoli	Do.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Aligarh ...	Koil ..	Aligarh, Dehli Darwaza.	Shah Jamal...	Every Tuesday in Asarh.	5,000
	Do. ...	Aligarh Achal	Ramlila ...	Kuar Badi 11th to Sudi 10th.	5,000
	Do. ...	Banna Debi	Horse show...	February ...	20,000
	Barauli ...	Barauli ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Badi 11th to Sudi 10th.	2,000
Iglas ...	Hasangarh	Gahlon ...	Masani Deo	Magh and Asarh.	2,000
	Ditto ...	Yaktazpur ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday.	100
	Ditto ...	Karas ...	Jakhaiya ...	Every Saturday.	100
	Ditto ...	Naunera (Nagla Jagdeo).	Barahi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 15th.	1,000
	Gorai ...	Iglas ...	Basant Panchami.	Magh Amawas.	500
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Urs Abdullah Shah.	Magh ...	500
	Do. ...	Beswan ...	Deochhat ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th.	600
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	4,000
Khair ...	Khair ...	Khair ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	15,000
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thakurji ...	Bhadon Sudi 11th.	3,000
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Barahi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 15th.	500
	Do. ...	Jarara ...	Do. ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 7th.	500
	Do. ...	Gomat ...	Deochhat ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th.	4,000
	Do. ...	Sahrauli ...	Baole Baba...	Chait and Bhadon Badi 1st.	1,500
	Chandaus...	Chandaus ...	Deochhat ...	Bhadon Sudi 6th.	1,000
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Debi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 7th.	500
	Ditto ...	Anjni or Sanaul.	Barahi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 14th.	3,000
	Tappal ...	Khandeha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500
	Ditto ...	Tappal ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	5,000

FAIRS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Hathras...	Hathras...	Hathras ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	20,000
		Do. ...	Rathjatri ...	Chait Sudi 9th.	20,000
		Do. ...	Barahi ...	Chait Sudi 7th.	6,500
		Do. ...	Kanslila ...	Kartik Sudi 2nd to 10th.	25,000
		Do. ..	Salonon ...	Sawan Sudi 15th.	10,000
		Do. ...	Sitla Debi ...	Every Tuesday in Chait.	5,000
		Do. ...	Tij ...	Sawan Sudi 3rd.	2,000
		Mendu ...	Bhairon ...	Each Sunday in Sawan.	500
		Daryapur ...	Barahi ...	Chait Sudi 14th.	1,000
		Rajpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500
		Darkai ...	Do. ..	Chait and Kuar Sudi 7th.	700
		Khera Parsoti	Durga ...	Baisakh Sudi 8th.	1,000
		Sasni ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	2,000
		Do. ...	Kali ...	Kuar Sudi 8th.	400
		Do. ...	Phul Dol ...	Chait Badi 2nd.	4,000
		Didamai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Tilothi ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 1st.	500
		Kakori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Punner ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
		Baghraya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
		Bighepur ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 5th.	800
		Singhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100
		Alahpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Barsa Mahmudpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150
		Lakhnau ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 9th.	1,000
		Dhakpura ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 9th.	400
		Parsara ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 8th.	1,000
		Nahroi ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 11th.	300
	Mursan ...	Sangila ...	Phul Dol ...	Chait Badi 11th.	600
	Ditto ...	Gojia ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 1st.	200

FAIRS, 1908 -(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Hathras—(*concluded*).	Mursan—(*concluded*).	Nagla Bari ...	Phul Dol ...	Chait Badi 1st.	300
		Dhatra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Baramai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
		Chandpaha ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 5th.	500
		Bardwari ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
		Katheria ...	Moth ...	Ditto ...	500
		Kota ..	Phul Dol ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Do. ...	Debi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th.	2,000
		Karil ...	Phul Dol ...	Chait Badi 4th.	500
		Pata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
		Suratia ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 2nd.	200
		Khajuria ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 5th.	300
		Pateni ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 6th.	500
		Ahrai ...	Ditto ...	Chait Badi 7th.	400
Sikandra Rao.	Sikandra Rao.	Sikandra Rao	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	4,000
	Ditto ...	Porah ...	Phul Dol ...	Chait Badi 5th.	2,000
	Ditto ...	Hasayan ...	Ramnaumi ...	Bhadon Sudi 9th.	1,200
	Akrabad ...	Barhad ...	Raghunathji	Bhadon Sudi 6th.	1,500
	Ditto ...	Gopi ..	Ramnaumi ...	Bhadon Sudi 9th.	2,500